

Dr. Piet van der Voort

# START UP

Engels vocabulaire  
2 vmbo/havo/vwo  
ERK A1-A2

Walvaboek

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Vierde druk

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# Voorwoord

## Doelgroep en niveau

Deze geheel herziene vierde druk van *Start Up* is bestemd voor klas 2 van het voortgezet onderwijs.

Het ERK niveau ligt tussen A1 en A2.

In 60 hoofdstukken wordt de woordenschat van de eerste twee jaren herhaald en uitgebreid.

## De Up-serie

*Start Up* maakt deel uit van de **Up-serie** die bestaat uit de volgende vocabulaireboeken:

*Start Up* (2 havo/vwo/vmbo), *Step Up* (3 en 4 vmbo BB/BK),

*Build Up* (3 havo/vwo, 3 en 4 vmbo GL/TL), *Follow Up* (4 en 5 havo), *Finish Up* (4, 5 en 6 vwo).

De serie biedt een doorlopende vocabulaire leerlijn van ERK A1 tot C1.

## 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).

De doelstelling van dit boek is dan ook om bij te dragen aan het verwerven en herhalen van een voldoende grote woordenschat, niet alleen voor leesvaardigheid maar ook voor luistervaardigheid, gespreksvaardigheid en schrijfvaardigheid.

## Kenmerken

- thematische groepering van het vocabulaire;
- 25-30 woorden per hoofdstuk;
- elk woord wordt gepresenteerd in een contextzin;
- herhaling van woorden in volgende zinnen en hoofdstukken;
- rijkelijk voorzien van authentiek beeldmateriaal waarin enkele van de aangeboden woorden voorkomen;
- notes met extra informatie over woordgebruik, grammatica en spelling;
- vocabulaire geselecteerd op basis van frequentie-onderzoek, het Europees Referentiekader en examens;
- thema's op basis van leerplannen en het Europees Referentiekader;
- reference pages achterin het boek met een uitgebreid vocabulaire over een aantal thema's;
- het boek kan in één jaar worden doorgewerkt (bij twee hoofdstukken per week).

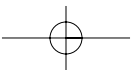
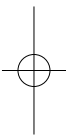
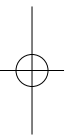
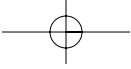
## Bij de vierde, geheel herziene druk

- Woorden en contextzinnen zijn tegen het licht gehouden en waar nodig vervangen, aangevuld of geactualiseerd.
- Alle illustraties zijn vervangen en in kleur uitgevoerd.
- 'reference pages' achter in het boek met een uitgebreid vocabulaire voor de volgende thema's:
  - countries, nationalities and cities; – parts of the body; – diseases and complaints; – clothes; – food
  - animals

Het wordt zeer op prijs gesteld als u (druk) fouten of andere opmerkingen wilt melden via e-mail: [info@walvaboek.nl](mailto:info@walvaboek.nl)

Waalwijk

Dr. Piet van der Voort



# Inhoud

Voorwoord .....	3
-----------------	---

1 The body (1) .....	8
2 The body (2) .....	9
3 The year .....	10
4 Time (1) .....	11
5 Health (1) .....	12
6 Health (2) .....	13
7 The family (1).....	14
8 The family (2).....	15
9 Clothes (1) .....	16
10 Clothes (2) .....	17
11 Food and drink (1) .....	18
12 Food and drink (2) .....	19
13 Food and drink (3) .....	20
14 Food and drink (4).....	21
15 Food and drink (5).....	22
16 The house (1) .....	23
17 The house (2) .....	24
18 The house (3) .....	25
19 In town.....	26
20 Traffic (1) .....	27
21 Traffic (2) .....	28
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 .....	45
39 The weather (1) .....	46
40 The weather (2) .....	47
41 Nature.....	48
42 Water.....	49
43 Money.....	50
44 Shopping .....	51
45 Work .....	52
46 Time (1) .....	53
47 Time (2) .....	54
48 Behaviour .....	55
49 Crime (1).....	56
50 Crime (2).....	57
51 Politics and society.....	58
52 War.....	59
53 Quantity .....	60
54 Communication.....	61
55 The mind (1) .....	62
56 The mind (2) .....	63
57 Emotions (1) .....	64
58 Emotions (2) .....	65
59 Mixed words (1) .....	66
60 Mixed words (2) .....	67

**Reference pages ..... 69**

Reference page 1 Countries, nationalities and cities .....	70
Reference page 2 Parts of the body .....	71
Reference page 3 Diseases and complaints .....	72
Reference page 4 Clothes .....	73
Reference page 5 Food .....	74
Reference page 6 Animals .....	75

# Basiswoordenschat

# 1 The body (1) ! Op p. 71 staat een lijst met lichaamsdelen

A **face** has a nose and two eyes.  
She **uses** face makeup.  
Most filmstars are **good looking/handsome**.

The police found a **body** of a man in the river.  
That bodybuilder has a **strong** body.  
She has **beautiful** brown eyes.  
You can **see** with your eyes.  
The nose is a **part** of the face.  
A **foot** has five **toes**.

You are **standing** on my foot!

How did you **break** your arm?

I have broken my left **leg** during skiing.  
He **fell** from a ladder and broke his leg.

You **walk** with your legs.  
I have broken my **wrist**.  
I cannot play tennis **because** I have broken my wrist.  
The mother had the baby on her **knees**.  
'Open your **mouth**,' the doctor said.  
The doctor asked him to put out his **tongue**.  
How can you **remove** a tattoo?  
She has black **hair**.  
He has **blond** hair.  
You **breathe** with your lungs.

<b>face</b>	gezicht
<b>to use</b>	gebruiken
<b>good looking/ handsome</b>	knap (m/v)
<b>body</b>	lichaam
<b>strong</b>	sterk
<b>beautiful</b>	mooi
<b>! to see (saw - seen)</b>	zien
<b>part</b>	deel
<b>foot (mv: feet)</b>	voet
<b>toe</b>	teen
<b>to stand</b> (stood - stood)	staan
<b>to break</b> (broke - broken)	breken
<b>leg</b>	been
<b>to fall</b> (fell - fallen)	vallen
<b>to walk</b>	lopen
<b>wrist</b>	pols
<b>because</b>	omdat
<b>! knee</b>	knie
<b>mouth</b>	mond
<b>tongue</b>	tong
<b>to remove</b>	verwijderen
<b>hair</b>	haar
<b>blond</b>	blond
<b>to breathe</b>	ademen

! 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 **voltooide tijd** samen met **have**: Ik heb gezien = I **have seen**

! De **k** in **knee** wordt niet uitgesproken.



good looking



to remove



to breathe

## 2 The body (2)

If you are **bald**, you have no hair on your **head**.

She has very white **teeth**.

I **brush** my teeth every morning.

You **should** brush your teeth more often.

You should not swim on a full **stomach**.

The stomach is in the **belly**.

He **cut** his finger on the broken glass.

She was **cutting** her nails.

He cut himself while **shaving**.

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 nail **scissors**.

She put her hand on my **shoulder**

**The opposite** of 'big' is 'small'.

The old man had a white **beard**.

The colour of her eyes is **light** blue.

The opposite of 'light' is '**dark**'.

Too much sun is bad for your **skin**.

Your nose is **between** your eyes.

Lucy is a short girl but her sister is very **tall**.

Are his eyes blue **or** brown?

Don't **lie** in bed all morning!

He was lying on his **back** in the grass.

Bodybuilders train their **muscles**.

The little girl was **holding** her mother's hand.

**bald**

**head**

**tooth (mv: teeth)**

**to brush**

**! should**

**stomach**

**belly**

**to cut (cut - cut)**

**to cut**

**to shave**

**to shake**

(shook - shaken)

**to wash**

**to touch**

**to hit (hit - hit)**

**! scissors**

**shoulder**

**the opposite**

**beard**

**light**

**dark**

**skin**

**between**

**tall**

**or**

**to lie (lay - lain)**

**back**

**muscle**

**to hold (held - held)** vasthouden

kaal

hoofd

tand

poetsen

moet

maag

buik

snijden

knippen

zich scheren

schudden

wassen

aanraken

raken

schaar

schouder

het tegenovergestelde

baard

licht

donker

huid

tussen

lang (van personen)

of

liggen

rug

spier

vasthouden

**!** moet = **should** als het betekent 'behoort/zou eigenlijk moeten': *You should know this.*

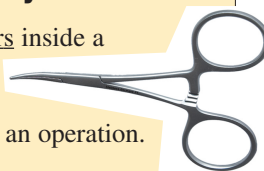
**!** **scissors** is altijd meervoud: Waar **is** de schaar? Where **are** the scissors? Als je voor 'scissors' **a** zet, moet je **pair of** gebruiken: Ik heb **een** schaar nodig = I need a **pair of** scissors.



to brush/teeth

### Doctors find pair of scissors in man's stomach after 15 years

DOCTORS found a pair of scissors inside a man's stomach that had been there for 15 years. The 15cm-long scissors had been left in his body after an operation.



scissors/stomach

### 3 The year

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 Eve** is the day before Christmas.

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

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

Did you buy **fireworks** for New Year's Eve?

Pets should **stay** inside during fireworks.

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 21 September.

**Winter** starts on 21 December.

**Easter** is always on a Sunday in spring.

Muslims **celebrate** the **Sugar Feast** at the end of Ramadan.

December is the **last** month of the year.

The summer of **last** year was very hot.

**month**

**! January**

**February**

**March**

**April**

**May**

**June**

**July**

**August**

**September**

**October**

**November**

**December**

**Christmas Eve**

**New Year's Eve**

**New Year's Day**

**fireworks**

**to stay**

**to start**

**to begin**

*(began - begun)*

**to end**

**season**

**! spring**

**summer**

**autumn**

**winter**

**Easter**

**to celebrate**

**Sugar Feast**

**last**

**last**

**maand**

**januari**

**februari**

**maart**

**april**

**mei**

**juni**

**juli**

**augustus**

**september**

**oktober**

**november**

**december**

**dag voor Kerstmis**

**Oudjaar**

**Nieuwjaar**

**vuurwerk**

**blijven**

**beginnen**

**beginnen**

**eindigen**

**seizoen**

**lente**

**zomer**

**herfst**

**winter**

**Pasen**

**vieren**

**Suikerfeest**

**laatste**

**vorig**

**!** De namen van **maanden** en **dagen** beginnen in het Engels met een **HOOFDLETTER**.

**!** De eenvoudigste manier om een datum te **schrijven** is zoals in het Nederlands: **dag + maand**, bijv. **21 March**. Zo moet je een datum **uitspreken**: the twenty-first of March/ March the twenty-first.



season



Easter



New Year's Eve



## 4 Time (1)

**Today** is Monday.

**Yesterday** is the day before today.

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

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.

She is **often** late for school.

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.

They go on holiday **once** a year.

He goes to a gym **twice** a week.

She trains **three times** a week.

I'm going out **tonight**.

It's dark **during** the night.

It **sometimes** snows in April.

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'.

**today**

**yesterday**

**tomorrow**

**always**

**watch**

**about**

**to get** (*got - got*)

**to get**

**to look** (*at*)

**hour**

**almost/nearly**

**often**

**since**

**to come**

(*came - come*)

**soon**

**ever**

**never**

**every**

**! once**

**twice**

**! three times**

**tonight**

**during**

**sometimes**

**early**

**again**

**adult**

**grown-up**

**another**

vandaag

gisteren

morgen

altijd

horloge

ongeveer

worden

krijgen

kijken (naar)

uur

bijna

vaak/dikwijls

sinds

komen

spoedig/gauw

ooit

nooit

ieder/elk

een keer

twee keer

drie keer

vanavond

tijdens

soms

vroeg

weer

volwassene

volwassene

een ander

**!** per = **a**: een dag **per** week/maand = one day **a** week/month

**!** drie/vier/vijf **keer** etc. = three/four/five **times** etc.



today



once



tomorrow

## 5 Health (1) ! Op p. 72 staat een lijst met ziektes en lichamelijke klachten

I can't go to school: I'm **ill/sick**.  
 He was **sick** after eating too much ice cream.  
 He was so seasick that he had to **vomit/throw up**.  
 You are **looking ill**.  
 She is never ill; her **health** is very good.  
 A **healthy** person is not often ill.  
 Paracetamol is a **medicine/drug**.  
 You can buy medicines at a **chemist**.  
 I have a **pain** in my neck.  
 Paracetamol and aspirin are **painkillers**.  
 'Are you **feeling** better now?' the nurse asked.  
 By using a painkiller you feel **less** pain.  
 He **tried** to stop smoking.  
 If you smoke, you can get **cancer**.  
 Smoking can **cause** lung cancer.  
 Eating too much sugar can cause **obesity**.  
 One in five British children is **obese**.  
 Flu is an **illness/a disease**.  
 Cancer is a **serious** illness.  
 She is in **hospital** because she is seriously ill.  
 A **nurse** works in a hospital.  
 The nurse gave the **patient** a medicine.  
 I **heard** that she is in hospital.  
 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**?  
 Where do you **live**?  
**Death** is the end of life.

<b>! ill/sick</b>	ziek
<b>sick</b>	misselijk
<b>to vomit/throw up</b>	overgeven/kotsen
<b>to look</b>	eruitzien
<b>health</b>	gezondheid
<b>healthy</b>	gezond
<b>medicine/drug</b>	medicijn
<b>chemist</b>	drogist/apotheek
<b>pain</b>	pijn
<b>painkiller</b>	pijnstiller
<b>to feel (felt - felt)</b>	(zich) voelen
<b>less</b>	minder
<b>to try</b>	proberen
<b>cancer</b>	kanker
<b>to cause</b>	veroorzaken
<b>obesity</b>	obesitas
<b>obese</b>	obees
<b>illness/disease</b>	ziekte
<b>serious</b>	ernstig
<b>hospital</b>	ziekenhuis
<b>nurse</b>	verpleegkundige
<b>patient</b>	patiënt
<b>to hear</b>	horen
<i>(heard - heard)</i>	
<b>to die</b>	sterven
<b>dead</b>	dood
<b>life</b>	(het) leven
<b>to live</b>	leven
<b>to live</b>	wonen
<b>death</b>	de dood

**!** Je kunt **ill** niet gebruiken vlak voor een zelfstandig naamwoord. In dit 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.



to cause



healthy/obesity



chemist

## 6 Health (2)

Blood came out of the **wound**.  
 Can I have a painkiller? I have a **headache**.  
 I can't eat; I've got (a) **toothache**.  
 I can't **bear** that toothache any longer.  
 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**?  
 He cannot read **without** spectacles.  
 In winter I often **have a cold**.  
 She could not go to school because she had **flu**.  
 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.  
 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** persons.  
 She is in hospital for a heart **operation/surgery**.  
 The **surgeon** said that the operation was a success.  
 A surgeon **operates on** people.  
 She soon **recovered** from the operation.  
 Don't eat too much if you want to be **slim**.  
 I don't want any chocolate; I'm trying **to slim**.  
**What is the matter** with you?

<b>wound</b>	wond
<b>! headache</b>	hoofdpijn
<b>toothache</b>	kiespijn
<b>to bear</b>	verdragen
<b>dentist</b>	tandarts
<b>to hurt</b>	pijn doen
(hurt - hurt)	
<b>to hurt</b>	bezeren
<b>to move</b>	bewegen
<b>! glasses/spectacles</b>	bril
<b>without</b>	zonder
<b>to have a cold</b>	verkouden zijn
<b>flu</b>	griep
<b>deaf</b>	doof
<b>had better</b>	kunt beter
<b>so</b>	dus
<b>to wear</b>	dragen (bril/kleding)
(wore - worn)	
<b>to get well</b>	beter worden
<b>wheelchair</b>	rolstoel
<b>suitable</b>	geschikt
<b>disabled</b>	gehandicapt
<b>operation/surgery</b>	operatie
<b>surgeon</b>	chirurg
<b>to operate on</b>	opereren
<b>to recover</b>	herstellen
<b>slim</b>	slank
<b>to slim</b>	afslanken/lijnen
<b>What is the matter?</b>	Wat is er aan de hand?

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



flu

### Surgeon finds 27 contact lenses in woman's eye

A 67-year-old woman went to a doctor for eye surgery. While the surgeon was trying to operate on the patient, he found 27 contact lenses in her eye.

surgeon/surgery/to operate on

## 7 Relationships (1)

After three years their **relationship** ended.

I **was born** on a Sunday.

His **place of birth** is London.

What is your **date of birth**?

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

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

A **cousin** is a child of your uncle or aunt.

A **nephew** is a son of your brother or sister.

A **niece** is a daughter of your sister or brother.

Uncles and aunts are **relatives**.

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

She **brought up** her children alone.

She **looks like** her mother.

Their first child was a **daughter**.

Their second child was a **son**.

His **surname** is Smith.

His **first name** is Kai.

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

What is your **age**?

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

An **orphan** is a child **without** parents.

The orphan **lost** her parents in the war.

They are **twins**; I always mix them up.

He is **only** four years old.

She is the **only** girl in the family.

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

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

**relationship**

**I was born**

**place of birth**

**date of birth**

**uncle**

**aunt**

**! cousin**

**! nephew**

**! niece**

**relative**

**to stay with**

**to bring up**

(brought-brought)

**to look like**

**daughter**

**son**

**surname**

**first name**

**like**

**age**

**parents**

**orphan**

**without**

**to lose** (lost - lost)

**twins**

**only**

**only**

**in love with**

**to fall in love with**

relatie

Ik ben geboren

geboorteplaats

geboortedatum

oom

tante

neef of nicht

neefje

nichtje

familielid

logeren bij

grootbrengen

lijken op

dochter

zoon

achternaam

voornaam

(zo)als

leeftijd

ouders

weeskind

zonder

verliezen

tweeling

slechts

enige

verliefd op

verliefd worden op

**! Cousins** zijn kinderen van je oom of tante. **Nephews** en **nieces** zijn kinderen van je broer of zus.

***You can now find out  
how many people have  
your surname and  
where they live.***

Click on the website **forebears.io** and find out how many people have your surname and where in the world they live.

*surname*



*only*

## 8 Relationships (2)

She **fancied** a boy in her class.  
 Yesterday I saw Tika with her new **crush**.  
 Rashid and Mike are **close** friends.  
 She **introduced** me to her friend.  
 My **eldest** brother is two years older.  
 She was brought up by her **foster parents**.  
 He is not her natural father but her **stepfather**.  
 He gave his **fiancée** a beautiful ring.  
 Ziggy and Maud have been **together** now for almost 3 years.  
 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 **bridegroom** kissed his **bride**.

After the wedding they went on **honeymoon**.  
 Her **husband** is an Englishman.  
 He is Turkish but his **wife** is Dutch.  
 When you are 16, you are **too** young to marry.  
 My father is 40 and my mother is 40 **too**.  
 My father is 40 and my mother is **also** 40.  
 This toilet is for **ladies**.  
 Who is that old **gentleman**?  
 Your friend is a nice **guy**.  
 They **divorced** after having been married for two years.  
 Two years after his **divorce** he married again.  
 She **took** the baby in her arms.

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

to fancy	leuk vinden
crush	vlam
close	hecht/dik
to introduce	voorstellen
! eldest	oudste
foster parents	pleegouders
stepfather	stiefvader
fiancée	verloofde
together	samen
to call	noemen
to marry	trouwen
marriage	huwelijk
wedding	bruiloft
bridegroom	bruidegom
bride	bruid
honeymoon	huwelijksreis
husband	man/echtgenoot
wife	vrouw/echtgenote
too	te
too	ook
also	ook
lady	dame
gentleman	heer
guy	vent/kerel
to divorce	scheiden
divorce	echtscheiding
to take	nemen
(took - taken)	
to take care of/ to look after	zorgen voor

! **Eldest** wordt gebruikt vlak voor de woorden **brother/sister/son/daughter**: *his **eldest** son.*



### Honeymoon surfer dies living his dream

A surfer died on his honeymoon while living his dream of riding giant waves in Hawaii. Nolan McSkimming had a heart attack while on his board.

*honeymoon*

### A **fiancée** is a bride-to-be:



*fiancée*



## 9 Clothes (1) ! Op p. 73 staat een lijst met kledingstukken.

He **bought** a new pair of jeans.

She often buys **clothes/clothing** on-line.

**Fashions** come and go.

At the moment hoodies are **fashionable**.

**Old-fashioned** clothes are no longer fashionable.

These shoes are **made** in Italy.

The boy's **trousers** were too long.

There are two **pockets** in my trousers.

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?

These shoes are not **available** in your size.

He wore a black **hat** on his head.

The woman was wearing a long **skirt**.

In winter I often wear a **sweater/jumper**.

Where did you buy that **nice** sweater?

This raincoat is **waterproof**.

Football fans often wear club **scarves**.

The Muslim woman was wearing a **headscarf**.

A baseball player wears a **cap**.

**to buy**

(bought - bought)

**clothes/clothing**

**fashion**

**fashionable**

**old-fashioned**

**to make**

(made - made)

**! trousers**

**pocket**

**to take off**

(took - taken)

**coat**

**to put on**

(put - put)

**pyjamas**

**short**

**shorts**

**jacket**

**size**

**available**

**hat**

**skirt**

**sweater/jumper**

**nice**

**waterproof**

**scarf (mv: scarves)**

**headscarf**

**cap**

kopen

kleren/kleding

mode

in de mode

ouderwets

maken

(lange) broek

zak

uitdoen

jas

aandoen

pyjama

kort

korte broek

jasje/colbert

maat

verkrijgbaar/  
beschikbaar

hoed

rok

trui

leuk

waterdicht

das/sjaal

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.



trousers



scarves



available

## 10 Clothes (2)

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

Where is the **fitting room**?

Can I **try on** this jacket?

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 opposite of 'real' is **fake**.

This **belt** is made of real leather.

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

On her right wrist she wore a silver **bracelet**.

Around her neck she wore a gold **necklace**.

Rings, bracelets and necklaces are **jewellery**.

This sweater is made of **wool**.

He wore a shirt **under** his sweater.

Under your clothes you wear **underwear**.

These **shoes** do not fit.

Most teenagers wear **trainers**.

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

He put on a **clean** shirt.

**Clean** your dirty shoes, please.

Skirts and **dresses** are clothes for women.

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**.

She **kept** her jewellery in a little box.

Gloves **keep** your hands warm.

**! to fit**

**fitting room**

**! to try on**

**swimsuit**

**swimming trunks**

**boot**

**leather**

**real**

**fake**

**belt**

**zip/zipper**

**bracelet**

**necklace**

**jewellery**

**wool**

**under**

**underwear**

**shoe**

**trainers**

**dirty**

**clean**

**to clean**

**dress**

**to dress**

**glove**

**material**

**to design**

**suit**

**to keep**

(kept - kept)

**to keep**

passen

paskamer

passen

badpak

zwembroek

laars/hoge schoen

leer

echt

namaak/nep

riem

ritssluiting

armband

halsketting

sieraden

wol

onder

ondergoed

schoen

sportschoenen

vies/vuil

schoon

schoonmaken

jurk

zich aankleden

handschoen

materiaal/stof

ontwerpen

pak/kostuum

bewaren

houden

**! to fit** = passen als het betekent 'het is de juiste maat'

**! to try on** = passen als het betekent 'uitproberen', bijvoorbeeld in een paskamer



leather/belt



fitting room



zipper

## 11 Food and drink (1) ! Op p. 74 staat een lijst met vlees, vis, groenten, fruit, kruiden en sauzen.

Do you like Chinese **food**?

We went to a Chinese **restaurant**.

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.

Do you like tomato **soup**?

Soup is a **starter**.

The **main course** comes after the starter.

Would you like a **dessert**?

The meal **consisted** of a starter, a main course and a dessert.

My **favourite** soup is tomato soup.

This is **chicken** soup.

I like milkshakes with strawberry **flavour**.

**Butter** is made from milk.

She put some butter on her **bread**.

For breakfast he had two **sandwiches**.

He **ate** two sandwiches.

For lunch I had two sandwiches, one with cheese and one with **peanut butter**.

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/chef** at this restaurant.

He is an **excellent** cook.

I like a **boiled** egg for breakfast.

Would you like a boiled or a **fried** egg?

In England we had fried eggs, **bacon** and **sausages** for breakfast.

**food**

**restaurant**

**meal**

**breakfast**

**lunch**

**dinner**

**soup**

**starter**

**main course**

**dessert**

**to consist of**

**favourite**

**chicken**

**flavour**

**butter**

**bread**

**sandwich**

**to eat** (*ate - eaten*)

**peanut butter**

**to want**

**ice cream**

**cheese**

**roll/bun**

**! to cook**

**cook/chef**

**excellent**

**! to boil**

**to fry**

**bacon**

**sausage**

eten/voedsel

restaurant

maaltijd

ontbijt

middageten/lunch

warmer maaltijd/diner

soep

voorgerecht

hoofdgerecht

nagerecht/dessert

bestaan uit

favoriete

kip

smaak

boter

brood

boterham/sandwich

eten

pindakaas

willen

ijs

kaas

broodje

koken

kok

uitstekend

koken

bakken

spek/bacon

worstje

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



flavour

**STRESSED**

*spelled backward is*

**DESSERTS**

desserts



to fry/chicken



## 12 Food and drink (2)

My sister doesn't eat **meat**.  
A **vegetarian** does not eat meat.  
I **became** a vegetarian because I don't like meat.

Which do you **prefer**: fish or meat.  
I prefer water **instead of** a soft drink.  
I like **chocolate** ice cream.  
I bought a chocolate **bar**.  
Dinner is **ready**.  
He was **preparing** breakfast in the kitchen.  
Every day millions of Africans **are starving**.  
Do you like **fish**?  
I **smell** fish.  
I don't like the **smell** of fish.  
A baker **sells** bread.

A **butcher** sells meat.  
**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.  
He put **salt** on his boiled egg.  
She put salt and **pepper** in her soup.  
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.  
**Candy** is American English for 'sweets'.  
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**.

<b>meat</b>	vlees
<b>vegetarian</b>	vegetariër
<b>to become</b>	worden
<i>(became-become)</i>	
<b>to prefer</b>	liever hebben
<b>instead of</b>	in plaats van
<b>chocolate</b>	chocolade
<b>bar</b>	reep
<b>ready</b>	klaar
<b>to prepare</b>	klaarmaken
<b>to starve</b>	honger lijden
<b>fish</b>	vis
<b>to smell</b>	ruiken
<b>smell</b>	geur/reuk
<b>to sell</b>	verkopen
<i>(sold - sold)</i>	
<b>butcher</b>	slager
<b>beef</b>	rundvlees
<b>pork</b>	varkensvlees
<b>piece</b>	stukje
<b>steak</b>	lapje vlees
<b>salt</b>	zout
<b>pepper</b>	peper
<b>enough</b>	genoeg
<b>thin</b>	mager
<b>rice</b>	rijst
<b>sweets</b>	snoep
<b>candy (AE)</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



candy



became/vegetarian/steak



smell

## 13 Food and drink (3)

Would you like some **cake**?

This cake is **delicious**.

He **tasted** the wine.

This soup **tastes** very good.

A lemon has a sour **taste**.

What is your favourite **dish**?

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

Sugar is **sweet**.

What would you like to **drink**?

Coke, beer and wine are **drinks**.

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

We eat with knife and **fork**.

We eat soup with a **spoon**.

He put forks, knives, spoons and **plates** on the table.

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.

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.

On Saturdays my sister works as a **waitress**.

A waitress **serves** in a restaurant.

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

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

Rotting fish gives a **nasty** smell.

**cake**  
**delicious**

**to taste**

**to taste**

**taste**

**dish**

**sugar**

**sweet**

**to drink**

(*drank - drunk*)

**drink**

**knife (mv: knives)**

**fork**

**spoon**

**plate**

**cupboard**

**saucer**

**turkey**

**fond of**

**table**

**to sit (sat - sat)**

**round**

**waiter**

**waitress**

**to serve**

**self-service**

**quick**

**! nasty**

taart/cake

heerlijk/lekker

proeven

smaken

smaak

gerecht

suiker

zoet

drinken

drank

mes

vork

lepel

bord

kast

schoteltje

kalkoen

dol op/gek op

tafel

zitten

rond

ober

serveerster

bedienen

zelfbediening

vlug/snel

vies

**! nasty** heeft als algemene betekenis '**zeer onaangenaam**' en kan op verschillende manieren vertaald worden, bijvoorbeeld: a nasty wound (**lelijk**); a nasty smell (**vies**), a nasty bully (**gemeen**).



*delicious*



*nasty*



*plate*

## 14 Food and drink (4)

She asked the waiter for the **bill**.  
The American English word for 'bill' is **check**.  
How much did you **pay** for the meal?

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

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

Fish and **chips** is popular English food.  
Would you like some paprika **crisps**?  
**French fries** is the American English word for chips.  
I eat a lot of **fruit**.  
I like **fresh** fruit.  
At dinner we had meat and two **vegetables**.  
Are **organic** vegetables better for your health?  
Do you like **bananas**?  
A banana has a **yellow** colour.  
They make chips from **potatoes**.

An **orange** is a round orange fruit.  
Oranges **grow** in Spain.

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

That's a **nice** cup of coffee.  
He drank two **glasses** of milk.  
Could you open this **tin/can** of sardines, please?  
You can get alcoholic drinks in a **pub**.  
We had a quick meal at a **café**.  
He drank a glass of **beer**.  
The waiter brought a **bottle** of mineral water.

<b>bill</b>	rekening
<b>check</b> (AE)	rekening
<b>to pay</b> (paid - paid)	betalen
<b>please</b>	alstublieft (bij een verzoek)
<b>here you are</b>	alstublieft (als je iets geeft)
<b>chips</b>	friet
<b>crisps</b>	chips
<b>French fries</b> (AE)	friet
<b>fruit</b>	fruit
<b>fresh</b>	vers
<b>vegetable</b>	groente
<b>organic</b>	biologisch
<b>banana</b>	banaan
<b>yellow</b>	geel
<b>potato</b> (mv: potatoes)	aardappel
<b>orange</b>	sinaasappel
<b>to grow</b> (grew - grown)	groeien
<b>tomato</b> (mv: tomatoes)	tomaat
<b>nice</b>	lekker
<b>! glass</b>	glas
<b>! tin/can</b>	blikje
<b>pub</b>	café
<b>café</b>	snackbar/eethuisje
<b>beer</b>	bier
<b>bottle</b>	fles

**!** Na **glass/cup/bottle/can/tin** gebruik je **of**: a glass **of** water/a bottle **of** wine.



organic/vegetables



crisps



chips

## 15 Food and drink (5)

He was cooking in the **kitchen**.  
 If you drink too much beer, you get **drunk**.  
 I like fresh orange **juice**.  
 Coke and fruit juices are **soft drinks**.  
**Soda** is American English for soft drink.  
 For selling alcohol you need a **licence**.  
 Your glass is **empty**.  
 They **invited** us for a meal in a restaurant.  
 Thank you for the **invitation**.  
 There were only ten **people** in the restaurant.  
 We asked the waiter for the **menu**.  
 Would you like a cup of **coffee**?  
 In England they drink a lot of **tea**.  
 She **complained** to the waiter about the bad coffee.  
 She had a cup of tea and a **biscuit**.  
 Smoking is **not allowed** in this restaurant.  
 Could you **bring** the menu, please?

She took the cake from the **oven**.  
 Is this an electric or a gas **cooker**?  
 How do I **light** this cooker?  
 She lit the old cooker with a **match**.  
 You can light this cooker by **pressing** the red **button**.

How does this **microwave** work?  
 There are cool drinks in the **refrigerator/fridge**.  
 They put the cups and plates in the **dishwasher**.

You can put **the dishes** in the dishwasher.  
 Who is going to **do the dishes/to wash up**?

My brothers were doing the dishes at the **sink**.

<b>kitchen</b>	keuken
<b>drunk</b>	dronken
<b>juice</b>	sap
<b>soft drink</b>	frisdrank
<b>soda (AE)</b>	frisdrank
<b>licence</b>	vergunning
<b>empty</b>	leeg
<b>to invite</b>	uitnodigen
<b>invitation</b>	uitnodiging
<b>people</b>	mensen
<b>menu</b>	menukaart
<b>coffee</b>	koffie
<b>tea</b>	thee
<b>to complain</b>	klagen
<b>biscuit</b>	koekje
<b>to allow</b>	toestaan
<b>to bring</b>	brennen
<i>(brought - brought)</i>	
<b>oven</b>	oven
<b>cooker</b>	kookplaat
<b>to light (lit-lit)</b>	aansteken
<b>match</b>	lucifer
<b>to press</b>	indrukken
<b>button</b>	knop
<b>microwave</b>	magnetron
<b>refrigerator/fridge</b>	koelkast
<b>dishwasher</b>	afwasmachine/ vaatwasser
<b>the dishes</b>	de afwas
<b>to do the dishes/ to wash up</b>	afwassen
<b>sink</b>	gootsteen/wasbak



dishes/dishwasher



juice



sink



## 16 The house (1)

Our house has five **rooms**.

There is **room/space** 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**.

Where is the **toilet/lavatory**?

**Loo** is an informal word for 'toilet'.

In American English **bathroom** is a toilet in a home.

A **restroom** is American English for toilet in a public building.

You can **hang** your coat in the hall.

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

On birthdays we always **decorate** the living room.

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

The **washing machine** is in the garage.

My room is in the **attic**.

I'm **going home**.

There was nobody **at home**.

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

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

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.

Have you ever seen a **painting** by Van Gogh?

He **built** his own garage.

**room**

**room/space**

**floor**

**ground floor**

**first floor**

**bathroom**

**bath**

**shower**

**toilet/lavatory**

**loo**

**bathroom** (AE)

**restroom** (AE)

**to hang**

(hung-hung)

**living room/lounge**

**to decorate**

**bedroom**

**washing machine**

**attic**

**to go home**

**at home**

**to drop**

**to tell** (told - told)

**roof**

**garden**

**flat**

**to own**

**own**

**owner**

**to paint**

**painting**

**to build**

(built - built)

kamer

ruimte

vloer

benedenverdieping

eerste verdieping

badkamer

bad

douche

toilet

toilet

toilet

toilet

hangen

woonkamer

versieren

slaapkamer

wasmachine

zolder

naar huis gaan

thuis

laten vallen

vertellen

dak

tuin

flat

bezitten

eigen

eigenaar

verven/schilderen

schilderij

bouwen



restroom



lavatory



shower

## 17 The house (2)

Our **neighbours** are nice people.  
 The house of our neighbours is **for sale**.  
 We live in a nice **neighbourhood**.  
 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**.  
 There are two **windows** in the wall.  
 We are going to **move** because our house is too small.  
 Our neighbours **next door** are going to move too.  
 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**.

**Close** the door please.  
 Could you **shut** the window please?

**Lock** the door before you leave.  
 You have forgotten to lock the garden **gate**.  
 The old man was **homeless**.  
 By closing the **curtains** you can **save** energy.

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**.  
 The house was **on fire**.  
 Two people died in the **fire**.  
 The fire **burned** for two days.  
 I think I forgot to lock the door; **anyhow/anyway**, it's too late to go back.

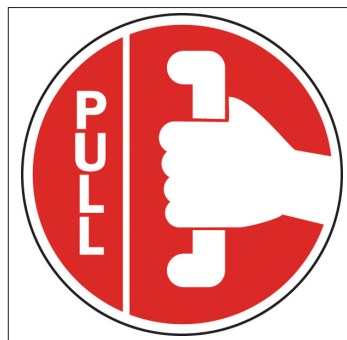
<b>neighbour</b>	buur
<b>for sale</b>	te koop
<b>neighbourhood</b>	buurt
<b>same</b>	zelfde
<b>wall</b>	muur
<b>chair</b>	stoel
<b>wood</b>	hout
<b>window</b>	raam
<b>to move</b>	verhuizen
<b>next door</b>	hiernaast
<b>to knock</b>	kloppen
<b>to enter</b>	binnengaan
<b>to push</b>	duwen
<b>to pull</b>	trekken
<b>to ring</b>	bellen
<i>(rang - rung)</i>	
<b>to close</b>	sluiten
<b>to shut</b>	sluiten
<i>(shut - shut)</i>	
<b>to lock</b>	op slot doen
<b>gate</b>	hek/poort
<b>homeless</b>	dakloos
<b>curtain</b>	gordijn
<b>to save</b>	besparen
<b>key</b>	sleutel
<b>to turn</b>	omdraaien
<b>bookcase</b>	boekenkast
<b>shelf (mv: shelves)</b>	plank
<b>on fire</b>	in brand
<b>fire</b>	brand/vuur
<b>to burn</b>	branden
<b>anyhow/anyway</b>	hoe dan ook



to lock/gate



to push



to pull

## 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**.

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/alarm** woke me up.

I sleep under a **duvet**.

The hotel bed had no duvet but two **blankets**.

I cannot sleep without a **pillow** under my head.

I **share** my room with my brother.

Keep your room **tidy**!

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

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

The only **furniture** in the room was a bed and a wardrobe.

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

Our bicycles are in the garden **shed**.

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

to turn on/to

switch on

to turn off/to

switch off

! into

out of

behind

stairs

upstairs

downstairs

to get up

to sleep

(slept - slept)

awake

to wake up

(woke - woken)

to wake up

alarm clock/alarm

duvet

blanket

pillow

to share

tidy

about

wardrobe

furniture

to show

shed

sofa/settee/  
couch

aanzetten

uitzetten

in (= naar binnen)

uit

achter

trap

boven

beneden

opstaan

slapen

wakker

wekken

wakker worden

wekker

dekbed

deken

hoofdkussen

delen

netjes

over

kledingkast

meubels

laten zien

schuurtje

zitbank

! **into** = naar binnen: She walked **into** the room.    **in** = binnen: She was **in** the room.



shed



tidy

## 19 In town

London is a big **town/city**.

For passports you should go to the **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**.

The fire exit is only used in **emergencies**.

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.

She goes to **church** every Sunday.

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**.

I would like to live in a village **rather than** in a town.

**town/city**

**town hall**

**building**

**entrance**

**exit**

**emergency**

**mayor**

**! square**

**crowd**

**capital**

**cathedral**

**church**

**mosque**

**tower**

**street**

**busy**

**park**

**to walk**

**walk**

**post office**

**opposite**

**main street**

**near**

**to cross**

**village**

**corner**

**across**

**row**

**narrow**

**inhabitant**

**rather than**

stad

gemeentehuis

gebouw

ingang

uitgang

noodgeval

burgemeester

plein

menigte

hoofdstad

kathedraal

kerk

moskee

toren

straat

druk

park

wandelen/lopen

wandeling

postkantoor

tegenover

hoofdstraat

bij

oversteken

dorp

hoek

aan de overkant van

rij

smal

inwoner

liever dan/

in plaats van

**! op een plein = in a square**



emergency/exit



mosque



building



## 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 could **ride** a bike when I was five.

The **driver** couldn't stop the car in time.  
 Don't drive so **fast**!  
 On a long **straight** road people often drive too fast.  
 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 **cyclist** is a person who rides a bike.  
 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 could not **avoid** an accident.  
 It **appeared** that the driver was drunk.  
 The cyclist **blamed** the driver for the accident.  
 Parking your car here is **prohibited**.  
 This shopping street is only for **pedestrians**.

**traffic**  
**traffic light**  
**road**  
**way**  
**to drive**  
 (drove - driven)  
**to ride**

**driver**  
**fast**  
**straight**  
**danger**  
**dangerous**  
**careful**  
**careless**  
**! slow**  
**bicycle/bike**  
**to cycle**  
**cyclist**  
**motorcycle/**  
**motorbike**  
**may**  
**motorway**  
**accident**  
**to happen**  
**to avoid**  
**to appear**  
**to blame**  
**prohibited**  
**pedestrian**

verkeer  
 stoplicht  
 weg  
 weg (= route)  
 rijden (auto)  
 rijden (tweewieler,  
 paard  
 chauffeur  
 snel  
 recht  
 gevaar  
 gevaarlijk  
 voorzichtig  
 onvoorzichtig  
 langzaam  
 fiets  
 fietsen  
 fietser  
 motor/  
 motorfiets  
 mag  
 snelweg  
 ongeluk  
 gebeuren  
 vermijden  
 blijken  
 de schuld geven  
 verboden  
 voetganger

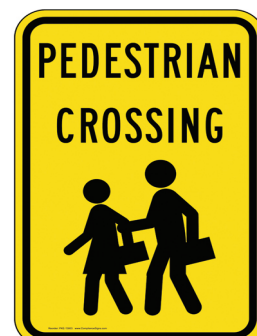
**!** Een **bijvoeglijk naamwoord** zegt iets van een zelfstandig naamwoord zoals **careful** in a **careful** driver. Als een woord op een werkwoord staat, noemen we het een **bijwoord** zoals **carefully** in He drove **carefully**. Een bijwoord eindigt meestal op **-ly**. Uitzonderingen zijn **fast**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



traffic/prohibited



careful/avoid



pedestrian

## 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 **queue/tailback** of 5 miles on the motorway.  
 What was the **cause** of the accident?  
 The accident was **caused** by a drunken driver.  
 The accident was not my **fault**.  
 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**.  
 He had to pay a **fine** of €130 for driving too fast.  
 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.  
 A **signpost** shows direction and distance.  
 Two people were **injured** in the accident.  
 On our way to France we saw **several** accidents.

<b>speed</b>	snellheid
<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>queue/tailback</b>	file
<b>cause</b>	oorzaak
<b>to cause</b>	veroorzaken
<b>fault</b>	schuld/fout
<b>exit</b>	afslag
<b>moped</b>	bromfiets
<b>motor scooter</b>	scooter
<b>ticket</b>	bekeuring/bon
<b>fine</b>	boete
<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>	plaatsvinden
<b>sign</b>	teken
<b>traffic sign/sign</b>	verkeersbord
<b>signpost</b>	wegwijzer
<b>! injured</b>	gewond
<b>several</b>	verschillende

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



*safety belt*



*fine*

## 22 Travelling (1) ! Op p. 70 staat een lijst met landen, nationaliteiten en steden

She 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**.  
 They travelled to Spain by **coach**.  
 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** on 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** at the bus stop.  
 We had **to queue** for the bus.  
 They went to Spain by **aeroplane/plane**.  
 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 €30.  
 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>coach</b>	touringcar
<b>to leave (left - left)</b>	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/reiziger
<b>to wait (for)</b>	wachten (op)
<b>bus stop</b>	bushalte
<b>nearest</b>	dichtstbijzijnde
<b>queue</b>	rij
<b>to queue</b>	in de rij staan
<b>aeroplane/plane</b>	vliegtuig
<b>to arrive</b>	aankomen
<b>arrival</b>	aankomst
<b>next</b>	volgende
<b>to return</b>	terugkomen
<b>ticket</b>	kaartje
<b>single (ticket)</b>	enkele reis
<b>price</b>	prijs
<b>return (ticket)</b>	retourtje
<b>to be in a hurry</b>	haast hebben
<b>to hurry</b>	zich haasten
<b>plenty of</b>	volop

! 'de' wordt niet vertaald in 'met de trein': *by train*. Zo ook met andere vervoermiddelen: *by bus/by bike/by car/by boat/by coach*, etc.



platform



departure/arrival



queue

## 23 Travelling (2)

The **journey** by train takes two hours.  
The Titanic hit an iceberg on her first **voyage**.  
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**.  
The London underground is also called the **tube**.  
You can cross this busy street by a **subway**.  
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**.  
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 **life jacket** can save your life.  
The **timetable** said that the train would leave at 10 o'clock.  
It's too late to **catch** the train.

**journey**  
**voyage**  
**airline**

**to take off**  
**to land**  
**pilot**  
**flight**  
**to fly** (*flew - flown*)  
**underground**  
**tube**  
**! subway**  
**to wave**  
**to get on**  
**to get off**  
**beside**  
**close to**  
**luggage/baggage**  
**locker**  
**van**  
**lorry/truck**  
**taxi/cab**  
**cabin**  
**crew**  
**wreck**  
**life jacket**  
**timetable**  
**to catch**

(*caught - caught*)

reis (over land)  
reis (per boot)  
luchtvaart-  
maatschappij  
opstijgen  
landen  
piloot  
vlucht  
vliegen  
metro  
metro  
voetgangerstunnel  
wuiwen  
instappen  
uitstappen  
naast  
dichtbij  
bagage  
kluisje  
bestelwagen/busje  
vrachtwagen  
taxi  
hut  
bemanning  
wrak  
reddingsvest  
dienstregeling  
halen

**! subway** in het Amerikaans Engels betekent 'metro'.



*underground*



*luggage*



*life jacket*

## 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**.  
 She crossed the ocean in a sailing **yacht**.  
 This big yacht **belongs to** an Arab oil millionaire.  
 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.  
**Petrol** and diesel are fossil **fuels**.

Fossil fuels are **running out**.  
 How long will **petrol stations** sell fossil fuels?  
 You cannot start a car with an empty **battery**  
 Could you **check** the **oil**, please?

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 yourself?  
 The opposite of 'able' is **unable**.  
 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.  
 My bike has twenty-one **gears**.

**seat**  
**to rescue**  
**lifeboat**  
**yacht**  
**to belong to**  
**lane**  
**vehicle**  
**to repair**  
**mechanic**  
**! petrol**  
**fuel**  
**to run out**  
**petrol station**  
**battery**  
**to check**  
**oil**  
**wheel**  
**tyre**  
**flat tyre**  
**in front of**  
**mirror**  
**driving licence**  
**able**  
**unable**  
**engine**  
**brake**  
**to brake**  
**boot**  
**gear**

stoel/zitplaats  
 redden  
 reddingsboot  
 jacht  
 eigendom zijn van  
 rijbaan  
 voertuig  
 repareren  
 monteur  
 benzine  
 brandstof  
 opraken  
 benzinepomp  
 accu  
 controleren  
 olie  
 wiel  
 band  
 lekke band  
 voor  
 spiegel  
 rijbewijs  
 in staat  
 niet in staat  
 motor  
 rem  
 remmen  
 kofferruimte  
 versnelling

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



*fuel*



*vehicle*



*engine*



## 25 Travelling (4)

She didn't know anybody in this **strange** town.  
Can you tell me the way? I'm a **stranger** here.  
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 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 **bag**.  
Do you need a **passport** for EU countries?  
Do you need a **visa** for Morocco?  
This passport is no longer **valid**.  
She travelled through Mexico **alone/on her own**.  
We **camped** in the south of France.  
We spent two weeks at a very nice **camping site/campsite**.

We bought new camping **equipment**.  
There were many **nationalities** at the campsite.  
Columbus **discovered** America in 1492.  
Tower Bridge is one of the **sights** of London.  
Big Ben and Tower Bridge are **famous** sights.

<b>strange</b>	vreemd
<b>stranger</b>	vreemde(ling)
<b>abroad</b>	in (naar) het buitenland
<b>country</b>	land
<b>foreign</b>	buitenlands
<b>foreigner</b>	buitenlander
<b>guest</b>	gast
<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>alone/on your own</b>	alleen
<b>to camp</b>	kamperen
<b>camping site/ campsite</b>	camping
<b>equipment</b>	uitrusting/materiaal
<b>nationality</b>	nationaliteit
<b>to discover</b>	ontdekken
<b>sight</b>	bezienswaardigheid
<b>famous</b>	beroemd



*stranger*



*sight*

## 26 Travelling (5)

We always book our holiday at a **travel agency**.  
 The travel agency **arranged** their trip to Canada.  
 We made a short **trip** to London.  
 We made a **cycling trip** in Belgium.  
 He had to **cancel** his trip because he was ill.  
 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.

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 one hour the **hitchhiker** got a **lift**.

A truck driver **offered** him a lift.

**travel agency**  
**to arrange**  
**trip**  
**cycling trip**  
**to cancel**  
**castle**  
**guide**  
**tourist**  
**group**  
**to forget**  
*(forgot - forgotten)*

**to visit**  
**visit**  
**visitor**  
**map**  
**to find**  
*(found - found)*

**place**  
**to fill in**  
**form**  
**to enjoy**  
**while**  
**to pack**  
**to park**  
**car park**  
**to hitchhike**  
**hitchhiker**  
**lift**  
**to offer**

reisbureau  
 regelen  
 reisje  
 fietstocht  
 annuleren  
 kasteel  
 gids  
 toerist  
 groep  
 vergeten  
 bezoeken  
 bezoek  
 bezoeker  
 (land)kaart  
 vinden

plaats  
 invullen  
 formulier  
 genieten van  
 terwijl  
 inpakken  
 parkeren  
 parkeerterrein  
 liften  
 lifter  
 lift  
 aanbieden



*hitchhiker*



*visitor*



*to cancel*

## 27 Travelling (6)

I **spent** a lot of money during my holiday.

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 1000 passengers.

This ferry **sails** from Calais to Dover.

**The Channel** is the sea between Calais and 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.

We **explored** the surroundings of the town.

Columbus was a famous **explorer**.

London **attracts** thousands of tourists every day.

Do you know some tourist **attractions** in London?

After a short stop we **continued** our journey.

Corsica is an island in **the Mediterranean (Sea)**.

**to spend**

(*spent - spent*)

**photo(graph)**

**camera**

**picture**

**to emigrate**

**to plan**

**together**

**border**

**ferry**

**to sail**

**the Channel**

**to sail**

**sailor**

**harbour/port**

**captain**

**on board**

**ashore**

**! surroundings**

**to explore**

**explorer**

**to attract**

**attraction**

**to continue**

uitgeven

foto

fototoestel/camera

plaatje/foto

emigreren

van plan zijn

samen

grens

veerboot

varen

het Kanaal

zeilen

zeeman

haven

kapitein

aan boord

aan land

omgeving

verkennen

ontdekkingsreiziger

(aan)trekken

attractie

voortzetten

**the Mediterranean (Sea)**

de Middellandse Zee

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



border



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 the airport.  
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.  
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.  
I left my **backpack** in the train.  
Backpackers often **stay** at **hostels**.

A hotel is more **expensive** than a hostel.  
A hostel is **cheaper** than a hotel.  
**Accommodation** in London is expensive.  
The hotel has an **indoor** swimming-pool.  
At the airport we had to go through **customs**.  
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.

**Tourist Information Centre**  
**information**  
**duty free/tax free**  
**through**  
**to take**  
**Channel Tunnel**  
**! to hire**  
**! to rent**  
**rent**  
**holiday cottage**  
**bed and breakfast**  
**single room**  
**double room**  
**backpack**  
**to stay**  
**hostel**  
**expensive**  
**cheap**  
**accommodation**  
**indoor**  
**customs**  
**customs officer**

**to fasten**  
**to hijack**  
**to crash**  
**miracle**

VVV  
informatie/inlichtingen  
belastingvrij  
door  
duren  
Kanaaltunnel  
huren  
huren (huis)  
huur  
vakantiehuisje  
kamer met ontbijt  
eenpersoonskamer  
tweepersoonskamer  
rugzak  
overnachten/verblijven  
hostel  
duur  
goedkoop  
accommodatie  
overdekt  
de douane  
douane ambtenaar/  
douanier  
vastmaken  
kopen  
neerstorten  
wonder

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



backpack



hostel



customs

## 29 School (1)

Children under twelve go to a **primary school**.  
 After primary school you go to a **secondary school**.  
**High school** is another word for 'secondary school'.  
 She has had a good **education**.  
 We have thirty **teachers** at our school.  
 She was **head teacher** of a secondary 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.  
 After the first two lessons we have a **break**.  
 'Pay **attention**', the teacher said.  
 What do you **learn** in the computer lessons?  
 Our computer science teacher **taught us** how to make  
 a website.  
 I have **to do homework** every day.  
 Saturday is a **free** day.  
 The teacher asked a **question**.  
 I didn't **know** the answer.

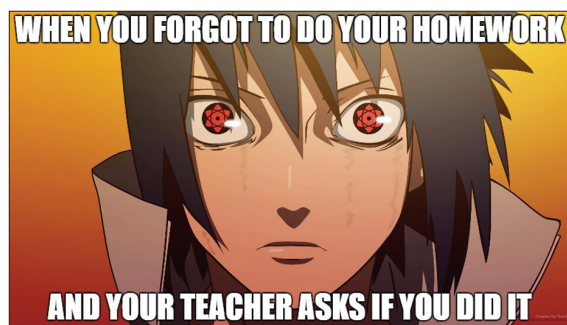
The teacher asked a question but the pupil didn't **answer**.  
 What is the **answer** to this question?  
 I asked him a question but he did not **reply**.  
 She asked him a question but there was no **reply**.  
 This answer is **wrong**.  
 This is the **right/correct** answer.  
 You have to learn these words **by heart**.  
 Did you read the **notice** on the notice-board?  
 Eating and drinking in the classroom is not **permitted**.  
 Have you got **permission** to come late?

<b>primary school</b>	basisschool
<b>secondary school</b>	middelbare school
<b>high school</b>	middelbare school
<b>education</b>	opleiding/onderwijs
<b>teacher</b>	leraar/lerares
<b>head teacher</b>	schooldirecteur
<b>pupil</b>	leerling
<b>class/form</b>	klas
<b>classroom</b>	klaslokaal
<b>lesson</b>	les
<b>break</b>	pauze
<b>to pay attention</b>	opletten
<b>! to learn</b>	leren
<b>! to teach</b>	leren
<i>(taught - taught)</i>	
<b>to do homework</b>	huiswerk maken
<b>free</b>	vrij
<b>question</b>	vraag
<b>to know</b>	weten/kennen
<i>(knew - known)</i>	
<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/correct
<b>by heart</b>	uit het hoofd
<b>notice</b>	mededeling
<b>to permit</b>	toestaan
<b>permission</b>	toestemming

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



notice/permit

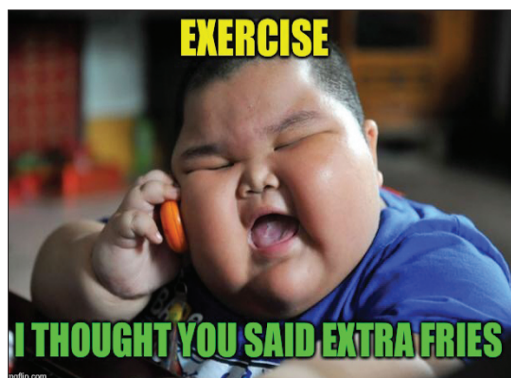


to **do** homework

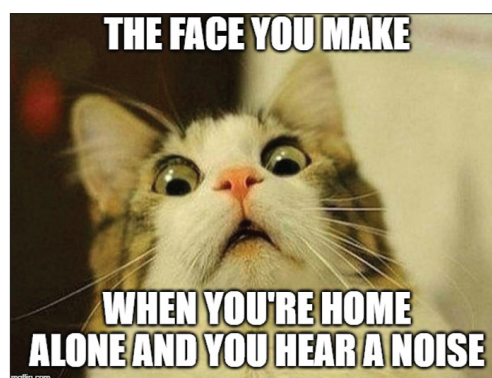
## 30 School (2)

Can you **translate** this word into English?  
 What is the **translation** of 'secondary school'?  
 What are you going to do after your **examination/exam**?  
 He worked very **hard** for his exam.  
 The **test** was very difficult.  
 She 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 mark/pass**.  
 She **failed** the exam because she didn't work hard enough.  
 When you fail a test, you get a **fail mark/fail**.  
 I passed the test. I **actually** thought that I would fail.  
 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.  
 Dyslexic persons **have difficulty** in reading and spelling.  
 The opposite of 'difficult' is **easy**.  
 The test **seemed** difficult but it was easy.  
 I made a lot of **mistakes** in the test.  
 At the test we had to translate ten **sentences** into English.  
 'Stop making so much **noise!**', the teacher said.  
 Pupils who are **noisy** make a lot of noise.  
 How was your Christmas **report**?  
 We had to do **exercise** 10 for homework.  
 At school you get too little **exercise**.  
 Before you do the exercise, look at the **example**.  
 Foreign languages are, **for example**, English and Spanish.  
 Can you **explain** what this word means?

<b>to translate</b>	vertalen
<b>translation</b>	vertaling
<b>examination/exam</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 mark/pass</b>	voldoende
<b>to fail</b>	zakken voor
<b>fail mark/fail</b>	onvoldoende
<b>actually</b>	eigenlijk
<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>to have difficulty</b>	moeite hebben
<b>easy</b>	gemakkelijk
<b>to seem</b>	lijken/schijnen
<b>mistake</b>	fout
<b>sentence</b>	zin
<b>noise</b>	lawaaï
<b>noisy</b>	lawaaierig/luidruchtig
<b>report</b>	rapport
<b>exercise</b>	oefening
<b>exercise</b>	lichaamsbeweging
<b>example</b>	voorbeeld
<b>for example</b>	bijvoorbeeld
<b>to explain</b>	uitleggen



*exercise*



*noise*

## 31 School (3)

**Think** before you answer.

Have you **finished** your homework?  
How do you **write** this word?

What does this word **mean**?

I don't know the **meaning** of this word.  
My best **subject** is English.  
Our maths teacher is very **strict**.  
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?  
Can you **count** from one to fifty in French?  
In a **timetable** you can find the times of the lessons.  
A good education is **important** in life.  
We have 30 **periods** per week.  
I have a computer on my **desk**.  
The Dutch **scientist** Ben Feringa won the chemistry  
Nobel prize in 2016.

<b>to think</b> ( <i>thought - thought</i> )	denken
<b>to finish</b>	afmaken
<b>to write</b> ( <i>wrote - written</i> )	schrijven
<b>to mean</b> ( <i>meant - meant</i> )	betekenen
<b>meaning</b>	betekenis
<b>! subject</b>	vak
<b>strict</b>	streng
<b>good at</b>	goed in
<b>to decide</b>	besluiten
<b>decision</b>	besluit
<b>absent</b>	afwezig
<b>some/a few</b>	enkele/een paar
<b>to choose</b> ( <i>chose - chosen</i> )	kiezen
<b>choice</b>	keuze
<b>clever/smart</b>	knap/slim
<b>memory</b>	geheugen
<b>diary</b>	agenda
<b>diary</b>	dagboek
<b>to do your best</b>	je best doen
<b>to spell</b>	spellen
<b>to count</b>	tellen
<b>timetable</b>	rooster
<b>important</b>	belangrijk
<b>period</b>	lesuur
<b>desk</b>	bureau
<b>scientist</b>	wetenschapper

### ! SUBJECTS

geschiedenis  
aardrijkskunde  
biologie  
techniek  
economie  
natuurkunde  
scheikunde  
wiskunde

**history**  
**geography**  
**biology**  
**technology**  
**economics**  
**physics**  
**chemistry**  
**mathematics/**  
**maths**

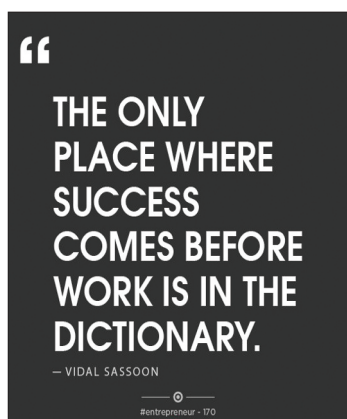
natuur- en scheikunde  
beeldende vorming  
maatschappijleer  
  
gymnastiek  
  
levensbeschouwing  
informatica

**science**  
**visual arts**  
**social studies/**  
**social science**  
**physical educa-**  
**tion/PE**  
**philosophy of life**  
**computer**  
**science/infor-**  
**matics/information**  
**technology**

## 32 Reading

*Oliver Twist* is a **novel** by Charles Dickens.  
 Charles Dickens **published** *Oliver Twist* in 1838.  
 He sent her a Valentine card with a love **poem**.  
 He was reading a sports **magazine**.  
 I found this book in the school **library**.  
 You can read this **newspaper/paper** online.  
 A newspaper is made of **paper**.  
 This book has 80 **pages**.  
 I **borrowed** this book from the library.  
 Could you **lend** me your book please?  
 I stopped reading the book because it was very **boring**.  
 They placed an **advertisement** in the paper.  
**Ad** and **advert** are short words for 'advertisement'.  
 Where did you read this **story**?  
 This is a book with **ghost** stories.  
 If you don't know a word, you can look it up 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.  
 I stopped reading after the first chapter because I was not  
 really **interested**.

<b>novel</b>	roman
<b>to publish</b>	publiceren
<b>poem</b>	gedicht
<b>magazine</b>	tijdschrift
<b>library</b>	bibliotheek
<b>newspaper/paper</b>	krant
<b>paper</b>	papier
<b>page</b>	bladzijde
<b>to borrow</b>	lenen (van)
<b>to lend (lent - lent)</b>	lenen (aan)
<b>boring</b>	saai/vervelend
<b>advertisement</b>	advertentie
<b>ad/advert</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/zinloos
<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
<b>interested</b>	geïnteresseerd



dictionary



library



to lend/to borrow



## 33 Writing

You can start an e-mail or a **letter** with 'Dear' + name.

He wrote his **signature** under the contract.

You **sign** a contract by placing a signature.

An **autograph** is a signature of a famous person.

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**?

**Zip code** is the American English word for '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?

Could you take this **parcel** to the post office?

The **postman/postwoman** brought two letters and a parcel.

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**.

A **biro** and **ballpoint** have the same meaning.

Who wrote this **article** in the newspaper?

I **copied** ten pages from a book.

Who is the **author/writer** of *Harry Potter*?

**! letter**

**signature**

**to sign**

**autograph**

**to post/to mail**

**post/mail**

**! address**

**postcode**

**zip code (AE)**

**to receive**

**card**

**to send**

(*sent - sent*)

**postcard**

**stamp**

**parcel**

**postman**

**postwoman**

**personal**

**pencil**

**to print**

**envelope**

**biro/ballpoint**

**article**

**to copy**

**author/writer**

brief

handtekening

ondertekenen

handtekening

posten

post

adres

postcode

postcode

ontvangen

kaart

sturen/zenden

(ansicht)kaart

postzegel

pakje

postbode (m)

postbode (v)

persoonlijk

potlood

drukken

envelop

balpen

artikel

kopiëren

auteur/schrijver

**! Een brief** begint meestal 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** !



*to receive/card*



*The teacher tells the class:  
'Whoever gets the next ques-  
tion right, can go home  
early.'*

Benjamin throws his pencil  
to the front of the class.  
Teacher picks it up and asks:  
'Who was that?'  
Benjamin: 'Me, have a nice  
day.'

*pencil*

## 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**.

Can I **take a message**?

Shall we talk about another **subject**?

We **discussed** what to do.

'**Silence**, please'.

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

They were **singing** 'Silent Night'.

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** uitstekend/perfect

**to mention** noemen

**to shout** schreeuwen

**Pardon?** Wat zegt u?

**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

**to take a message** een boodschap doorgeven

**subject** onderwerp

**to discuss** bespreken

**silence** stilte

**silent** stil

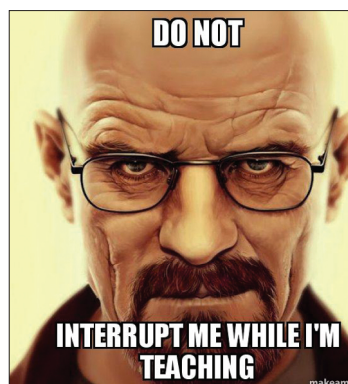
**to sing** zingen

(sang-sung)

**to interrupt** onderbreken

**to mean** bedoelen

(meant - meant)



to interrupt



silent



to mean

## 35 Sports (1)

A football team has eleven **players**.  
Every Sunday I go to a football **match**.  
After the match he put on a **tracksuit**.  
When you **run**, you walk very fast.  
In summer I **swim** a lot.

There is no **swimming pool** in our village.  
She **dived** into the swimming pool.  
Our team **won** the match.

**Though/although** we played better, we lost.  
The best player will be **champion**.  
The kickboxer **challenged** the world champion.  
He accepted the **challenge**.  
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.  
'Football' is called **soccer** in the U.S.  
There were 30,000 people in the **stadium**.  
There were 40,000 **spectators** at the match.  
A large **number** of people saw the football match.  
His football shirt had **number** 10.  
Our club has 400 **members**.  
How many runners **took part** in the New York marathon?  
At the end of the marathon he was **exhausted**.  
She took part in international swimming **competitions**.  
For some competitions you use **contest** like song contest  
and beauty contest.

<b>player</b>	speler
<b>match</b>	wedstrijd
<b>tracksuit</b>	trainingspak
<b>to run</b> ( <i>ran - run</i> )	rennen
<b>to swim</b> ( <i>swam - swum</i> )	zwemmen
<b>swimming pool</b>	zwembad
<b>to dive</b>	duiken
<b>to win</b> ( <i>won - won</i> )	winnen
<b>though/although</b>	hoewel
<b>champion</b>	kampioen
<b>to challenge</b>	uitdagen
<b>challenge</b>	uitdaging
<b>game</b>	spel
<b>medal</b>	medaille
<b>gold</b>	goud(en)
<b>! prize</b>	prijs
<b>silver</b>	zilver(en)
<b>soccer</b> (AE)	voetbal
<b>stadium</b>	stadion
<b>spectator</b>	toeschouwer
<b>number</b>	aantal
<b>number</b>	nummer
<b>member</b>	lid
<b>to take part</b>	deelnemen
<b>exhausted</b>	uitgeput
<b>competition</b>	wedstrijd
<b>contest</b>	wedstrijd

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



*to dive*



*contest*



*stadium*



## 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 Dutch.

When he was young, he **was keen on** skating.

Our school has a sports **field/pitch**.

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

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

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

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

A supporter **supports** a 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 European and American football?

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

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

Do you know the rugby **rules**?

The **referee** gave one of the players a red card.

**Fair** play is very important in sports.

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

**home match**

**away match**

**defeat**

**win/victory**

**draw**

**congratulations**

**to congratulate (on)**

**to skate**

**to be keen on**

**field/pitch**

**opponent**

**to beat**

(beat - beaten)

**to kick**

**record**

**to support**

**special**

**sailboard**

**to change**

**change**

**different (from)**

**difference**

**yet**

**to defend**

**rule**

**referee**

**(un)fair**

**to throw**

(threw - thrown)

thuiswedstrijd

uitwedstrijd

nederlaag

overwinning

gelijk spel

gefeliciteerd

feliciteren (met)

schaatsen

heel graag doen

veld

tegenstander

verslaan

trappen/schoppen

record

steunen

speciaal

zeilplank

veranderen

verandering

verschillend (van)

verschil

toch

verdedigen

regel

scheidsrechter

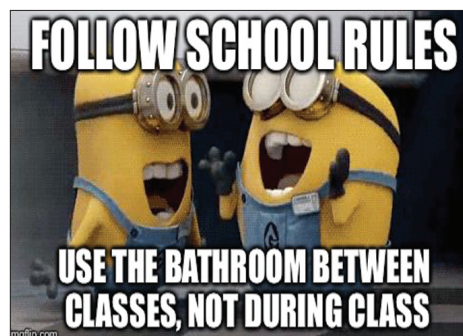
(on)sportief/

(on)eerlijk

gooien



*pitch*



*rule*



*referee*

## 37 Spare time

What do you do in your **spare time**?

In my **leisure time/free time** I like to game.

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.

We went to a **play** in the theatre.

Between two parts of a play there is an **interval**.

At the end of the play all the **actors** got flowers.

A woman actor is sometimes called an **actress**.

She is a **well-known** actor.

Who is the **director** of this film?

A director gives **instructions** to actors.

The Oscar is a famous film **award**.

At our school they **perform** a musical every year.

The tickets for the **performance** on Friday are sold out.

Who is the director of this TV **series/serial**?

My mother said "**Have fun**" when I went to the cinema.

**Funny** films make you laugh.

What is that **funny** smell?

Every year there is a (**fun**) **fair** in our village.

Mickey Mouse is a **cartoon** by Walt Disney.

A **cartoon** is also a funny picture in a newspaper.

You can play this computer game at two **levels**.

**spare time**

**leisure time/**

**free time**

**to spend**

(*spent - spent*)

**to watch**

**! to practise**

**! practice**

**melody/tune**

**to collect**

**collection**

**sold out**

**cinema**

**play**

**interval**

**actor**

**actress**

**well-known**

**director**

**instructions**

**award**

**to perform**

**performance**

**series/serial**

**Have fun**

**funny**

**funny**

**fun fair/fair**

**cartoon**

**cartoon**

**level**

vrije tijd

vrije tijd

besteden

kijken naar

oefenen

oefening

melodie

verzamelen

verzameling

uitverkocht

bioscoop

toneelstuk

pauze

acteur

actrice

bekend

regisseur

aanwijzingen

prijs

opvoeren

voorstelling

serie

Veel plezier

grappig

vreemd

kermis

tekenfilm

cartoon

niveau

**! Spelling:** oefenen = to practiSe; oefening = practiCe.



spare time



Guest in restaurant:  
Waiter! This soup tastes  
funny.  
Waiter: Funny? But  
why aren't you  
laughing?

funny



sold out

## 38 Animals ! Op p. 75 staat een lijst met namen van dieren

A fox has a long brown **tail**.  
There are many **deer** in this park.  
With a **trap** you can **catch** a mouse.

Our cat caught two **mice**.  
The little boy **screamed** when he saw a mouse in the room.  
A **fly** is an insect.  
He was **bitten** by a snake.  
**Ants** are very busy insects.  
We have a canary in a **cage**.  
The bird in this cage is not a canary but a **budgie**.  
Have you ever eaten **goat's** cheese?  
The koala bear is a **rare** animal.  
The white tiger is a rare animal **species**.  
The dinosaur is an **extinct** animal species.  
Did you know that a whale is a **mammal**?  
The **vet** said the dog was sick.  
A cow is a **female** animal.  
A bull is a **male** animal.  
Sheep, cows and pigs are **cattle**.  
The squirrel **jumped** from tree to tree.  
Can this **parrot** talk?  
A **pigeon** can fly fast.  
In this zoo you are not allowed to **feed** the monkeys.  
In Canada they kill baby **seals**.  
Look out! There is a **wasp** on your head.  
Wasps and bees can **sting**.

A **turtle** walks very slowly but is a good swimmer.  
A **butterfly** has beautiful, coloured wings.  
**Frogs** live in and near the water.  
**Geese** are bigger than ducks, but smaller than swans.

<b>tail</b>	staart
<b>deer</b> (mv: deer)	hert
<b>trap</b>	val
<b>to catch</b> (caught-caught)	vangen
<b>mice</b>	muizen
<b>to scream</b>	gillen
<b>fly</b>	vlieg
<b>to bite</b> (bit - bitten)	bijten
<b>ant</b>	mier
<b>cage</b>	kooi
<b>budgie</b>	parkiet
<b>goat</b>	geit
<b>rare</b>	zeldzaam
<b>species</b>	soort
<b>extinct</b>	uitgestorven
<b>mammal</b>	zoogdier
<b>! vet</b>	dierenarts
<b>female</b>	vrouwelijk
<b>male</b>	mannelijk
<b>cattle</b>	vee
<b>to jump</b>	springen
<b>parrot</b>	papegaai
<b>pigeon</b>	duif
<b>to feed</b> (fed-fed)	voeren
<b>seal</b>	zeehond
<b>wasp</b>	wesp
<b>to sting</b> (stung-stung)	steken
<b>turtle</b>	schildpad
<b>butterfly</b>	vlinder
<b>frog</b>	kikker
<b>goose</b> (mv: geese)	gans

**! Vet** is een afkorting van **veterinarian** = dierenarts



vet



extinct



to feed/pigeon

## 39 The weather (1)

What will the **weather** be tomorrow?  
How is the **weather forecast** for 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.  
We are going for a long walk tomorrow **unless** it rains.  
It's going to rain; take this **umbrella**.  
An umbrella keeps you **dry**.  
It's very dry in the Sahara **desert**.  
It has rained; the streets are **wet**.  
There is a **chance** that it will rain tomorrow.  
After two days of rain the weather **improved**.  
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**.

What **awful/terrible/horrible** weather.

Don't mix up 'awful' and **awesome**.  
The weather in France was **fine**.  
It was a **bright**, sunny morning.  
**Maybe/perhaps** it will rain tomorrow.  
It **may/might** snow tomorrow.

<b>weather</b>	weer
<b>weather forecast</b>	weerbericht
<b>shower</b>	regenbui
<b>to shine</b> ( <i>shone - shone</i> )	schijnen
<b>to rain</b>	regenen
<b>rain</b>	regen
<b>to expect</b>	verwachten
<b>unless</b>	tenzij/als niet
<b>umbrella</b>	paraplu
<b>dry</b>	droog
<b>desert</b>	woestijn
<b>wet</b>	nat
<b>chance</b>	kans
<b>to improve</b>	verbeteren
<b>sunny</b>	zonnig
<b>climate</b>	klimaat
<b>cool</b>	koel
<b>bad</b>	slecht
<b>worse-worst</b>	slechter-slechtst
<b>awful/terrible/ horrible</b>	afschuwelijk
<b>awesome</b>	geweldig/gaaf
<b>fine</b>	mooi
<b>bright</b>	helder
<b>! maybe/perhaps</b>	misschien
<b>! may/might</b>	kan misschien

! Er zijn 3 manieren om 'misschien' uit te drukken:

**Misschien** sneeuwt het morgen. **Maybe** it will snow tomorrow.  
**Perhaps** it will snow tomorrow.  
It **may/might** snow tomorrow.



climate



wet



awesome



## 40 The weather (2)

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 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.

There were rain **drops** on the window.

The **earth** is getting warmer.

I am not **used to** this hot climate.

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

It's very hot; let's sit in the **shade**.

I saw my **shadow** on the wall.

I can't see anything in this thick **fog**.

Many flights were cancelled **because of** the fog.

The road was closed **due to/owing to** heavy snowfall.

Put on your coat; it's **rather/pretty** cold.

A cold wind was **blowing** from the east.

The roof of the house was blown off in a **hurricane**.

A hurricane is a very strong **storm/gale**.

When it is getting warmer, the temperature is **rising**.

**temperature**

**degree**

**below zero**

**to freeze**

(froze - frozen)

**whole**

**very/quite**

**sky**

**cloud**

**star**

**lovely/beautiful**

**rainbow**

**drop**

**earth**

**used to**

**towel**

**! shade**

**! shadow**

**fog**

**because of**

**due to/owing to**

**rather/pretty**

**to blow**

(blew - blown)

**hurricane**

**storm/gale**

**to rise** (rose - risen)

temperatuur

graad

onder nul

vriezen

geheel

heel/erg

lucht/hemel

wolk

ster

prachtig

regenboog

druppel

aarde

gewend aan

handdoek

schaduw (geen zon)

schaduw (vorm)

mist

vanwege

vanwege/door

vrij/nogal

waaien/blazen

orkaan

storm

stijgen

**! 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.



towel



shade

## 41 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.  
**Climbing** mountains is a sport.  
 A mountain is higher than a **hill**.  
 The **ground** near the river is very wet.  
 This is a nice **spot** for a picnic.  
 A rose is a **flower**.  
 There are many water birds in this **area**.  
 There are often **earthquakes** in this area.  
 There are plans to **create** a large wildlife area in these hills.  
 In prehistoric times people lived in **caves**.  
 CO2 is bad for the **environment**.  
 By using less plastic we can **protect** the environment.

<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>to climb</b>	(be)klimmen
<b>hill</b>	heuvel
<b>ground</b>	grond
<b>spot</b>	plek
<b>flower</b>	bloem
<b>area</b>	gebied
<b>earthquake</b>	aardbeving
<b>to create</b>	creëren/maken
<b>cave</b>	grot
<b>environment</b>	milieu
<b>to protect</b>	beschermen



area



to protect/environment/to create



## 42 Water

Loch Ness is a **lake** in Scotland.  
 How long is the Panama **Canal**?  
 We made a boat trip through the Amsterdam **canals**.  
 The river was **polluted** by chemical industries.  
 We must stop the **pollution** of the environment.  
 Don't leave **litter/rubbish/trash** on the beach.  
 Throw your rubbish into a **dustbin/bin**.  
 The American word for 'rubbish' is **garbage**.  
 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**.  
 Floods and earthquakes are natural **disasters**.  
 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.  
 In a storm there are big **waves** at sea.  
 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>canal</b>	kanaal
<b>canal</b>	gracht
<b>to pollute</b>	vervuilen
<b>pollution</b>	vervuiling
<b>litter/rubbish/trash</b>	afval/rommel/vuilnis
<b>dustbin/bin</b>	vuilnisbak/afvalbak
<b>garbage</b> (AE)	afval/rommel/vuilnis
<b>across</b>	over
<b>wide</b>	breed
<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>disaster</b>	ramp
<b>mill</b>	molen
<b>power</b>	kracht
<b>coast</b>	kust
<b>island</b>	eiland
<b>wave</b>	golf
<b>shell</b>	schelp
<b>! shore</b>	oever
<b>! bank</b>	oever
<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**.



*trash*



*to pollute*



*rubbish/bin*

## 43 Money

A millionaire has a lot of **money**.

What is the smallest euro **coin**?

I cannot pay because I've forgotten my **wallet**.

She had lost her **purse**.

What colour is a twenty-euro **banknote/note**?

He paid with a fifty-dollar **bill**.

On the ferry I **changed** a 50-euro note into pounds.

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/debit card**.

They were **saving** money for a new caravan.

With her **savings** she bought a motor scooter.

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.

We don't accept credit cards, only **cash**.

Everybody has to pay **tax**.

How much does this watch **cost**?

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 old painting is extremely **valuable**.

This valuable ring is **worth** €2,000.

The **admission** to the musical was €50.

A million euros is a large **sum/amount** of money.

The **beggar** asked for some money.

What is the number of your **bank account**?

Have you **compared** prices on other websites?

**money**

**coin**

**wallet**

**purse**

**banknote/note**

**bill** (AE)

**to change**

**cash machine**

**cashpoint/ATM**

**bank card/debit card**

**to save**

**savings**

**poor**

**rich**

**to be lucky**

**to accept**

**cash**

**tax**

**to cost**

**free**

**to borrow (from)**

**to lend (to)**

(lent - lent)

**value**

**valuable**

**worth**

**admission**

**sum/amount**

**beggar**

**bank account**

**to compare**

geld

munten

portemonnee

damesportemonnee/  
handtasje

bankbiljet

bankbiljet

wisselen

geldautomaat

geldautomaat

bankpas

sparen

spaargeld

arm

rijk

geluk hebben

aannemen

contant geld

belasting

kosten

gratis

lenen (van)

lenen (aan)

waarde

kostbaar

waard

toegangsprijs

som/bedrag

bedelaar

bankrekening

vergelijken



purse



ATM



debit card

## 44 Shopping

**Store** is another word for 'shop'.

Fewer people buy in a **shopping centre** because of the internet.

**(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.

In a toy shop you can buy children's **toys**.

Harrods is a big **department store** in London.

She works in the toy **department** of a department store.

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**.

In a sale there are always special **offers**.

She always buys her vegetables at the **market**.

You can buy medicines at the **chemist**.

Butter, milk and cheese are farm **products**.

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.

She works at the **checkout** of a supermarket.

In this supermarket there are more than 20,000 **items**.

**store**

**shopping centre**

**(shopping) mall**

**shopkeeper**

**customer**

**shop assistant**

**closed**

**toys**

**department store**

**department**

**lift**

**escalator**

**sale**

**bargain**

**offer**

**market**

**chemist**

**product**

**brand**

**to steal**

(stole - stolen)

**shoplifter**

**basement**

**trolley**

**basket**

**! else**

**present/gift**

**checkout**

**item**

winkel

winkelcentrum

winkelcentrum

winkelier

klant

verkoper (m/v)

dicht

speelgoed

warenhuis

afdeling

lift

roltrap

uitverkoop

koopje

aanbieding

markt

drogist/apotheek

product

merk

stelen

winkeldief

kelder

winkelwagentje

mandje

anders

cadeau

kassa

artikel

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



escalator



bargain



offer

## 45 Work

Shell is a big oil **company**.  
 He **works** in a department store.  
 For disabled persons it's difficult to find **employment/work**.  
 Before he got the job, he was **unemployed** for five months.  
 She has a good **job** at a bank.  
 How much is the minimum **wage**?  
 Her **salary** is €2,000 a month.  
 She **earns** a good salary.  
 She works as a **secretary** at the town hall.  
 A secretary works at an **office**.  
 He asked his **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/an intern** at a London hotel.  
 She **applied for** a job as a sales manager.  
 She wrote many **letters of application**.  
 She was invited for a **job interview**.  
 How can I **prepare** myself for a job interview?  
 He has not enough **experience** for this job.  
 The police officer asked my address and **profession/occupation**.  
 This hospital has many **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>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/intern</b>	stagiair
<b>to apply (for)</b>	solliciteren (naar)
<b>letter of application</b>	sollicitatiebrief
<b>job interview</b>	sollicitatiegesprek
<b>to prepare</b>	voorbereiden
<b>experience</b>	ervaring
<b>profession/occupation</b>	beroep
<b>vacancy</b>	vacature
<b>staff</b>	personeel

**! Worden bij beroepen = to become.** Zij werd piloot. = She became a pilot.

**! Bij beroepen gebruik je a/an:** He was a teacher./ She was an accountant.



staff



to earn



vacancy

## 46 Time (1)

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**.

Please, don't talk all **at once**.  
A week is a **period** of seven days.  
A **century** is a period of a hundred years.  
When was the Stone **Age**?  
The train left two minutes **ago**.  
I **met** her two years ago.

The **meeting** began at 9 o'clock.  
What **date** is it today?  
She has **not yet** answered my e-mail.  
I could **hardly** wait to tell the news.  
It **kept** snowing for hours.  
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.  
In his **youth** he was a good football player.  
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.  
Two weeks **passed** before I heard from her.  
Let's play tennis and go for a swim **afterwards**.  
He was cooking; **meanwhile** his wife was reading.  
**In the meantime** means the same as 'meanwhile'.

**! till/until**  
**already**  
**immediately/**  
**at once**  
**at once**  
**period**  
**century**  
**age**  
**ago**  
**to meet**

(met - met)

**meeting**  
**date**  
**not yet**  
**hardly**  
**to keep + -ing**  
**at last/finally**  
**suddenly**  
**still**  
**youth**  
**present**

**present**  
**as soon as**  
**in general**  
**to pass**  
**afterwards**  
**meanwhile**  
**in the meantime**

tot  
al/reeds  
onmiddellijk/direkt

tegelijkertijd  
periode  
eeuw  
tijdperk  
geleden  
ontmoeten

vergadering  
datum  
nog niet  
nauwelijks  
blijven...  
eindelijk/ten slotte  
plotseling  
nog steeds  
jeugd  
tegenwoordige/  
huidige  
aanwezig  
zodra  
over het algemeen  
voorbijgaan  
daarna  
ondertussen  
ondertussen

**!** 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.



at once



youth



finally



## 47 Time (2)

I **usually** go to bed at 10 o'clock.  
 A farmer works every day; **even** on Sundays.  
 She likes swimming **outdoors**, even in winter.  
 We will meet again **in** two weeks.  
 You must pay **within** 10 days.  
 I was late for school because I **overslept**.  
 I **hardly ever** go to the cinema.  
 What are your plans for **the future**?  
 I hope they will win, but it's not very **probable/likely**.  
 That they will win is very **improbable/unlikely**.  
 I may be late but I will come **in any case**.  
 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.  
 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.**  
 The zoo is open **daily** from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 I **would rather** leave half an hour earlier.  
**Today/Nowadays** almost everybody has a mobile phone.  
 I have an **appointment** with the manager at two o'clock.  
 This year our company celebrates its 50th **anniversary**.

<b>usually</b>	gewoonlijk
<b>even</b>	zelfs
<b>outdoors</b>	buiten
<b>! in</b>	over
<b>! within</b>	binnen
<b>to oversleep</b>	zich verslapen
<b>hardly ever</b>	bijna nooit
<b>the future</b>	de toekomst
<b>probable/likely</b>	waarschijnlijk
<b>improbable/unlikely</b>	onwaarschijnlijk
<b>in any case</b>	in ieder geval
<b>gradually</b>	geleidelijk
<b>to turn up</b>	komen opdagen
<b>to fix</b>	vaststellen
<b>! eldest</b>	oudste
<b>sunset</b>	zonsondergang
<b>sunrise</b>	zonsopgang
<b>a.m./am</b>	vóór 12 uur 's middags
<b>p.m./pm</b>	na 12 uur 's middags
<b>daily</b>	dagelijks
<b>would rather</b>	zou liever
<b>today/nowadays</b>	tegenwoordig
<b>appointment</b>	afspraak
<b>anniversary</b>	verjaardag/jubileum

- ! binnen** 10 dagen = **within** 10 days; **over** 10 dagen = **in** 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** building.



*sunrise/sunset*



*would rather*



*anniversary*



## 48 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**.  
 I warned him several times; **however**, he did not listen.  
 That big boy is always **bullying** smaller boys.  
 A **bully** is a person who bullies.  
 How does the school **deal with** bullying?  
 He has no **sense of humour**.  
 We **get on/get along** with the neighbours very well.  
 It is **human** to make mistakes.  
 How do horses communicate with **humans**?  
 It is **polite** to use 'please' when you ask something.  
 You can **gamble** at a casino.  
 This computer game is a real **craze/fad**.  
 Smoking is a bad **habit**.  
 He was **addicted** to heroin.  
 She is a drug **addict**.  
 A **couch potato** spends a lot of time on a couch watching TV.  
 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?  
 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 **remained** optimistic despite his illness.  
 Didn't your parents teach you good **manners**?  
 My little sister is very **naughty**.

to behave	zich gedragen
behaviour	gedrag
to warn	waarschuwen
warning	waarschuwing
however	echter
to bully	pesten
bully	pestkop
to deal with	omgaan met
sense of humour	gevoel voor humor
to get on/get along	kunnen opschieten
human	menselijk
human	mens
(im)polite	(on)beleefd
to gamble	gokken
craze/fad	rage
habit	gewoonte
addicted	verslaafd
addict	verslaafde
couch potato	bankhanger
to doubt	(be)twijfelen
doubt	twijfel
to quarrel	ruzie maken
quarrel/row	ruzie
! excuse me	pardon
excuse	excuus/smoes
in spite of/despite	ondanks
to handle	aanpakken
to remain	blijven
manners	manieren
naughty	ondeugend

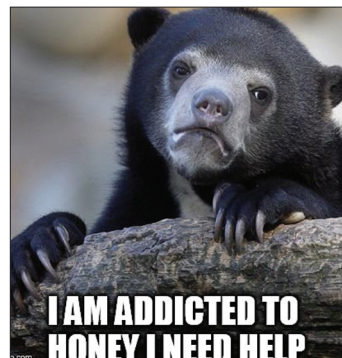
! Als je een vreemde aanspreekt om iets te vragen, begin je met:  
**Excuse me....** (In het Nederlands: Pardon ...).



*bully*



*to behave*



*addicted*

## 49 Crime (1)

Selling hard drugs 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.

I asked a **policewoman** the way.

A **police officer** can be a policeman or a policewoman.

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

A **thief** is someone who steals.

**Theft** from shops is called shoplifting.

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.

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

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

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

Is selling soft drugs **legal** in your country?

The opposite of 'legal' is **illegal**.

Something that is illegal is **against** the law.

**Burglars** broke into our house last night.

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

**crime**

**murder**

**to murder**

**murderer**

**to look for**

**to search**

**prison/jail**

**prisoner**

**to escape**

**! police**

**policeman**

**policewoman**

**police officer**

**police station**

**thief**

**theft**

**to arrest**

**to follow**

**nowhere**

**law**

**lawyer**

**pickpocket**

**fact**

**false**

**legal**

**illegal**

**against**

**burglar**

**to beat**

(beat - beaten)

misdaad

moord

vermoorden

moordenaar

zoeken

doorzoeken

gevangenis

gevangene

ontsnappen

politie

politieagent

politieagente

politieagente (m/v)

politiebureau

dief

diefstal

arresteren

volgen

nergens

wet

advocaat

zakkenroller

feit

vals/onecht

legaal/wettig

illegaal/onwettig

tegen

inbreker

slaan

**! Het woord **police** krijgt een werkwoord in het **meervoud**:**

De politie **zoekt** hem. = The police **are** looking for him.



crime/theft



pickpocket

### **BURGLAR WITH SENSE OF HUMOUR**

An Oak Hill couple discovered a thief in their home after the husband told his wife a joke and they heard somebody laughing upstairs.

burglar/thief

## 50 Crime (2)

The police have arrested the **criminal**.  
 When the police arrested him, he said he was **innocent**.  
 Shoplifters will be **prosecuted**.  
 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.  
 He was accused of child **abuse**.

Two men **robbed** an elderly couple.  
 The **robbery** took place in the evening.  
 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.  
 Last year there were **fewer** robberies.  
 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 **judge** asked the witness to answer the questions.  
 The murder **trial** lasted four days.  
 Where did the thief **hide** the stolen money?

**criminal**  
**innocent**  
**to prosecute**  
**violence**  
**to kidnap**  
**gang**  
**to accuse (of)**  
**abuse**

**to rob**  
**robbery**  
**to deny**  
**witness**  
**to prove**  
**proof/evidence**  
**guilty**  
**to release**

**! little**  
**! less**  
**! fewer**  
**suicide**  
**hostage**  
**court**  
**to appear**  
**to disappear**  
**judge**  
**trial**  
**to hide**

(hid - hidden)

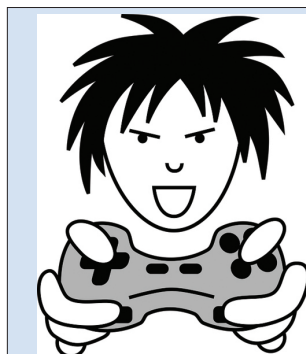
misdadiger/crimineel  
 onschuldig  
 vervolgen  
 geweld  
 ontvoeren  
 bende  
 beschuldigen (van)  
 misbruik/mis-  
 handling  
 beroven  
 beroving/roofoverval  
 ontkennen  
 getuige  
 bewijzen  
 bewijs  
 schuldig  
 vrijlaten  
 weinig  
 minder  
 minder  
 zelfmoord  
 gijzelaar/gegijzelde  
 rechtbank  
 verschijnen  
 verdwijnen  
 rechter  
 proces  
 verbergen

### ! weinig/minder

**little - less** voor woorden in het **enkelvoud**: weinig/minder bewijs = **little/less** evidence  
**few - fewer** voor woorden in het **meervoud**: weinig/minder banen = **few/fewer** jobs



to prosecute



Is there **evidence** that video games cause more gun **violence**?

Some U.S. politicians say that video games cause gun **violence**, but there is not enough **evidence** to **prove** this claim.

evidence/violence/to prove

## 51 Politics and society

Are you interested in **politics**?

Western **society** is different from Chinese **society**.

What is a **multicultural** society?

Labour is a political **party** in Britain.

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

The Conservative party had 30% of the **votes**.

A democratic country has a **parliament**.

Britain has a democratic **government**.

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

The **council** has decided to build a new swimming pool.

Some countries **discriminate against** women.

I am against **discrimination**.

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

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

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

The newspaper had published a **racist** article.

The Union Jack is the **flag** of the United Kingdom.

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

The asylum seeker could not get a **residence permit**.

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

The Red Cross helps people **in need**.

Thousands of refugees **fled** from the country.

Refugees leave their country **to/in order** to find a better life.

Life was **hard/tough** in the refugee camp.

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

After five years the immigrant became an American **citizen**.

The Turks in Germany are a large **ethnic minority**.

We should help the **developing countries**.

How much **aid** do we give to developing countries?

The Red Cross **provided** aid to the earthquake **victims**.

**politics**

**society**

**multicultural**

**party**

**to vote**

**vote**

**parliament**

**government**

**to be against**

**council**

**to discriminate**

**against**

**discrimination**

**to protest**

**reason**

**speech**

**racist**

**flag**

**asylum seeker**

**residence permit**

**refugee**

**in need**

**to flee** (*fled - fled*)

**to/in order to**

**hard/tough**

**immigrant**

**citizen**

**ethnic minority**

**developing**

**country**

**aid**

**to provide**

**victim**

politiek

maatschappij

multicultureel

partij

stemmen

stem

parlement

regering

tegen zijn

gemeente(raad)

discrimineren

discriminatie

protesteren

reden

toespraak

racistisch

vlag

asielzoeker

verblijfsvergunning

vluchteling

in nood

vluchten

om te

moeilijk/zwaar

immigrant

(staats)burger

etnische minderheid

ontwikkelingsland

hulp (humanitair)

leveren/geven

slachtoffer



*multicultural*



*refugee*



*aid*

## 52 War

World **War** II ended in 1945.  
 Wold War II **lasted** five years.  
 Millions of **soldiers** were killed in the war.  
 It's a soldier's **duty** to fight for his/her 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**.  
 Millions of **Jews** died in concentration camps.  
 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 gun **shots**.  
 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> ( <i>fought - fought</i> )	vechten
<b>battle</b>	(veld)slag
<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>weapons/arms</b>	wapens
<b>gun</b>	geweer/kanon
<b>to shoot</b> ( <i>shot - shot</i> )	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*



### Muslim war hero

Noor Inayat Khan, a female Muslim war hero, worked as a spy for Britain against the Nazis. In June 1943 Noor was dropped behind enemy lines in France. She was arrested by the Germans in October 1943 and was executed in the Dachau concentration camp. She was just 29.

*hero/spy/enemy*



## 53 Quantity

The police found a large **quantity** of drugs in the truck.  
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.

How tall **are** you?

What's your **height**?

There were **at least** 10,000 people at the pop concert.

This house is too expensive; **moreover/besides** it is too small.

He speaks **both** English **and** French.

**Neither** of their two daughters were in 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.

In a desert there is always a **lack of** water.

**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.

**quantity**

**to contain**

**both**

**box**

**kilo**

**litre**

**metre**

**! foot (mv: feet)**

**! mile**

**exactly**

**tall**

**height**

**at least**

**moreover/besides**

**both... and**

**neither**

**to turn down**

**to add**

**to add**

**weight**

**lack of**

**besides**

**except**

**tiny**

**to drop**

hoeveelheid

bevatten

beide

doos/kist

kilo

liter

meter

voet

mijl

precies

lang

lengte

minstens

bovendien

zowel... als

geen van beide

zachter zetten

optellen

toevoegen

gewicht

gebrek aan

behalve (sluit in)

behalve (sluit uit)

heel klein

dalen/zakken

**!** De traditionele **Engelse maten** worden nog steeds gebruikt in Groot-Brittannië, maar worden geleidelijk vervangen door centimetre, metre, kilometre, litre, gram, kilogram, etc. Oude en nieuwe maten worden vaak door elkaar gebruikt. Typisch Engelse maten:

**inch** = 2.5 cm

**foot** = 30 cm

**gallon** = 4,5 liter

**ounce** = 28 gram

**yard** = 90 cm

**mile** = 1609 meter

**stone** = 6,3 kilo

**pound** = 450 gram



to add



to contain



height/inch



## 54 Communication

Can I use your **(tele)phone**?  
 I'll **phone/call/ring** you tomorrow.  
 Where can I find a **phone box**?  
 She had a long **phone call** with her girlfriend.  
 I bought a new **mobile phone/cell phone**.

She listened to the **answerphone**.  
 BBC 1 is on **channel** 61 on my TV.  
 This is a BBC **programme**.  
**Telly** and **box** are informal words for 'television'.  
 With this media box you can **record** a TV programme.  
 I found some old Beatle **records** in a second-hand shop.  
 With an answerphone you can record a **message**.  
 With a smart phone you can send **text messages**.  
 He had an accident while he was **texting**.  
 We'll **keep in touch** by e-mail or WhatsApp.  
 Texting and WhatsApping **distracts** you from driving.  
 I need to **charge** my tablet.  
 I bought a new **charger** for my mobile phone.  
 A charger is a **device/gadget** for charging a battery.  
 Where can I buy a **tape** for this old videorecorder?  
 As a BBC **reporter** he went to China.  
 This plan **sounds** good.  
 A **commercial** is an advertisement on TV or radio.  
**Viewers** are people who watch TV.  
 The **viewing figures/TV ratings** for the new show were very high.  
 Did you **notice** that his hands were shaking?  
 She **informed** him that she couldn't go to the meeting.  
 The parcel will be **delivered** tomorrow.

<b>(tele)phone</b>	telefoon
<b>to phone/call/ring</b>	bellen
<b>phone box</b>	telefooncel
<b>phone call</b>	telefoongesprek
<b>mobile phone/</b> <b>cell phone</b>	mobiele telefoon
<b>answerphone</b>	antwoordapparaat
<b>channel</b>	kanaal
<b>! programme</b>	programma
<b>telly/box</b>	televisie
<b>to record</b>	opnemen
<b>record</b>	plaat
<b>message</b>	boodschap/bericht
<b>text message</b>	tekstbericht/sms
<b>to text</b>	sms'en/texten
<b>to keep in touch</b>	contact houden
<b>to distract</b>	afleiden
<b>to charge</b>	opladen
<b>charger</b>	oplader
<b>device/gadget</b>	apparaatje
<b>tape</b>	band
<b>reporter</b>	verslaggever
<b>to sound</b>	klinken
<b>commercial</b>	reclamespot
<b>viewer</b>	kijker
<b>viewing figures/</b> <b>TV ratings</b>	kijkcijfers
<b>to notice</b>	opmerken/zien
<b>to inform</b>	mededelen
<b>to deliver</b>	bezorgen

**!** programma = programme in het Brits Engels en program in het Amerikaans Engels. Het Brits Engels gebruikt altijd de Amerikaanse spelling als het om een **computerprogramma** gaat, dus: computer program.



to text



cell phone



device

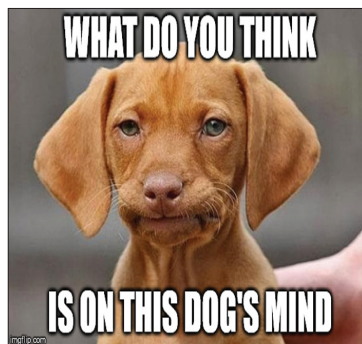
## 55 The mind (1)

The human **mind** is very complex.  
Do you **mind** if I open the window?

**Mind** your head; this door is very small.  
Is this story **true**?  
He didn't tell the **truth**.  
An **honest** person always tells the truth.  
Don't **trust** him: he's dishonest.  
How did you **find out** 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.  
I made a **stupid** mistake.  
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 **promised** to keep the secret.  
He didn't keep his **promise**.  
He **refused** to answer the police officer's questions.  
When you think, you use your **brain/brains**.  
Do you know who **invented** the telephone?  
The computer is a great **invention**.  
Inventions start with a **brilliant** idea.  
She **hesitated** for a moment and then she said: OK.  
The police tried to **persuade** the man to hand over his gun.  
She did not **dare** to say "No" to him.  
The doctor **advised** him to stop smoking.  
He followed the doctor's **advice**.  
It's not **wise** to use your mobile while riding a bike.

<b>mind</b>	geest
<b>to mind</b>	bezwaar hebben
	tegen
<b>to mind</b>	letten op
<b>true</b>	waar
<b>truth</b>	waarheid
<b>(dis)honest</b>	(on)eerlijk
<b>to trust</b>	vertrouwen
<b>to find out</b>	ontdekken
<b>to believe</b>	geloven
<b>to lie</b>	liegen
<b>lie</b>	leugen
<b>liar</b>	leugenaar
<b>clear</b>	duidelijk
<b>stupid</b>	stom/dom
<b>mad/crazy</b>	gek
<b>to remember</b>	zich herinneren
<b>secret</b>	geheim
<b>to promise</b>	beloven
<b>promise</b>	belofte
<b>to refuse</b>	weigeren
<b>brain/brains</b>	hersens
<b>to invent</b>	uitvinden
<b>invention</b>	uitvinding
<b>brilliant</b>	geweldig/briljant
<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>	verstandig

! Let op de **spelling** van deze woorden: adviseren = to advise; advies = advice



*mind*



*to mind*



*to dare*

## 56 The mind (2)

She **apologised** for being late.

He accepted her **apology**.

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 computers?

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.

He doesn't **care for/about** classical music.

Are you **sure/certain** that his e-mail address is correct?

Do you know **if/whether** he has a new e-mail address?

Can you **solve** this crossword puzzle?

The **solution** to this puzzle is on the last page.

to apologise

apology

to agree

to disagree

opinion

nervous

to imagine

to conclude

conclusion

cheerful

cruel

to suppose

to change your

mind

religion

to pray

grateful

curious

curious

idea

heaven

hell

to realise/realize

aware of

to care for/about

sure/certain

! if/whether

to solve

solution

zich verontschuldigen

excuus

het eens zijn

het oneens zijn

mening

zenuwachtig

zich voorstellen

concluderen

conclusie

opgewekt/vrolijk

wreed

veronderstellen

van gedachte

veranderen

godsdienst

bidden

dankbaar

nieuwsgierig

eigenaardig

idee

hemel

hel

beseffen

zich bewust van

geven om

zeker

of

oplossen

oplossing

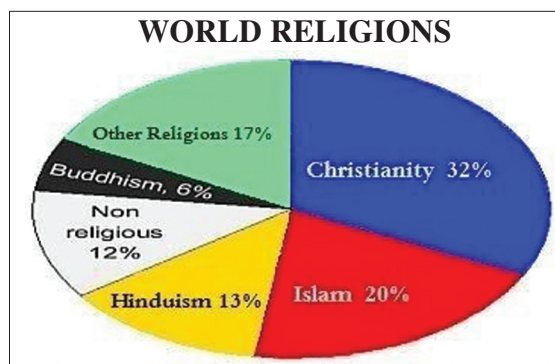
! **Of** na een werkwoord = **if** (**whether** kan ook, maar is veel lastiger).

Ik vroeg **of** ... = I asked **if** ...

Ik weet niet **of** ... = I don't know **if**



to realize



religions

## 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**.

**It's a pity** that the weather is so bad.

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

In his **anger** he threw a book at me.

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

'Do you love me?' '**Of course** I love you,' he said.

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

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

She **blushed** when I asked her about her new crush.

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

It's quite normal if you feel **tension** before an exam.

Everybody **laughed** at his joke.

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

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

I very much **appreciate** your help.

He had always had a strong **desire** to travel abroad.

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.

Don't ask such **foolish/silly** questions.

People always **smile** on selfies.

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

What a **cute** little dog!

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

**emotion**

**to worry**

**worried**

**worry**

**It's a pity**

**angry**

**anger**

**look**

**of course**

**in love (with)**

**to fall in love (with)**

**to blush**

**darling**

**tension**

**to laugh (at)**

**laughter**

**kind**

**to appreciate**

**desire**

**date**

**to be fed up with something**

**to be sick of something**

**to cry**

**to cry/to shout**

**a fool**

**foolish/silly**

**to smile**

**smile**

**cute**

**wonderful/splendid**

emotie

zich zorgen maken

bezorgd

zorg

Het is jammer

boos

boosheid

blik (in ogen)

natuurlijk

verliefd (op)

verliefd worden (op)

blozen

schat/lieveling

spanning

lachen (om)

gelach

vriendelijk

waarderen

verlangen

afsprakje

iets zat zijn

iets zat zijn

huilen

schreeuwen

een gek

dwaas/dom

glimlachen

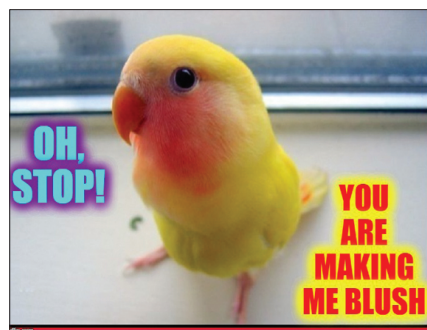
glimlach

leuk/schattig

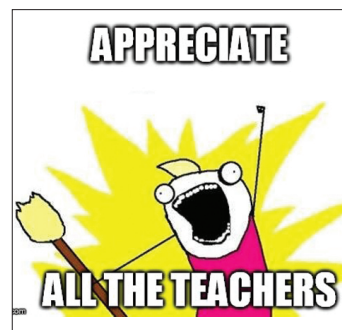
prachtig



*cute*



*to blush*



*to appreciate*



## 58 Emotions (2)

She **hated** the man who killed her child.

She **dislikes/hates** school.

The opposite of 'love' is **hate/hatred**.

A **nightmare** is a very bad dream.

I have a **surprise** for you!

I was **surprised** that the French girl could speak Dutch.

What a **pleasant** surprise!

It is **amazing** that he knows so much about history.

When you are **amazed**, you are very surprised.

**Astonished** means the same as 'amazed'.

The **sad** story made her cry.

**Tears** came into her eyes.

The **shy** boy did not say much.

Discrimination is a social **problem**.

The boy in a Halloween mask **scared/frightened** the little girl.

Are you **afraid/scared** of spiders?

Don't watch **scary/creepy** films before going to bed.

I had a **feeling** that there was something wrong.

Why are you **jealous** of his success?

We were **disappointed** when we lost the match.

People who **are homesick** miss their home.

She was not in the **mood** for dancing.

Do you believe that ghosts **exist**?

The Cup Final was a very **thrilling/exciting** match.

If you want **excitement**, you should try parachuting.

The children were very **excited** on the last school day.

After her husband's death she felt very **lonely**.

She felt lonely, **especially** at Christmas.

It was an **awkward** moment when she saw her ex with his new girlfriend.

She felt **awkward** when she met the girlfriend of her ex.

**to hate**

**to dislike/to hate**

**hate/hatred**

**nightmare**

**surprise**

**surprised**

**pleasant**

**amazing**

**amazed**

**astonished**

**sad**

**tear**

**shy**

**problem**

**to scare/to frighten**

**afraid/scared (of)**

**scary/creepy**

**feeling**

**jealous (of)**

**disappointed**

**to be homesick**

**mood**

**to exist**

**thrilling/exciting**

**excitement**

**excited**

**lonely**

**especially**

**awkward**

**awkward**

haten

een hekel hebben aan

haat

nachtmerrie

verrassing

verbaasd

aangenaam/prettig

verbazingwekkend

erg verbaasd

erg verbaasd

droevig

traan

verlegen

probleem

bang maken

bang (voor)

eng

gevoel

jaloers (op)

teleurgesteld

heimwee hebben

stemming

bestaan

spannend

spanning

opgewonden

eenzaam

speciaal/vooral

pijnlijk

opgelaten/  
ongemakkelijk



*sad*



*excited*

That awkward moment  
when it's quiet in class  
and your stomach  
decides to make that  
dying whale sound.

*awkward*



## 59 Mixed words

The parents were **proud of** their children.  
 The parents spoke with **pride** about their children.  
 It was an **embarrassing** moment.  
 Although she is very rich, I don't **envy** her.  
 War Child and Unicef are **charities**.  
 This charity **raises** money for children in Africa.  
 She **raised** two children alone.  
 She worked as a **volunteer** for Unicef.  
 A **celebrity/celeb** is a famous person.  
 In this town there is a large coloured **community**.  
 On Saturdays the youth club meets at the **community centre**.

Don't **disturb** me; I'm trying to concentrate.  
 At night **weird** sounds were heard in the empty house.  
 It's **annoying** when you can hear your neighbours' television.  
 If you are **confident**, you feel sure about something.

What a **ridiculous** idea!  
 I **wonder** why he is so late.  
 After she had heard the bad news, she was very **upset**.  
 He was very **enthusiastic** about the plan.  
 I don't believe a word of this **incredible** story.  
 What a **disgusting** smell!  
 I'll never **forgive** you for what you said.

My little sister is very **naughty**.  
 The girls **teased** John about his new haircut.  
 There were two **guards** at the gates of the palace.  
 When his parents died, his uncle became his **guardian**.  
**Germs** can cause diseases.

**proud (of)** trots (op)  
**pride** trots  
**embarrassing** pijnlijk  
**to envy** benijden  
**charity** goed doel  
**to raise** inzamelen  
**to raise** grootbrengen  
**volunteer** vrijwilliger  
**celebrity/celeb** beroemdheid  
**community** gemeenschap  
**community centre** buurthuis

**to disturb** storen  
**weird** vreemd  
**annoying** irritant/vervelend  
**confident** zelfverzekerd/  
 vol vertrouwen

**ridiculous** belachelijk  
**to wonder** zich afvragen  
**upset** van streek  
**enthusiastic** enthousiast  
**incredible** ongelooflijk  
**disgusting** walgelijk  
**to forgive** vergeven  
 (forgave - forgiven)

**naughty** ondeugend  
**to tease** plagen  
**guard** wachter/bewaker  
**guardian** voogd  
**germ** bacterie



volunteer



disgusting



to disturb

## 60 Mixed words (2)

If you are in a bad **temper** you become angry very quickly.  
Don't believe what she says; it's only **gossip**.  
You should always have a **torch** in your house.  
We are going to play tennis. Would you like to **join**?  
Why didn't she **attend** the meeting?  
They have **reached** the quarter finals of the Champions League.

Only **residents** of this street may park here.  
The police are **convinced** that he has stolen the car.  
She didn't know how to **cope with** stress at work.

Without water few **crops** will grow in a desert.  
Our flight had a **delay** of more than one hour.  
**Desperate** people have no hope.  
It was very **sensible** of you to call the police.  
His death was a **severe** shock to all of us.  
The buildings in this street are **mainly** banks and offices.  
It takes a lot of time to **develop** a new medicine.  
If I had been beaten, I would have reacted **likewise**.  
Twins often have **similar** characters.  
She always buys **free range eggs**.  
We cannot **afford** a skiing holiday.

Please tell us if you have a **complaint**.  
Some teachers have **nicknames**.  
She felt **embarrassed** when they said how clever she was.  
**According to** the weather forecast it's going to snow.  
A driver is **responsible** for the safety of his/her passengers.  
Firefighters often **risk** their lives.  
There was a **risk** of an explosion.  
**In case of** fire take the fire exit.  
You should study harder; **else/otherwise** you will not pass.

**temper**  
**gossip**  
**torch**  
**to join**  
**to attend**  
**to reach**

**resident**  
**to convince**  
**to cope with**

**crop**  
**delay**  
**desperate**  
**sensible**  
**severe**  
**mainly**  
**to develop**  
**likewise**  
**similar**  
**free range eggs**  
**to afford**

**complaint**  
**nickname**  
**embarrassed**  
**according to**  
**responsible**  
**to risk**  
**risk**  
**in case of**  
**else/otherwise**

humeur  
roddel  
zaklamp  
meedoen  
bijwonen  
bereiken

bewoner  
overtuigen  
omgaan met/  
aankunnen  
gewas  
vertraging  
wanhopig  
verstandig  
ernstig/hevig  
voornamelijk/vooral  
ontwikkelen  
op dezelfde manier  
dezelfde/soortgelijk  
scharreleieren  
zich veroorloven/  
betalen  
klacht  
bijnaam  
opgelaten  
volgens  
verantwoordelijk  
riskeren  
risico  
in geval van  
anders



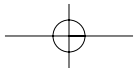
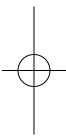
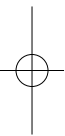
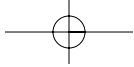
*resident*



*otherwise*



*in case of*



## Reference pages

- 1 Countries, nationalities and cities
- 2 Parts of the body
- 3 Diseases and complaints
- 4 Clothes
- 5 Food
- 6 Animals

## Reference page 1 Countries, nationalities 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>
Estland	<b>Estonia</b>	Ests	<b>Estonian</b>	een Est	<b>an Estonian</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 Briton/Brit</b>
Holland	<b>Holland</b>	Hollands	<b>Dutch</b>	een Hollander	<b>a Dutchman</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>
Kroatië	<b>Croatia</b>	Kroatisch	<b>Croatian</b>	een Kroaat	<b>a Croatian</b>
Letland	<b>Latvia</b>	Lets	<b>Latvian</b>	een Let	<b>a Latvian</b>
Litouwen	<b>Lithuania</b>	Litouws	<b>Lithuanian</b>	een Litouwer	<b>a Lithuanian</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(sman)</b>
Servië	<b>Serbia</b>	Servisch	<b>Serbian</b>	een Serviër	<b>a Serb</b>
Slovenië	<b>Slovenia</b>	Sloveens	<b>Slovenian</b>	een Sloveen	<b>a Slovenian</b>
Spanje	<b>Spain</b>	Spaans	<b>Spanish</b>	een Spanjaard	<b>a Spaniard</b>
Tsjechië	<b>Czech Republic</b>	Tsjechisch	<b>Czech</b>	een Tsjech	<b>a Czech</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>	Brussel	<b>Brussels</b>	Moskou	<b>Moscow</b>	Rome	<b>Rome</b>
Athene	<b>Athens</b>	Den Haag	<b>The Hague</b>	Napels	<b>Naples</b>	Venetië	<b>Venice</b>
Berlijn	<b>Berlin</b>	Genève	<b>Geneva</b>	Parijs	<b>Paris</b>	Wenen	<b>Vienna</b>

**!** Alle aardrijkskundige namen beginnen met een hoofdletter.

**!** In aardrijkskundige namen gebruik je geen koppelteken: Great Britain, South America, New Zealand.

**!** In een adres gebruik je Netherlands zonder 'the'. Ook op internationale evenementen zoals Olympische Spelen, WK's, etc. wordt op naamborden Netherlands zonder 'the' gebruikt.



## Reference page 2 **Parts of the body**

ader	<b>vein</b>	scheenbeen	<b>shin</b>
amandelen	<b>tonsils</b>	schouder	<b>shoulder</b>
blinde darm	<b>appendix</b>	slagader	<b>artery</b>
bloedvat	<b>blood vessel</b>	sleutelbeen	<b>collarbone</b>
borst	<b>breast</b>	slokdam	<b>gullet</b>
borstkas	<b>chest</b>	spier	<b>muscle</b>
bot	<b>bone</b>	teen	<b>toe</b>
buik	<b>belly</b>	tong	<b>tongue</b>
darmen	<b>bowels</b>	voetzool	<b>sole</b>
dij	<b>thigh</b>	voorhoofd	<b>forehead</b>
duim	<b>thumb</b>	vulling	<b>filling</b>
elleboog	<b>elbow</b>	wang	<b>cheek</b>
enkel	<b>ankle</b>	weefsel	<b>tissue</b>
gewricht	<b>joint</b>	wenkbrauw	<b>eyebrow</b>
hals	<b>neck</b>	zenuw	<b>nerve</b>
hersens	<b>brain(s)</b>	zool	<b>sole</b>
heup	<b>hip</b>		
hiel	<b>heel</b>		
huid	<b>skin</b>		
kaak	<b>jaw</b>		
keel	<b>throat</b>		
kies	<b>molar</b>		
kin	<b>chin</b>		
knie	<b>knee</b>		
knieschijf	<b>kneecap</b>		
kroon	<b>crown</b>		
kuit	<b>calf</b>		
kunstgebit	<b>dentures</b>		
lever	<b>liver</b>		
lip	<b>lip</b>		
long	<b>lung</b>		
maag	<b>stomach</b>		
nagel	<b>nail</b>		
navel	<b>navel</b>		
nek	<b>neck</b>		
nier	<b>kidney</b>		
ooglid	<b>eyelid</b>		
orgaan	<b>organ</b>		
pink	<b>little finger</b>		
pols	<b>wrist</b>		
rib	<b>rib</b>		
rimpel	<b>wrinkle</b>		
rug	<b>back</b>		
ruggegraat	<b>backbone</b>		
schedel	<b>skull</b>		

## Reference page 3 Diseases and complaints

aids	<b>AIDS</b>	koorts	<b>fever</b>
allergie	<b>allergy</b>	kramp	<b>cramp</b>
allergisch	<b>allergic</b>	longontsteking	<b>pneumonia</b>
anorexia	<b>anorexia</b>	maagpijn	<b>stomach ache</b>
asthma	<b>asthma</b>	malaria	<b>malaria</b>
bacterie	<b>bacterium/germ</b>	mazelen	<b>measles</b>
beroerte	<b>stroke</b>	misselijk	<b>sick</b>
besmettelijk	<b>contagious</b>	oorpijn	<b>earache</b>
bewusteloos	<b>unconscious</b>	overgeven	<b>to vomit/to throw up</b>
blaar	<b>blister</b>	pijn doen	<b>to hurt</b>
blind	<b>blind</b>	pijn	<b>pain</b>
bloeddruk	<b>blood pressure</b>	pijnlijk	<b>painful</b>
boulimia	<b>bulimia</b>	pokken	<b>smallpox</b>
braken	<b>to vomit/to throw up</b>	roodvonk	<b>scarlet fever</b>
brandwond	<b>burn</b>	rugpijn	<b>backache</b>
bronchitis	<b>bronchitis</b>	schaafwond	<b>graze</b>
buikpijn	<b>stomachache</b>	splinter	<b>splinter</b>
coma	<b>coma</b>	suikerziekte	<b>diabetes</b>
diarree	<b>diarrhea</b>	verbrand	<b>burned</b>
doof	<b>deaf</b>	verkouden zijn	<b>to have a cold</b>
eczeem	<b>eczema</b>	verkoudheid	<b>a cold</b>
epileptisch	<b>epileptic</b>	verstuite enkel	<b>sprained ankle</b>
flauwvallen	<b>to faint/to pass out</b>	virus	<b>virus</b>
gebroken been	<b>broken leg</b>	voedselvergiftiging	<b>food poisoning</b>
gekneusde rib	<b>bruised rib</b>	wagenziek	<b>carsick</b>
geslachtsziekte	<b>sexual disease</b>	wond	<b>wound/injury</b>
griep	<b>flu/influenza</b>	zeer doen	<b>to hurt</b>
hartziekte	<b>heart disease</b>	zeeziek	<b>seasick</b>
hernia	<b>slipped disc</b>	ziek	<b>sick/ill</b>
herpes	<b>herpes</b>	ziekte	<b>disease/illness</b>
hersenschudding	<b>concussion</b>	zonnesteek	<b>sunstroke</b>
hiv	<b>HIV</b>		
hoesten	<b>to cough</b>		
hoofdpijn	<b>headache</b>		
hooikoorts	<b>hay fever</b>		
infectie	<b>infection</b>		
invalid	<b>disabled</b>		
jeuk	<b>itch</b>		
jeuken	<b>to itch</b>		
kanker	<b>cancer</b>		
keelontsteking	<b>tonsillitis</b>		
keelpijn	<b>sore throat</b>		
kiespijn	<b>toothache</b>		
kneuzing	<b>bruise</b>		

## Reference page 4 **Clothes** (AE = Amerikaans Engels)

avondjurk	<b>evening dress/ evening gown</b>	onderbroek (mannen)	<b>underpants</b>
badjas	<b>bathrobe</b>	onderbroek (vrouwen)	<b>pants/knickers/ AE: panties</b>
badpak	<b>swimsuit/bathing suit</b>	ondergoed	<b>underwear</b>
beha	<b>bra</b>	oorbellen	<b>earrings</b>
bikini	<b>bikini</b>	overhemd	<b>shirt</b>
bloes	<b>blouse</b>	pak	<b>suit</b>
bontjas	<b>fur coat</b>	pantoffel	<b>slipper</b>
boord	<b>collar</b>	panty	<b>tights/AE: pantyhose</b>
boxer short	<b>boxer shorts</b>	pet	<b>cap</b>
broek	<b>trousers/AE: pants</b>	pijp	<b>leg</b>
colbert	<b>jacket</b>	poloshirt	<b>polo shirt</b>
confectiekleding	<b>ready-to-wear clothes/ off-the-peg clothes</b>	pyjama	<b>pyjamas/ AE: pajamas</b>
das (sjaal)	<b>scarf</b>	regenjas	<b>raincoat</b>
das (stropdas)	<b>tie</b>	riem	<b>belt</b>
dameskleding	<b>womenswear</b>	rits	<b>zip/zipper</b>
garderobe	<b>wardrobe</b>	rok	<b>skirt</b>
gesp	<b>buckle</b>	schoenveter	<b>shoelace</b>
handschoen	<b>glove</b>	schort	<b>apron</b>
hemd (ondergoed)	<b>vest/AE: undershirt</b>	slipje, zie onderbroek	<b>veil</b>
herenkleding	<b>menswear</b>	sluier	<b>narrow legs</b>
hoed	<b>hat</b>	smalle pijpen	<b>dinner jacket/ AE: tuxedo</b>
hoofddoek	<b>headscarf</b>	smoking	<b>socks</b>
jack	<b>jacket</b>	sokken	<b>jeans</b>
jas	<b>coat</b>	spijkerbroek	<b>trainers/AE:sneakers</b>
jurk	<b>dress</b>	sportschoenen	<b>tie</b>
kledingstuk	<b>garment</b>	stropdas	<b>tracksuit</b>
korte broek	<b>shorts</b>	trainingspak	<b>wedding dress</b>
kostuum	<b>suit</b>	trouwjurk	<b>sweater</b>
kousen	<b>stockings</b>	trui	<b>waistcoat</b>
kraag	<b>collar</b>	vest (bij kostuum)	<b>cardigan</b>
laars	<b>boot</b>	vest (trui)	<b>shoelaces</b>
lange broek	<b>trousers/AE: pants</b>	veters	<b>casual clothes</b>
maatkleding	<b>taylor-made clothes/ made-to-measure clothes/ custom-made clothes</b>	vrijetijds-kleding	<b>wide legs</b>
minirok	<b>miniskirt</b>	wijde pijpen	<b>pocket</b>
mouw	<b>sleeve</b>	zak	<b>handkerchief/hankie</b>
mouwloos	<b>sleeveless</b>	zakdoek	<b>swimming</b>
nachtjapon	<b>nightdress</b>	zwembroek	<b>trunks/trunks</b>
ochtendjas	<b>dressing gown</b>		
onderbroek (dames/ heren)	<b>briefs</b>		

Reference page 5 **Food****Vlees**biefstuk  
gehaktgehaktbal  
ham  
hamburger  
kalfsvlees  
kalkoen  
karbonade  
kip  
kotelet  
lamsvlees  
lapje mager vlees  
lever  
pasteitje  
paté  
rosbief  
runderlapje  
rundvlees  
schapenvlees  
spek  
varkensvlees  
wild  
worst**Vis**baars  
forel  
garnaalharing  
inktvvis  
kabeljauw  
karper  
krab  
kreeft  
makreel  
mosselen  
oester  
paling  
sardine  
schelvis  
schol  
tong**rump steak**  
**minced**  
**meat****meatball**  
**ham**  
**hamburger**  
**veal**  
**turkey**  
**chop**  
**chicken**  
**chop**  
**lamb**  
**steak**  
**liver**  
**pie**  
**paté**  
**roast beef**  
**beefsteak**  
**beef**  
**mutton**  
**bacon**  
**pork**  
**game**  
**sausage****perch**  
**trout**  
**shrimp/**  
**prawn****herring**  
**squid**  
**cod**  
**carp**  
**crab**  
**lobster**  
**mackerel**  
**mussels**  
**oyster**  
**eel**  
**sardine**  
**haddock**  
**plaice**  
**sole**tonijn  
vissticks  
zalm**Groenten**aardappel  
andijvie  
asperge  
auberginebloemkool  
boon  
broccoli  
champignon  
courgetteerwt  
frietknoflook  
komkommer  
kool  
paprika  
pompoen  
salade  
sla  
snijboon  
sperziebonen  
spinazie  
spruitjesui  
witlof  
wortelen**Fruit/noten**aardbei  
ananas  
appel  
avocado  
banaan  
bes  
bosbes  
braam**tuna**  
**fish fingers**  
**salmon****potato**  
**endive**  
**asparagus**  
**aubergine/**  
**eggplant**  
**(AE)**  
**cauliflower**  
**bean**  
**broccoli**  
**mushroom**  
**courgette/**  
**zucchini (AE)**  
**pea**  
**chips/****French fries**  
**garlic**  
**cucumber**  
**cabbage**  
**paprika**  
**pumpkin**  
**salad**  
**lettuce**  
**runner bean**  
**French beans**  
**spinach**  
**Brussels**  
**sprouts**  
**onion**  
**chicory**  
**carrots****strawberry**  
**pineapple**  
**apple**  
**avocado**  
**banana**  
**berry**  
**blueberry**  
**blackberry**citroen  
dadel  
druiven  
framboos  
grapefruit  
kers  
kiwi  
kokosnoot  
krent  
mandarijn  
mango  
meloen  
noot  
olijf  
peer  
perzik  
pinda  
pruim  
rozijn  
sinaasappel  
tomaat  
vijg  
walnoot**Kruiden/sauzen**azijn  
kaneel  
kerry  
ketchup  
knoflook  
kruiden  
mayonaise  
mosterd  
peper  
saus  
specerij  
zout**lemon**  
**date**  
**grapes**  
**raspberry**  
**grapefruit**  
**cherry**  
**kiwi**  
**coconut**  
**currant**  
**tangerine**  
**mango**  
**melon**  
**nut**  
**olive**  
**pear**  
**peach**  
**peanut**  
**plum**  
**raisin**  
**orange**  
**tomato**  
**fig**  
**walnut****vinegar**  
**cinnamon**  
**curry**  
**ketchup**  
**garlic**  
**herbs**  
**mayonnaise**  
**mustard**  
**pepper**  
**sauce**  
**spice**  
**salt**

Reference page 6 **Animals**

aap	<b>monkey</b>	koe	<b>cow</b>	roodborstje	<b>robin</b>
arend	<b>eagle</b>	konijn	<b>rabbit</b>	roofdier	<b>beast of prey</b>
baars	<b>perch</b>	kraai	<b>crow</b>	roofvogel	<b>bird of prey</b>
beer	<b>bear</b>	krab	<b>crab</b>	rup	<b>caterpillar</b>
bij	<b>bee</b>	kreeft	<b>lobster</b>	sardine	<b>sardine</b>
buffel	<b>buffalo</b>	krekel	<b>cricket</b>	schaap/schapen	<b>sheep</b>
buizerd	<b>buzzard</b>	krokodil	<b>crocodile</b>	schelvis	<b>haddock</b>
cavia	<b>guinea pig</b>	kwak	<b>jelly-fish</b>	schildpad (water)	<b>turtle</b>
dinosaur	<b>dinosaur</b>	lam	<b>lamb</b>	schildpad (land)	<b>tortoise</b>
dolfijn	<b>dolphin</b>	leeuw	<b>lion</b>	schol	<b>plaice</b>
duif	<b>pigeon</b>	lieveheersbeestje	<b>ladybird</b>	slak	<b>snail</b>
eekhoorn	<b>squirrel</b>	luipaard	<b>leopard</b>	slang	<b>snake</b>
eend	<b>duck</b>	lijster	<b>thrush</b>	snoek	<b>perch</b>
egel	<b>hedgehog</b>	makreel	<b>mackerel</b>	specht	<b>woodpecker</b>
ekster	<b>magpie</b>	mammoet	<b>mammoth</b>	spin	<b>spider</b>
ezel	<b>donkey</b>	mees	<b>tit</b>	spreeuw	<b>starling</b>
fazant	<b>pheasant</b>	meeuw	<b>seagull</b>	stekelvarken	<b>porcupine</b>
forel	<b>trout</b>	merel	<b>blackbird</b>	stier	<b>bull</b>
gans/ganzen	<b>goose/geese</b>	merrie	<b>mare</b>	struisvogel	<b>ostrich</b>
garnaal	<b>shrimp/prawn</b>	mier	<b>ant</b>	tijger	<b>tiger</b>
giraffe	<b>giraffe</b>	mol	<b>mole</b>	tong	<b>sole</b>
goudvis	<b>goldfish</b>	mossel	<b>mussel</b>	tor	<b>beetle</b>
haai	<b>shark</b>	mug	<b>gnat</b>	tonijn	<b>tuna</b>
haan	<b>cock</b>	muilezel	<b>mule</b>	uil	<b>owl</b>
haas	<b>hare</b>	muisk/muizen	<b>mouse/mice</b>	valk	<b>falcon</b>
hagedis	<b>lizard</b>	mus	<b>sparrow</b>	varken	<b>pig</b>
hamster	<b>hamster</b>	muskiet	<b>mosquito</b>	vee	<b>cattle</b>
haring	<b>herring</b>	neushoorn	<b>rhino(ceros)</b>	vink	<b>finch</b>
havik	<b>hawk</b>	nijlpaard	<b>hippo(pota-mus)</b>	vis/vissen	<b>fish</b>
hert/herten	<b>deer/deer</b>	oester	<b>oyster</b>	vleermuis	<b>bat</b>
hond	<b>dog</b>	olifant	<b>elephant</b>	vlinder	<b>butterfly</b>
ijsvogel	<b>kingfisher</b>	ongedierte	<b>vermin</b>	vlo	<b>flea</b>
inktvij	<b>octopus</b>	ooievaar	<b>stork</b>	vos	<b>fox</b>
inktvij	<b>squid</b>	os	<b>ox</b>	walvis	<b>whale</b>
(pijlinktvij)		paard	<b>horse</b>	wesp	<b>wasp</b>
kabeljauw	<b>cod</b>	paling	<b>eel</b>	wild zwijn	<b>boar</b>
kakkerlak	<b>cockroach</b>	papegaai	<b>parrot</b>	winterkoning	<b>wren</b>
kalf	<b>calf</b>	parkiet	<b>budgy</b>	wolf	<b>wolf</b>
kalkoen	<b>turkey</b>	patrijs	<b>partridge</b>	worm	<b>worm</b>
kanarie	<b>canary</b>	pauw	<b>peacock</b>	zalm	<b>salmon</b>
kameel	<b>camel</b>	pinguin	<b>penguin</b>	zebra	<b>zebra</b>
kangoeroe	<b>kangaroo</b>	poes	<b>cat</b>	zeehond	<b>seal</b>
karper	<b>carp</b>	rat	<b>rat</b>	zwaan	<b>swan</b>
kat	<b>cat</b>	reiger	<b>heron</b>	zwaardvis	<b>swordfish</b>
kater	<b>tomcat</b>	reptiel	<b>reptile</b>	zwaluw	<b>swallow</b>
kikker	<b>frog</b>	rog	<b>ray</b>		
kip	<b>chicken</b>				



