

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).

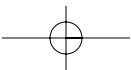
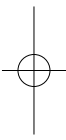
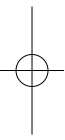
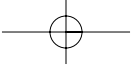
Bij de vierde, geheel herziene druk

- 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

Waalwijk

Dr. Piet van der Voort



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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.

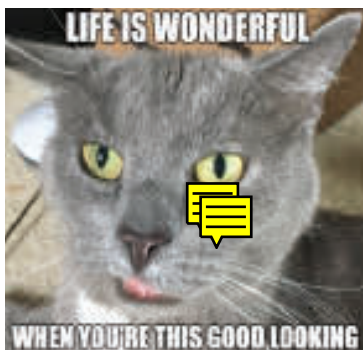
face	gezicht
to use	gebruiken
good looking/ handsome	knap (m/v)
body	lichaam
strong	sterk
beautiful	mooi
! to see (saw - seen)	zien
part	deel
foot (mv: feet)	voet
toe	teen
to stand (stood - stood)	staan
to break (broke - broken)	breken
leg	been
to fall (fell - fallen)	vallen
to walk	lopen
wrist	pols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

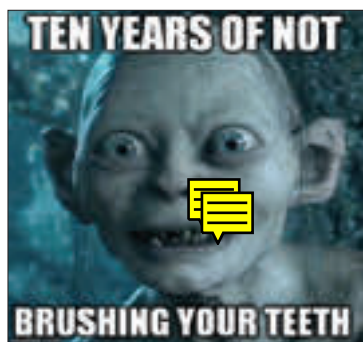
rug

spier

vasthouden

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

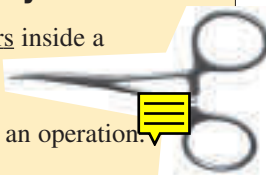
! **scissors** is altijd meervoud: Waar **is** de schaar? Where **are** the scissors? Als je voor 'scissors' **a** zet, moet je **pair of** gebruiken: Ik heb **een** schaar nodig = I need a **pair of** scissors.



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

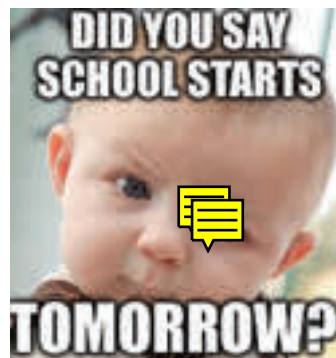
! drie/vier/vijf **keer** etc. = three/four/five **times** etc.



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.

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

wound

! headache

toothache

to bear

dentist

to hurt

(hurt - hurt)

to hurt

to move

! glasses/spectacles

without

to have a cold

flu

deaf

had better

so

to wear

(wore - worn)

to get well

wheelchair

suitable

disabled

operation/surgery

surgeon

to operate on

to recover

slim

to slim

What is the matter? Wat is er aan de hand?

wond

hoofdpijn

kiespijn

verdragen

tandarts

pijn doen

bezeren

bewegen

bril

zonder

verkouden zijn

griep

doof

kunt beter

dus

dragen (bril/kleding)

beter worden

rolstoel

geschikt

gehandicapt

operatie

chirurg

opereren

herstellen

slank

afslanken/lijnen

- ! 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.

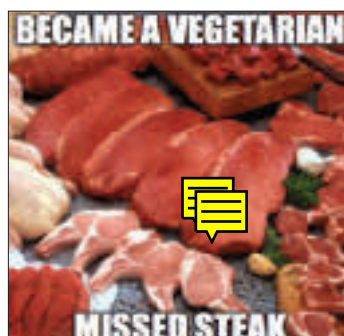
Which do you **prefer**: fish or meat.
I prefer water **instead of** a soft drink.
I like **chocolate** ice cream.
I bought a chocolate **bar**.
Dinner is **ready**.
He was **preparing** breakfast in the kitchen.
Every day millions of Africans **are starving**.
Do you like **fish**?
I **smell** fish.
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**.

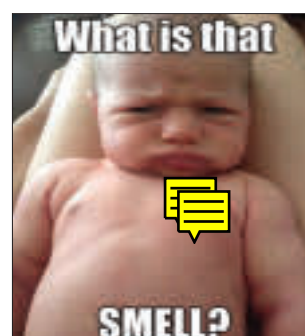
meat	vlees
vegetarian	vegetariër
to become	worden
<i>(became-become)</i>	
to prefer	liever hebben
instead of	in plaats van
chocolate	chocolade
bar	reep
ready	klaar
to prepare	klaarmaken
to starve	honger lijden
fish	vis
to smell	ruiken
smell	geur/reuk
to sell	verkopen
<i>(sold - sold)</i>	
butcher	slager
beef	rundvlees
pork	varkensvlees
piece	stukje
steak	lapje vlees
salt	zout
pepper	peper
enough	genoeg
thin	mager
rice	rijst
sweets	snoep
candy (AE)	snoep
sauce	saus
hunger	honger
to be hungry	honger hebben
to be thirsty	dorst hebben
not at all	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.

bill
check (AE)
to pay
(paid - paid)
please

here you are

chips
crisps
French fries (AE)
fruit
fresh
vegetable
organic
banana
yellow
potato
(mv: potatoes)
orange
to grow
(grew - grown)
tomato
(mv: tomatoes)
nice
! glass
! tin/can
pub
café
beer
bottle

rekening
rekening
betalen

alstublieft
(bij een verzoek)
alstublieft
(als je iets geeft)

friet
chips
friet
fruit
vers
groente
biologisch
banaan
geel
aardappel

sinaasappel
groeien

tomaat

lekker
glas
blikje
café
snackbar/eethuisje
bier
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**.

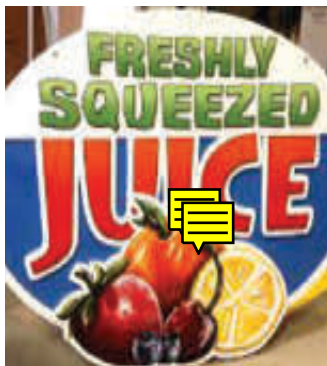
You can put **the dishes** in the dishwasher.
 Who is going to **do the dishes/to wash up**?

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

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

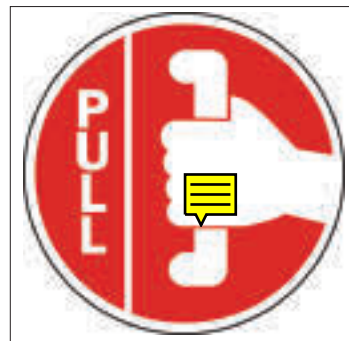
neighbour	buur
for sale	te koop
neighbourhood	buurt
same	zelfde
wall	muur
chair	stoel
wood	hout
window	raam
to move	verhuizen
next door	hiernaast
to knock	kloppen
to enter	binnengaan
to push	duwen
to pull	trekken
to ring	bellen
<i>(rang - rung)</i>	
to close	sluiten
to shut	sluiten
<i>(shut - shut)</i>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

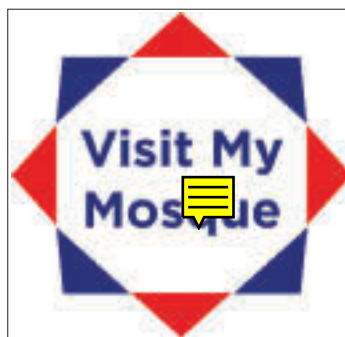
town/city
town hall
building
entrance
exit
emergency
mayor
! square
crowd
capital
cathedral
church
mosque
tower
street
busy
park
to walk
walk
post office
opposite
main street
near
to cross
village
corner
across
row
narrow
inhabitant
rather than

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.

speed	snellheid
speed limit	maximum snelheid
left	links
right	rechts
direction	richting
result	gevolg/resultaat
traffic jam	opstopping
queue/tailback	file
cause	oorzaak
to cause	veroorzaken
fault	schuld/fout
exit	afslag
moped	bromfiets
motor scooter	scooter
ticket	bekeuring/bon
fine	boete
seat belt/safety belt	veiligheidsgordel
safety	veiligheid
helmet	helm
safe	veilig
to save	redden
distance	afstand
to take place	plaatsvinden
sign	teken
traffic sign/sign	verkeersbord
signpost	wegwijzer
! injured	gewond
several	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.

to travel	reizen
station	station
railway	spoorweg
! train	trein
coach	touringcar
to leave (left - left)	verlaten
to leave	achterlaten
to leave/to depart	vertrekken
airport	luchthaven
departure	vertrek
platform	perron
passenger	passagier/reiziger
to wait (for)	wachten (op)
bus stop	bushalte
nearest	dichtstbijzijnde
queue	rij
to queue	in de rij staan
aeroplane/plane	vliegtuig
to arrive	aankomen
arrival	aankomst
next	volgende
to return	terugkomen
ticket	kaartje
single (ticket)	enkele reis
price	prijs
return (ticket)	retourtje
to be in a hurry	haast hebben
to hurry	zich haasten
plenty of	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**.

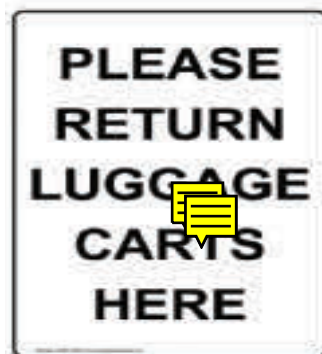
The plane **took off** from the airport.
The plane from New York has just **landed**.
The **pilot** welcomed the passengers.
When will **flight** KL714 arrive?
A plane **flies** faster than a helicopter.
In London you can take the bus or the **underground**.
The London underground is also called the **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	reis (over land)
voyage	reis (per boot)
airline	luchtvaart- maatschappij
to take off	opstijgen
to land	landen
pilot	piloot
flight	vlucht
to fly (flew - flown)	vliegen
underground	metro
tube	metro
! subway	voetgangerstunnel
to wave	wuiven
to get on	instappen
to get off	uitstappen
beside	naast
close to	dichtbij
luggage/baggage	bagage
locker	kluisje
van	bestelwagen/busje
lorry/truck	vrachtwagen
taxi/cab	taxi
cabin	hut
crew	bemannings
wreck	wrak
life jacket	reddingsvest
timetable	dienstregeling
to catch	halen
<i>(caught - caught)</i>	

! 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.

strange	vreemd
stranger	vreemde(ling)
abroad	in (naar) het buitenland
country	land
foreign	buitenlands
foreigner	buitenlander
guest	gast
tired	moe
to need	nodig hebben
to book	boeken/reserveren
suitcase	koffer
heavy	zwaar
to lift	optillen
to carry	dragen
bag	tas/zak
passport	paspoort
visa	visum
valid	geldig
alone/on your own	alleen
to camp	kamperen
camping site/ campsite	camping
equipment	uitrusting/materiaal
nationality	nationaliteit
to discover	ontdekken
sight	bezienswaardigheid
famous	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 reisbureau
to arrange regelen
trip reisje
cycling trip fietstocht
to cancel annuleren
castle kasteel
guide gids
tourist toerist
group groep
to forget vergeten

(forgot - forgotten)

to visit bezoeken
visit bezoek
visitor bezoeker
map (land)kaart
to find vinden

(found - found)

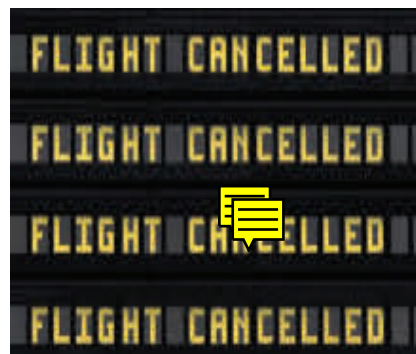
place plaats
to fill in invullen
form formulier
to enjoy genieten van
while terwijl
to pack inpakken
to park parkeren
car park parkeerterrein
to hitchhike liften
hitchhiker lifter
lift lift
to offer aanbieden



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
 kapen
 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?

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

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



notice/permit

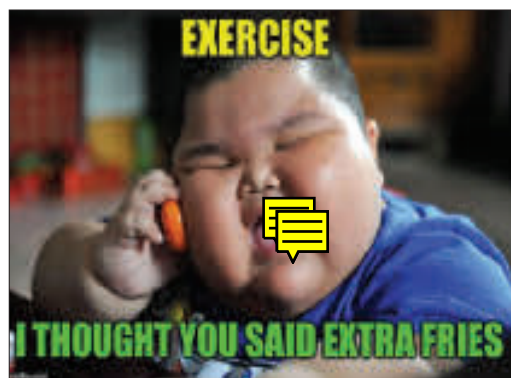


to **do** homework

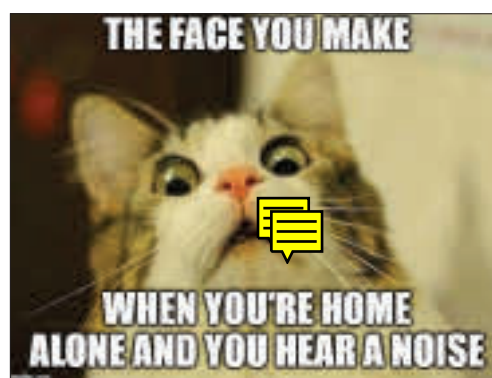
30 School (2)

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?

to translate	vertalen
translation	vertaling
examination/exam	examen
hard	hard
test	toets/proefwerk
mark/grade	cijfer
average	gemiddeld
to pass	slagen voor
pass mark/pass	voldoende
to fail	zakken voor
fail mark/fail	onvoldoende
actually	eigenlijk
to study	studeren
student	student
glad	blij
language	taal
to guess	raden/gissen
difficult	moeilijk
to have difficulty	moeite hebben
easy	gemakkelijk
to seem	lijken/schijnen
mistake	fout
sentence	zin
noise	lawaaï
noisy	lawaaierig/luidruchtig
report	rapport
exercise	oefening
exercise	lichaamsbeweging
example	voorbeeld
for example	bijvoorbeeld
to explain	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.

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

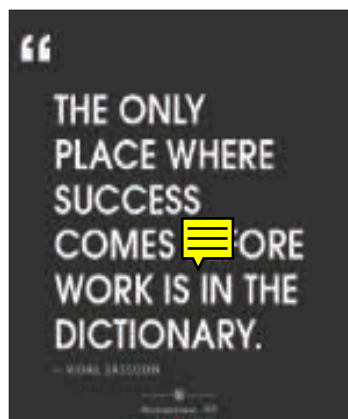
levensbeschouwing
informatica

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

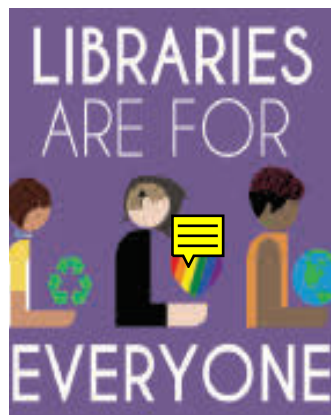
32 Reading

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**.

novel	roman
to publish	publiceren
poem	gedicht
magazine	tijdschrift
library	bibliotheek
newspaper/paper	krant
paper	papier
page	bladzijde
to borrow	lenen (van)
to lend (lent - lent)	lenen (aan)
boring	saai/vervelend
advertisement	advertentie
ad/advert	advertentie
story	verhaal
ghost	spook
dictionary	woordenboek
to use	gebruiken
useful	nuttig
useless	nutteloos/zinloos
line	regel
comic	stripverhaal
to be about	gaan over
really	echt/werkelijk
reality	de werkelijkheid
to interest	interesseren
interesting	interessant
chapter	hoofdstuk
interested	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

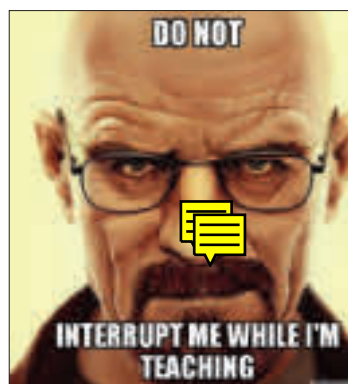
to sing zingen

(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.

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

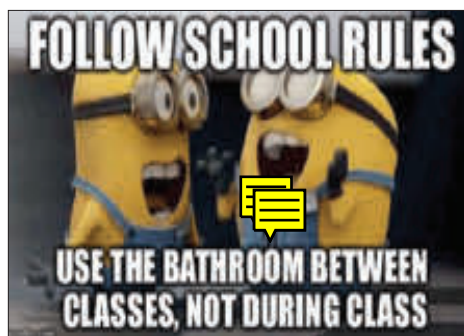
(on)sportief/

(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

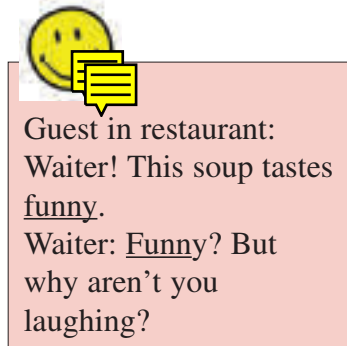
cartoon

niveau

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



spare time



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.

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

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

nature	de natuur
wood	bos
enormous/huge	enorm
path	pad
along	langs
tree	boom
quiet	rustig
branch	tak
root	wortel
stick	stok
leaf (mv: leaves)	blad
kind/sort	soort
mountain	berg
high	hoog
to cover	bedekken
to climb	(be)klimmen
hill	heuvel
ground	grond
spot	plek
flower	bloem
area	gebied
earthquake	aardbeving
to create	creëren/maken
cave	grot
environment	milieu
to protect	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**.

lake	meer
canal	kanaal
canal	gracht
to pollute	vervuilen
pollution	vervuiling
litter/rubbish/trash	afval/rommel/vuilnis
dustbin/bin	vuilnisbak/afvalbak
garbage (AE)	afval/rommel/vuilnis
across	over
wide	breed
clear	helder
bottom	bodem
to sink (<i>sank - sunk</i>)	zinken
to drown	verdrinken
flood	overstroming
disaster	ramp
mill	molen
power	kracht
coast	kust
island	eiland
wave	golf
shell	schelp
! shore	oever
! bank	oever
(im)possible	(on)mogelijk
below sea level	onder de zeespiegel
above sea level	boven de zeespiegel

! Oever van rivier = bank; oever van meer = shore.



trash



to pollute



rubbish/bin

43 Money

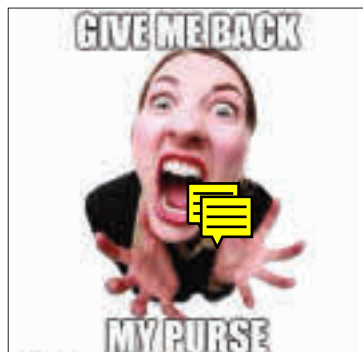
A millionaire has a lot of **money**.
What is the smallest euro **coin**?
I cannot pay because I've forgotten my **wallet**.
She had lost her **purse**.

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?

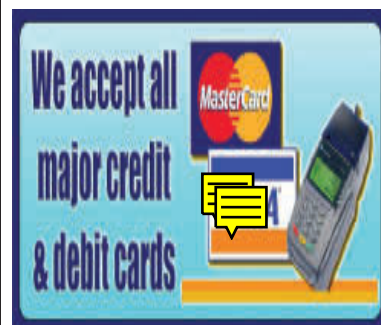
money	geld
coin	munt
wallet	portemonnee
purse	damesportemonnee/ handtasje
banknote/note	bankbiljet
bill (AE)	bankbiljet
to change	wisselen
cash machine	geldautomaat
cashpoint/ATM	geldautomaat
bank card/debit card	bankpas
to save	sparen
savings	spaargeld
poor	arm
rich	rijk
to be lucky	geluk hebben
to accept	aannemen
cash	contant geld
tax	belasting
to cost	kosten
free	gratis
to borrow (from)	lenen (van)
to lend (to)	lenen (aan)
<i>(lent - lent)</i>	
value	waarde
valuable	kostbaar
worth	waard
admission	toegangsprijs
sum/amount	som/bedrag
beggar	bedelaar
bank account	bankrekening
to compare	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

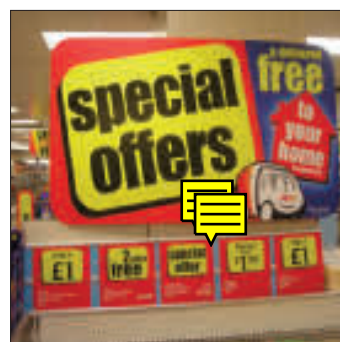
! Else (= anders) gebruik je in de volgende combinaties: **something else, anything else, somebody else, somewhere else, nothing else.**



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.

company	bedrijf
to work	werken
employment/work	werk
unemployed	werkloos
job	baan
wage	loon
salary	salaris
to earn	verdiene
secretary	secretaresse
office	kantoor
boss	baas
factory/plant	fabriek
business	zaak
income	inkomen
industry	industrie
lazy	lui
! to become	worden
to fire/to sack	ontslaan
employer	werkgever
trainee/intern	stagiair
to apply (for)	solliciteren (naar)
letter of application	sollicitatiebrief
job interview	sollicitatiegesprek
to prepare	voorbereiden
experience	ervaring
profession/occupation	beroep
vacancy	vacature
staff	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**.

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

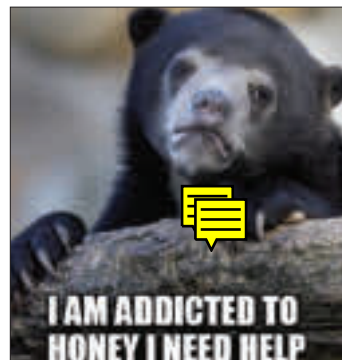
! Als je een vreemde aanspreekt om iets te vragen, begin je met:
Excuse me.... (In het Nederlands: Pardon ...).



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



evidence/violence/to prove

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.

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**.

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

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

mind	geest
to mind	bezwaar hebben
	tegen
to mind	letten op
true	waar
truth	waarheid
(dis)honest	(on)eerlijk
to trust	vertrouwen
to find out	ontdekken
to believe	geloven
to lie	liegen
lie	leugen
liar	leugenaar
clear	duidelijk
stupid	stom/dom
mad/crazy	gek
to remember	zich herinneren
secret	geheim
to promise	beloven
promise	belofte
to refuse	weigeren
brain/brains	hersens
to invent	uitvinden
invention	uitvinding
brilliant	geweldig/briljant
to hesitate	aarzelen
to persuade	overreden/overhalen
to dare	durven
! to advise	adviseren/aanraden
! advice	advies/raad
wise	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

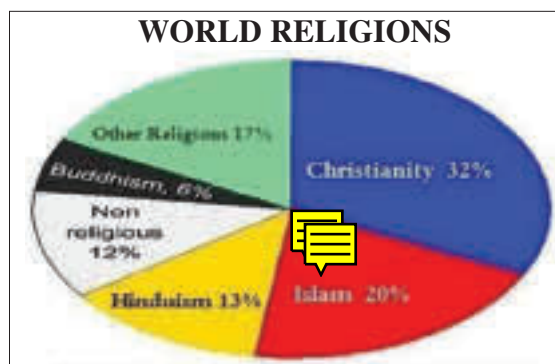
! Of na een werkwoord = **if** (**whether** kan ook, maar is veel lastiger).

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

afspraakje

iets zat zijn

iets zat zijn

huilen

schreeuwen

een gek

dwaas/dom

glimlachen

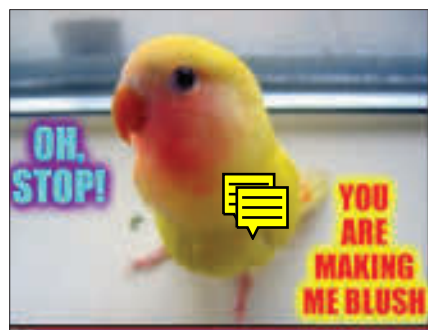
glimlach

leuk/schattig

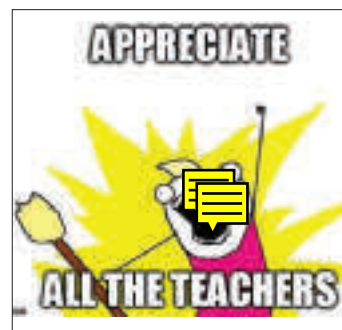
prachtig



cute



to blush



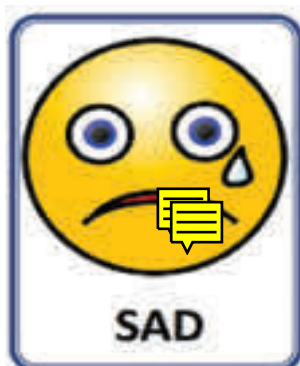
to appreciate

58 Emotions (2)

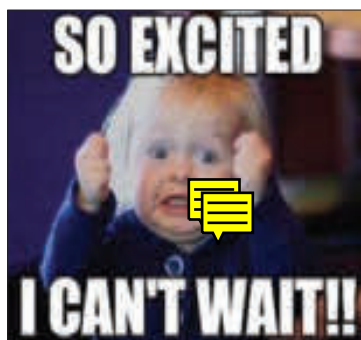
She **hated** the man who killed her child.
 She **dislikes/hates** school.
 The opposite of 'love' is **hate/hatred**.
 A **nightmare** is a very bad dream.
 I have a **surprise** for you!
 I was **surprised** that the French girl could speak Dutch.
 What a **pleasant** surprise!
 It is **amazing** 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	haten
to dislike/to hate	een hekel hebben aan
hate/hatred	haat
nightmare	nachtmerrie
surprise	verrassing
surprised	verbaasd
pleasant	aangenaam/prettig
amazing	verbazingwekkend
amazed	erg verbaasd
astonished	erg verbaasd
sad	droevig
tear	traan
shy	verlegen
problem	probleem
to scare/to frighten	bang maken

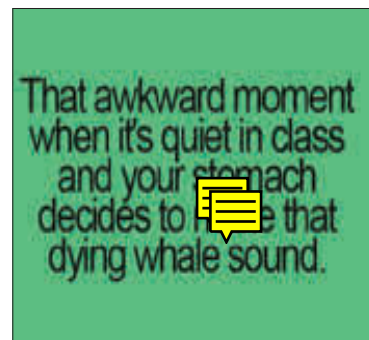
afraid/scared (of)	bang (voor)
scary/creepy	eng
feeling	gevoel
jealous (of)	jaloers (op)
disappointed	teleurgesteld
to be homesick	heimwee hebben
mood	stemming
to exist	bestaan
thrilling/exciting	spannend
excitement	spanning
excited	opgewonden
lonely	eenzaam
especially	speciaal/vooral
awkward	pijnlijk
awkward	opgelaten/ ongemakkelijk



sad



excited



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)
pride
embarrassing
to envy
charity
to raise
to raise
volunteer
celebrity/celeb
community
community centre

to disturb
weird
annoying
confident

ridiculous
to wonder
upset
enthusiastic
incredible
disgusting
to forgive
 (forgave - forgiven)

naughty
to tease
guard
guardian
germ

trots (op)
 trots
 pijnlijk
 benijden
 goed doel
 inzamelen
 grootbrengen
 vrijwilliger
 beroemdheid
 gemeenschap
 buurthuis
 storen
 vreemd
 irritant/vervelend
 zelfverzekerd/
 vol vertrouwen
 belachelijk
 zich afvragen
 van streek
 enthousiast
 ongelofelijk
 walgelijk
 vergeven
 ondeugend
 plagen
 wachter/bewaker
 voogd
 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

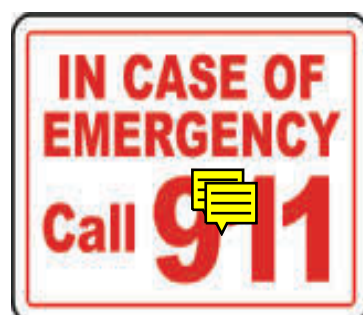
bewoner
overtuigen
omgaan met/
aankunnen
gewas
vertraging
wanhopig
verstandig
ernstig/hevig
voornamelijk/vooral
ontwikkelen
op dezelfde manier
dezelfde/soortgelijk
scharreleieren
zich veroorloven/
betalen
klacht
bijnaam
opgelaten
volgens
verantwoordelijk
riskeren
risico
in geval van
anders



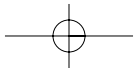
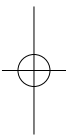
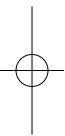
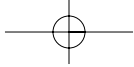
resident



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	! Africa	Afrikaans	African	een Afrikaan	an African
Amerika	America	Amerikaans	American	een Amerikaan	an American
Australië	Australia	Australisch	Australian	een Australiër	an Australian
België	Belgium	Belgisch	Belgian	een Belg	a Belgian
Canada	Canada	Canadees	Canadian	een Canadees	a Canadian
China	China	Chinees	Chinese	een Chinees	a Chinese
Denemarken	Denmark	Deens	Danish	een Deen	a Dane
Duitsland	Germany	Duits	German	een Duitser	a German
Engeland	England	Engels	English	een Engelsman	an Englishman
Estland	Estonia	Ests	Estonian	een Est	an Estonian
Europa	Europe	Europees	European	een Europeaan	a European
Frankrijk	France	Frans	French	een Fransman	a Frenchman
Griekenland	Greece	Grieks	Greek	een Griek	a Greek
Groot-Brittannië	! Great Britain	Brits	British	een Brit	a Briton/Brit
Holland	Holland	Hollands	Dutch	een Hollander	a Dutchman
Ierland	Ireland	Iers	Irish	een Ier	an Irishman
Italië	Italy	Italiaans	Italian	een Italiaan	an Italian
Japan	Japan	Japans	Japanese	een Japanner	a Japanese
Kroatië	Croatia	Kroatisch	Croatian	een Kroaat	a Croatian
Letland	Latvia	Lets	Latvian	een Let	a Latvian
Litouwen	Lithuania	Litouws	Lithuanian	een Litouwer	a Lithuanian
Marokko	Morocco	Marokkaans	Moroccan	een Marokkaan	a Moroccan
Nederland	! (the) Netherlands	Nederlands	Dutch	een Nederlander	a Dutchman
Noorwegen	Norway	Noors	Norwegian	een Noor	a Norwegian
Oostenrijk	Austria	Oostenrijks	Austrian	een Oostenrijker	an Austrian
Polen	Poland	Pools	Polish	een Pool	a Pole
Portugal	Portugal	Portugees	Portuguese	een Portugees	a Portuguese
Rusland	Russia	Russisch	Russian	een Rus	a Russian
Schotland	Scotland	Schots	Scottish	een Schot	a Scot(sman)
Servië	Serbia	Servisch	Serbian	een Serviër	a Serb
Slovenië	Slovenia	Sloveens	Slovenian	een Sloveen	a Slovenian
Spanje	Spain	Spaans	Spanish	een Spanjaard	a Spaniard
Tsjechië	Czech Republic	Tsjechisch	Czech	een Tsjech	a Czech
Turkije	Turkey	Turks	Turkish	een Turk	a Turk
Zweden	Sweden	Zweeds	Swedish	een Zweed	a Swede
Zwitserland	Switzerland	Zwitsers	Swiss	een Zwitser	a Swiss

Antwerpen	Antwerp	Brussel	Brussels	Moskou	Moscow	Rome	Rome
Athene	Athens	Den Haag	The Hague	Napels	Naples	Venetië	Venice
Berlijn	Berlin	Genève	Geneva	Parijs	Paris	Wenen	Vienna

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

Reference page 3 Diseases and complaints

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

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

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

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

