

inspiration 4

Intermediate
Companion

Dutch Edition

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Designed by Anne Sherlock
Illustration by Mark Davies

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Welcome to *Inspiration Companion 4!*

What information does *Inspiration Companion 4* give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of *Inspiration 4 Student's Book*
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a translation of the Grammar Summary from *Inspiration 4 Student's Book*
- alphabetical index
- listening activities to practise key words and phrases
- Macmillan English Dictionary 'star rating'

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɔ:/	short talk	/ʃɔ:t tɔ:k/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə(r)/
/i:/	green beans	/grɪ:n bi:nz/	/æ/	fat cat	/fæt kæt/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ʌ/	must come	/mʌst kʌm/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/u:/	blue moon	/blu: mu:n/	/ɑ:/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/	/eə/	hair	/heə/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten egz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/	/aɪ/	eye	/aɪ/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/	/aʊ/	mouth	/maʊθ/
/ɜ:/	learn words	/lɜ:n wɜ:dz/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/			

CONSONANTS

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

Unit 1

Thinking Skills

approach (n)★★★	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	aanpak	Think of new and original approaches to revision.
improve (v)★★★	/ɪm'pru:v/	trainen	Try to remember as many words as you can – it's a good way to improve your memory.
learning (n)	/lɜ:nɪŋ/	leren	It's good to experiment with different ways of learning .
link (n)	/lɪŋk/	verbinding	I try to make links with what I know.
logic (n)★★	/lɒdʒɪk/	logisch denken	Solving puzzles helps develop logic .
maximise (n)	/mæksɪ ,maɪz/	het beste halen uit	There are so many different ways to maximise your brain power.
meditation (n)	/medɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/	meditatie	Walking meditation is a simple technique to help you relax.
mind's eye (n)	/maɪndz 'aɪ/	(iets) voor je zien	I see things in my mind's eye .
occasionally (n)	/ə'keɪʒn(ə)li/	soms	Occasionally I find it easy to concentrate.
point of view (n)	/pɔɪnt əv 'vju:/	standpunt	I can easily see other people's point of view .
research (n)★★★	rɪ'sɜ:tʃ, 'ri:sɜ:tʃ/	<i>do your reseach</i> = wees goed voorbereid	Do your research so you know how much you have got to revise and how long you have got.
reflect (n)★★★	/strenθ/	nadenken over	I reflect on my learning to see what I could do better.
strength (n)★★★	/rɪ 'flekt/	sterke punt	Focus on feeling good, eg what are your strengths in revising?
technique (n)★★★	/tek'ni:k/	methode	"Six thinking hats" is a technique for thinking about the same topic in different ways.
therefore (adv)★★★	/ðeə'fɔ:/	derhalve, om die reden	This technique improves your breathing and therefore your voice.

Lesson 1

acidic (adj)	/ə'sɪdɪk/	zuurrijk	Diet drinks are often acidic , which means they can cause tooth decay.
advertising (n)★★	/ædvə'taɪzɪŋ/	reclame	Advertising makes us believe that margarine contains less fat than butter but this is not true.
at least (adv)	/ət 'li:st/	tenminste	We need to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
balanced (diet) (adj)★	/bælənst/	evenwichtig	A balanced diet should include fresh fruit and vegetables.

bottled (adj)	/ˈbɒtld/	gebotteld	There is nothing to prove that bottled water is purer than tap water.
cereal (n)★	/ˈsɪəriəl/	cornflakes	Do you usually have cereal for breakfast?
choice (n)★★★	/tʃɔɪs/	keuze	A “low fat” food label does not necessarily indicate a healthy choice .
consist (v)★★★	/kənˈsɪst/	bestaan (uit)	A vegetarian diet consisting of chips and biscuits is very unhealthy.
count (as) (v)★★★	/kaʊnt/	tellen (als)	Fruit juice only counts as one portion a day.
damage (v)★★★	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	schade toebrengen aan	Too much sugar damages your teeth.
decay (n)★	/dɪˈkeɪ/	rot	Diet drinks are often acidic, which means they can cause tooth decay .
digest (v)★	/dɪˈdʒest/	verteren	You can’t relax properly while you are digesting food.
dried fruit (n)	/ˈdraɪd ˈfru:t/	gedroogd fruit, tutti frutti	Dried fruit is just as healthy as fresh fruit.
emphasise (v)★★	/emfəˈsaɪz/	de nadruk leggen op	People were emphasising the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables 50 years ago.
equally (adv)★★★	/ˈiːkwəli/	even	Dried fruit and fresh fruit are equally healthy.
exaggerate (v)★	/ɪɡˈzædʒəˌreɪt/	overdrijven	The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.
expert (n)★★★	/ˈekspɜːt/	deskundige	15 years ago experts were saying we should reduce the amount of fat we eat.
fat (n)★★	/fæt/	vet	Does margarine contain less fat than butter?
fiction (n)★★	/ˈfɪkʃ(ə)n/	verzinsel	Margarine contains less fat than butter – fact or fiction ?
indicate (v)★★★	/ˈɪndɪˌkeɪt/	duiden op, betekenen	A “low fat” food label does not necessarily indicate a healthy choice.
junk food (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋk ˌfuːd/	junk food, ongezonde kost	Eating a lot of junk food is very bad for you.
label (n)★★	/ˈleɪb(ə)l/	kwalificatie, aanduiding	A “low fat” food label does not necessarily indicate a healthy choice.
lack (v)★★	/læk/	missen	The only thing which dried fruit lacks , and fresh fruit has, is Vitamin C.
margarine (n)	/ˌmɑːdʒəˈriːn/	margarine	Margarine and butter contain a similar amount of fat.
mineral (n)★	/ˈmɪn(ə)rəl/	mineraal	Vegetarians should eat food containing the protein, vitamins and minerals that meat has.
myth (n)★★	/mɪθ/	verzinsel	The idea that bottled water is purer than tap water is a popular myth .
neither ... nor (conj)★★★	/ˈnaɪðə ... ,nɔː/	noch ... noch	Is it true that neither fruit juice nor diet drinks are bad for your teeth?
nightmare (n)★★	/ˈnaɪtmɛə/	nachtmerrie	Does eating cheese give you nightmares ?
portion (n)★★	/ˈpɔːʃ(ə)n/	portie	We need to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
protein (n)★★	/ˈprəʊtɪn/	proteïne	Vegetarians should eat a diet that includes the protein they would normally get from meat.
pure (adj)★★★	/pjʊə/	puur	There is nothing to prove that bottled water is purer than tap water.
recognise (v)	/ˈrekəɡˌnaɪz/	erkennen	If you recognise something, you accept that it is true or important.
scientific (adj)★★★	/ˌsaɪəntɪˈfɪk/	wetenschappelijk	The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.

suppose (v)★★★	/sə'pəʊz/	veronderstellen
tap water (n)	/tæp ,wɔ:tə/	kraanwater
tinned (adj)	/tɪnd fu:d/	ingeblikt
type (n)★★★	/taɪp/	soort
unhealthy (adj)	/ʌn'helθi/	ongezond
vitamin (n)★★	/vɪtəmi:n/	vitamine
whether (conj)★★★	/weðə/	of

People **suppose** “low” products are OK because they must contain 25% less fat than usual.
 Bottled water can cost up to 10,000 times more than **tap water**.
 It doesn't matter whether the fruit and vegetables are fresh, frozen, **tinned** or dried.
Types of food like “low” products are often very high in fat to start with.
 A vegetarian diet consisting of chips and biscuits is very **unhealthy**.
 Vegetarians should eat food containing the protein, **vitamins** and minerals that meat has.
 It doesn't matter **whether** the fruit and vegetables are fresh, frozen, tinned or dried.

Lesson 2

beep (n)	/bi:p/	piepje
clever (adj)★★	/klevə/	slim
clip (v)	/klɪp/	vastklemmen
clockwise (adv)	/ˈklɒk,waɪz/	met de klok mee
cream (n)★★	/kri:m/	room
current (adj)★★★	/ˈkʌrənt/	op dat moment
delicious (adj)★	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	heerlijk
drawer (n)★★	/drɔ:/	lade
furry (adj)★	/fɜ:ri/	donzig
gadget (n)	/ˈgædʒɪt/	apparaatje
go off (alarm)	/gəʊ 'ɒf/	afgaan
hip (n)★★	/hɪp/	heup
key ring (n)	/ki: ,rɪŋ/	sleutelhanger
medium (adj)★★	/mi:diəm/	middelgroot
olive oil (n)	/ˌɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	olijfolie
pedometer (n)	/pe'dɒmɪtə/	stappenteller
phone charger (n)	/fəʊn ,tʃɑ:dʒə/	telefoonoplader

Keep a charger in your bag and never worry about the “flat battery” **beep** again.
 It looks like a door key , but in fact it's a **clever** gadget for opening bottles.
Clip the pedometer onto your hip – on a belt or pocket.
 You unlock the door by turning the key **clockwise**.
 Beat the eggs and **cream** together using a fork.
 The pedometer will tell you the distance you've travelled and the **current** time.
 The sandwich toaster comes with lots of **delicious** recipes.
 The toaster is small enough to fit in a kitchen **drawer**.
 Clocly is a **furry** alarm clock on wheels.
 It looks like a door key, but in fact it's a clever **gadget** for opening bottles.
 What the alarm clock **goes off**, a lot of people just press the snooze button.
 Clip the pedometer onto your **hip** – on a belt or pocket.
 You can keep this bottle opener on your **key ring**.
 You need two **medium** onions for making Spaghetti Carbonara.
 Heat the **olive oil** in a frying pan.
 Walking 10,000 steps a day is great fun with the talking **pedometer!**
 Plug the **phone charger** into your phone and wind it up.

plug in /plʌg 'ɪn/
 recommend (v)★★★ /ˌrekə'mend/
 set (alarm clock) (v)★★★ /set (ə'lɑ:m ,klɒk)/
 snooze button (n) /ˌsnu:z ,bʌt(ə)n/
 struggle (v)★★ /ˌstrʌɡ(ə)l/

toast (n)★ /təʊst/
 wind (= wind up) (n) /waɪnd/
 wind up (clock) /ˌwaɪnd 'ʌp/

Food Preparation

add (v)★★★ /æd/
 beat (v)★★★ /bi:t/
 boil (v)★ /bɔɪl/
 chop (v)★★ /tʃɒp/
 drain (v)★★ /dreɪn/
 fry (v)★ /fraɪ/
 grate (v) /ɡreɪt/
 heat (n★★★ & v★★) /hi:t/

ingredient (n)★★ /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/
 mixture (n)★★★ /ˌmɪkstʃə/
 recipe (n)★★ /ˌresəpi/

serve (v)★★★ /sɜ:v/
 slice (v)★ /slaɪs/
 sprinkle (v)★ /ˌsprɪŋk(ə)l/
 stir (in) (v)★★ /ˌstɜ:(ɪ)n/

Kitchen Equipment

bottle opener (n) /ˌbɒt(ə)l ,əʊp(ə)nə/
 bowl (n)★★ /bəʊl/
 bread knife (n) /ˌbred ,naɪf/

aansluiten
 aanraden
 (wekker) zetten
 snooze knop
 moeite hebben met

geroosterd brood
 opwinden
 (klok) opwinden

toevoegen
 kloppen
 koken
 hakken
 afgieten
 bakken
 raspen
 hitte
 verhitten
 ingrediënt
 mix
 recept

opdiene
 in plakken snijden
 bestrooien
 roerend toevoegen

flesopener
 kom
 broodmes

You can charge your mobile battery by **plugging in** the phone charger.
 Experts **recommend** walking 10,000 steps a day.

I always **set** my **alarm clock** before going to sleep.
 Pressing the **snooze button** means you can sleep for a little longer.
 Ms Nanda came up with the idea after **struggling** to get up in the morning.

A toaster is used for making **toast**.
 A three-minute **wind** gives you about eight minutes of talking time.
 Plug the charger into your phone and **wind it up**.

Add the white wine and turn down the heat.

Beat the eggs and cream together in a bowl.

Put the spaghetti in the **boiling** water.

Chop the onions and bacon into small pieces.

When the pasta is cooked **drain** it.

Fry the onions and bacon slowly until the onions are clear.

Sprinkle with the **grated** Parmesan cheese and serve immediately.

Turn down the **heat**. (n)

Heat the oil in a frying pan. (v)

What are the main **ingredients** of Spaghetti Carbonara?

Stir in the egg, cream and cheese **mixture**.

Look at the **recipe** for Spaghetti Carbonara and put the instructions in the right order.

Sprinkle with the grated Parmesan cheese and **serve** immediately.

A bread knife is used for **slicing** bread.

Sprinkle with the rest of the Parmesan cheese and serve immediately.

Stir in the egg, cream and cheese mixture.

The key looks like a **bottle opener**.

Beat the eggs and cream together in a **bowl**.

A **bread knife** is used for slicing bread.

cheese grater (n)	/tʃi:z ˌɡreɪtə/
coffee maker (n)	/kɒfi ˌmeɪkə/
corkscrew (n)	/kɔ:kskru:z/
frying pan (n)	/fraɪɪŋ ˌpæn/
kettle (n)★	/kɛt(ə)l/
sandwich toaster (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ ˌtəʊstə/
saucepan (n)★	/sɔ:spən/
tin opener (n)	/tɪn ˌəʊp(ə)nə/
toaster (n)	/təʊstə/

kaasrasp
koffiezetapparaat
kurkentrekker
bakpan
fluitketel
broodrooster
steelpan
blikopener
broodrooster

A **cheese grater** is used for grating cheese.
 A **coffee maker** is used for making coffee.
 A **corkscrew** is used for opening bottles.
 A **frying pan** is used for frying food.
 A **kettle** is used for boiling water.
 This **sandwich toaster** produces perfect toasted sandwiches.
 First, boil 3 –4 litres of water in a **saucepan**.
 A **tin opener** is used for opening tins.
 The sandwich **toaster** is for toasting sandwiches.

Lesson 3

at best	/ət ˈbest/
at worst	/ət ˈwɜ:st/
back (n)★★★	/bæk/
calm (adj)★★	/kɑ:m/
experiment (n)★★★	/ɪkˈsperɪmənt/
fake (adj)	/feɪk/
fault (n)★★★	/fɔ:lt/
fine (= delicate) (adj)★★★	/faɪn/
gene (n)★★	/dʒi:n/
harm, harmless (adj)★	/hɑ:m/ /hɑ:mləs/
individual (n)★★★	/ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/
insert (v)★★★	/ɪnˈsɜ:t/
point (= position) (n)★★★	/pɔɪnt/
positive (adj)★★★	/ˈpɒzətɪv/
prepared (adj)	/prɪˈpeəd/
reaction (n)★★★	/rɪˈækʃ(ə)n/
selected (adj)★★	/sɪˈlektəd/
session (n)★★★	/seʃ(ə)n/

in het gunstigste geval
in het ongunstigste geval
rug
rustig
experiment
nep
fout
dun
gen
schade, onschadelijk
individu
inbrengen
punt, plek
positief
bereid
reactie
zorgvuldig gekozen
sessie

Much so-called alternative medicine is **at best** harmless and at worst dangerous.
 Much so-called alternative medicine is at best harmless and **at worst** dangerous.
 The acupuncture made my **back** feel much better.
 I pretended to be **calm** although I couldn't help feeling worried.
 The **experiment** tells us that when people expect to get better, they often do.
 The effect of real and **fake** operations was the same.
 Herbal medicine didn't stop my father smoking but that's probably his **fault**.
 Acupuncture involves inserting **fine** needles into the body.
 A company in Singapore hopes to identify the **gene** responsible for acupuncture healing.
 Much so-called alternative medicine is at best **harmless** and at worst dangerous.
 Herbalists spend time with patients and treat them as **individuals**.
 Acupuncture involves **inserting** fine needles into the body.
 Fine needles are inserted at selected **points** in the body.
 Both groups had the same **positive** results from their operations.
 Herbalists are **prepared** to spend more time with patients than modern doctors.
 The needles appear to change the brain's **reaction** to pain.
 Fine needles are inserted at **selected** points in the body.
 I was worried about going for my first acupuncture **session**.

simply (adv)★★★	/ˈsɪmpli/	gewoonweg
so-called (adj)★★	/ˈsəʊkɔːld/	zogenaamde
synthetic (adj)	/sɪnˈθetɪk/	synthetisch
treat (v)★★★	/tri:t/	behandelen
trial (n)★★★	/traɪəl/	proef
unfortunately (adv)★★★	/ʌnˈfɔːtʃ(ə)nətli/	jammergenoeg

What the experiment tells us is **simply** this: when people expect to get better they often do.

Much **so-called** alternative medicine is at best harmless and at worst dangerous.

The first **synthetic** drug, aspirin, only dates from 1899.

Herbal medicine involves **treating** illness and pain with natural remedies.

A major **trial** in the USA compared the reactions of patients to real and fake operations.

I'd forgotten to take my camera with me so **unfortunately** I couldn't take a photo.

Medicine

acupuncture (n)	/ˈækjʊpʌŋktʃə/	acupunctuur
alternative medicine (n)	/ɔːlɪtɜːnətɪv ˈmed(ə)s(ə)n/	alternatieve geneeskunde
aspirin (n)★	/æsprɪn/	aspirine
drug (n)★★★	/drʌg/	medicijn
general anaesthetic (n)	/dʒenrəl ænəsθetɪk/	algehele verdoving
healing (n)	/hiːlɪŋ/	genezing
herbal (adj)	/hɜːb(ə)l/	op kruidenbasis
herbalist (n)	/hɜːbəlɪst/	kruidengenezer
hospital (n)★★★	/hɒspɪt(ə)l/	ziekenhuis
medical student (n)	/medɪk(ə)l ˌstjuːdnt/	student geneeskunde
open-heart surgery (n)	/ˌəʊpənˌhɑːt ˈsɜːdʒəri/	openhartoperatie
operating table (n)★★★	/ˌɒpəreɪtɪŋ ˌteɪb(ə)l/	operatietafel
operating theatre (n)	/ˌɒpəreɪtɪŋ ˌθiətə/	operatiekamer
operation (n)★★★	/ˌɒpəreɪʃ(ə)n/	operatie

Acupuncture was used in China 2,000 years ago and is growing in popularity.

Alternative medicine goes back thousands of years.

The first synthetic drug, **aspirin**, only dates from 1899.

The first synthetic **drug**, aspirin, only dates from 1899.

A young Chinese woman had open-heart surgery without a **general anaesthetic**.

A company in Singapore hopes to identify the gene responsible for acupuncture **healing**.

My father took **herbal** medicine when he tried to stop smoking.

Herbalists spend time with patients and treat them as individuals.

I'll never forget going into the operating theatre of a **hospital** in a small town.

My own interest in alternative medicine goes back to when I was a **medical student**.

A young Chinese woman had **open-heart surgery** without a general anaesthetic.

A woman was on the **operating table** with three needles in her left ear.

I'll never forget going into the **operating theatre** of a hospital in a small town.

One group of patients had normal **operations**; the other had "fake" **operations**.

pain (n)★★★	/peɪn/	pijn
patient (n)★★★	/ˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt/	patiënt
pill (n)★	/pɪl/	pil
placebo effect (n)	/ˈpləːsiːbəʊ ɪˈfekt/	placebo effect
remedy (n)★★	/ˈremədi/	middel
surgeon (n)★★	/ˈsɜːdʒ(ə)n/	chirurg

Lesson 4

astronaut (n)★	/ˈæstrənɔːt/	astronaut
belief (n)★★★	/bɪˈliːf/	opvatting
brain scan (n)★	/breɪn ˌskæn/	hersenscan
break down★★★	/ˈbreɪk ˈdaʊn/	afbreken
chest (n)★★★	/tʃest/	borst(kas)
claim (v)★★★	/kleɪm/	beweren
daily (adv) TS★★	/ˈdeɪli/	dagelijks
dead (= dead people) (n)★★★	/ded/	overledenen
estimated (adj)★★★	/ˈestɪˌmeɪtəd/	geschat
form (of transport) (n)	/ˈfɔːm (əv trænˈspɔːt)/	transportmiddel
human (n)★★★	/ˈhjuːmən/	mens
in reality★★★	/ɪn rɪˈæləti/	in werkelijkheid
landmark★★★	/ˈlændmɑːk/	oriëntatiepunt
lightning conductor (n)	/ˈlaɪtnɪŋ kənˌdʌktə/	bliksemafleider
man-made (adj)	/ˈmænˈmeɪd/	door de mens gemaakt
muscle (n)★★★	/ˈmʌs(ə)l/	spier
obviously (adv)★★★	/əˈbvɪəsli/	blijkbaar
on the contrary	/ɒn ðə ˈkɒntrəri/	in tegendeel
on the other hand	/ɒn ði ˈʌðə ˌhænd/	aan de andere kant

Acupuncture can often help people with back **pain**.
Herbalists treat **patients** as individuals.
They hope to make an acupuncture **pill** for people who don't like needles.
The **placebo effect** is the improvement in an ill person's condition even when they have not had "real" treatment.
Herbal medicine treats illness and pain with natural **remedies**.
All the **surgeon** did was cut the knee open and close it again.

Astronauts in space can see the Great Wall before leaving the earth's orbit.
The **belief** about the Great Wall of China is common but false.
A **brain scan** is a medical test that uses a special piece of equipment to produce a picture of your brain.
Chewing gum is a bit more difficult to **break down** than other things we eat.
More rain hits your **chest** when you run than when you walk.
Popeye **claimed** his strength came from spinach!
Our bodies lose water **daily** and we need to replace it.
What do experts believe about the number of **dead** in human history?
The **estimated** number of people who have died in the last 5,000 years is about six billion.
Flying is relatively safe; there is a greater chance of accidents in other **forms of transport**.
Modern **humans** appeared around 100,000 years ago.
In reality you can get wetter by running.
China's famous **landmark**, the Great Wall is not visible from the moon.
The Empire State Building is designed as a **lightning conductor** to stop lightning hitting other buildings.
Man-made structures are buildings, structures etc that have been made by humans.
We don't use all our **muscles** at the same time.
Obviously you are likely to want to drink more when the weather is hot.
On the contrary, lightning frequently hits the same place more than once.
On the other hand, if you run to the nearest shelter you will get less wet.

option (n)★★★	/ˈɒpʃ(ə)n/
orbit (n)★	/ˈɔːbɪt/
particularly (adv)★★★	/pəˈtɪkjʊləli/
raindrop (n)	/ˈreɪn,drɒp/
regularly (adv)★★★	/ˈregjʊləli/
sensible (adj)★★	/ˈsensəb(ə)l/
soft drink (n)★	/ˌsɒft ˈdrɪŋk/
source (n)★★★	/sɔːs/
statistics (n pl)	/stəˈtɪstɪks/
strike (v)★★★	/straɪk/
substance (n)★★★	/ˈsʌbstəns/

swallow (v)★★★ /ˈswɒləʊ/

Nouns and Objectives

acid★★★	/ˈæsɪd/
acidic	/əˈsɪdɪk/
danger★★★	/ˈdeɪndʒə/

dangerous★★★ /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/

harm★★	/hɑːm/
harmless★	/ˈhɑːmləs/

health★★★	/helθ/
healthy★★★	/ˈhelθi/
herb	/hɜːb/
herbal	/ˈhɜːb(ə)l/
illness★★★	/ˈɪlnəs/
ill★★★	/ɪl/
importance★★★	/ɪmˈpɔːtnts/

important★★★ /ɪmˈpɔːtnt/

optie	
baan	
bepaald	
regendruppel	
regelmatig	
verstandig	
frisdrank	
bron	
de statistieken	
in slaan in	
goedje	

doorslikken

zuur	
zuurrijk	
gevaar	

gevaarlijk

schade	
onschadelijk	

gezondheid	
gezond	
kruid	
kruiden-	
ziekte	
ziek	
belang	

belangrijk

Tap water is the safest **option** if it's safe to drink
 Astronauts can see the Great Wall before leaving the earth's **orbit**.
 Spinach isn't a **particularly** good source of iron.
 People believe that fewer **raindrops** land on them if they run.
 The sensible thing is to drink **regularly** so you don't get thirsty.
 The **sensible** thing is to drink regularly so you don't get thirsty.
 We can take in water by drinking milk, water and other **soft drinks**.
 Spinach isn't a particularly good **source** of iron.
Statistics show that flying is safer than crossing the road.
 Lightning frequently **strikes** the same place more than once.
 Saying that it takes seven years to digest chewing gum was probably
 invented to stop children swallowing the **substance**.
 The idea was probably invented to stop children **swallowing** chewing gum.

Spinach contains an **acid** which stops the body absorbing most of the iron.
 Diet drinks are often **acidic**.
Danger is a situation in which harm, death, damage or destruction is
 possible.
 Much so-called alternative medicine is at best harmless and at worst
dangerous.
Harm is injury, damage, or problems caused by something you do.
 Much so-called alternative medicine is at best **harmless** and at worst
 dangerous.
 Vitamins A, C and E are good for your **health**.
 Spinach is a rich source of **healthy** things such as Vitamins A, C and E.
 A **herb** is a plant that can be used as a medicine.
Herbal medicine is the oldest system of medicine in the world.
 Herbal medicine involves treating **illness** and pain with natural remedies.
 Someone who is **ill** is not healthy because of a medical condition or an injury.
 Experts were emphasising the **importance** of fruit and vegetables over 50
 years ago.
 Something that is **important** has a major effect on someone or something.

reality★★★	/ri'æləti/	werkelijkheid
real★★★	/riəl/	werkelijk, echt
risk★★	/risk/	risico
risky★	/'riski/	risicovol
sense★★★	/sens/	gezond verstand
sensible★★	/'sensəb(ə)l/	verstandig
strength★★★	/streŋθ/	kracht
strong★★★	/strɒŋ/	krachtig, sterk
thirst★	/θɜ:st/	dorst
thirsty★	/θɜ:sti/	dorstig
truth★★★	/tru:θ/	waarheid
true★★★	/tru:/	waar

In **reality**, you get wetter by running.
 The effect of **real** and fake operations was the same.
 A **risk** is a possibility that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen.
 Many people are afraid of flying because they think it is **risky**.
Sense is a good reason or a useful purpose.
 The **sensible** thing is to drink regularly so you don't get thirsty.
 Popeye claimed his **strength** came from eating spinach.
 Someone who is **strong** is physically powerful and healthy.
Thirst is the feeling you have when you are thirsty.
 The sensible thing is to drink regularly so you don't get **thirsty**.
 The **truth** is that astronauts can't see the Wall from the moon.
 Advertising makes us believe that margarine contains less fat than butter
 but this is not **true**.

Inspirations Extra!

dish (n)★★★	/dɪʃ/	gerecht
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For each kind of cooking, choose one **dish** to write about.

CULTURE East and West

allow (v)★★★	/ə'laʊ/	toestaan
against (prep)★★★	/ə'genst/	tegen
basically (adv)★★★	/'beɪsɪkli/	in wezen
capitalism (n)★★	/'kæpɪtəlɪz(ə)m/	kapitalisme
chase (v)★★	/tʃeɪs/	achternazitten
conservative (adj)★★	/kən'sɜ:vətɪv/	conservatief
consumption (n)★★	/kən'sʌmpʃ(ə)n/	verbruik
essentially	/'esenʃ(ə)li/	in wezen
freedom (n)★★★	/'fri:dəm/	vrijheid
generous (adj)★★	/'dʒenərəs/	vrijgevig, gul
independent (adj)★★★	/'ɪndɪ'pendənt/	onafhankelijk
military (adj)★★	/'mɪlɪt(ə)ri/	militair
place (v)★★★	/'pleɪs/	<i>place importance on</i> = belang hechten aan
possession (n)★★	/'pɒzəʃ(ə)n/	bezittingen

In the East women aren't **allowed** to make choices.
 I'm **against** labelling people – we're all human.
 Society in the East is **basically** more conservative.
 The word West makes me think of technology, **capitalism** and racism.
 If people in the East see a thief running away, everyone **chases** him.
 Society in the East is essentially more **conservative**.
 We should look at ways of reducing our own **consumption** in the West.
 Society in the East is **essentially** more conservative.
 I like the **freedom** people have in the West to do what they want.
 Muslims are very **generous** and give a lot to charity.
 In the West women lead more **independent** lives.
 The West uses **military** power to get resources like oil.
 In the East we **place** much more importance on the family.
 In the West people care more about **possessions**.

principal (adj)★★★	/ˈprɪnsəp(ə)l/	voornaamste
principally (adv)★	/ˈprɪnsəp(ə)li/	voornamelijk
racism (n)★	/ˈreɪsɪz(ə)m/	racisme
society (n)★★★	/səˈsaɪəti/	de maatschappij
stereotype (n)★	/ˈsteriəˌtaɪp/	stereotype

What do you see as the **principal** differences between East and West?
 For Mustafa, the West means **principally** the USA.
 The word West makes me think of technology, capitalism and **racism**.
Society in the East is essentially more conservative.
 When you get to know people better, you stop seeing them as **stereotypes**.

Religion

Buddhist (n)	/ˈbʊdɪst/	boeddhist
Christianity (n)	/ˌkrɪstɪˈænəti/	het christendom
Hindu (n)	/ˈhɪnduː/	hindoe
Islam (n)	/ˈɪzlɑːm/	de islam
Muslim (n)★	/ˈmʊzləm/	moslim

There are also Hindus and **Buddhists** and lots of other religions.
 In Western countries there are plenty of other religions as well as **Christianity**.
 There are also **Hindus** and Buddhists and lots of other religions.
Islam is the most popular religion in the East.
 There are lots of **Muslims** in the UK.

Unit 2

Lesson 1

arch (n)★★	/ɑːtʃ/	boog
award-winning (adj)	/əˈwɔːd ˌwɪnɪŋ/	met een prijs bekroond
bare (adj)★★	/beə/	bloot
brightly-coloured (adj)	/ˈbraɪtli ˌkɒləd/	felgekleurd
cast (n & v)★	/kɑːst/	model, afgietsel
collapse (v)★★	/kəˈlæps/	ineenstorten
cupboard (n)★★	/ˈkʌbəd/	kast
define (v)★★★	/dɪˈfaɪn/	afbakenen, omlijnen
directly (adv)★★★	/dɪˈrektli, ˌdaɪrektli/	precies
domestic (adj)★★★	/dəˈmestɪk/	huishoudelijk
everyday (adj)★★	/ˈevrɪdeɪ/	dagelijks

He succeeded in building Ice **Arch** after three other arches collapsed or melted.
 Her first public sculpture was the **award-winning House**.
 Goldsworthy usually works outside and with his **bare** hands.
 Andy uses **brightly-coloured** leaves to create his structures.
House is a concrete **cast** of the inside of a terraced house in London.
 He succeeded in building Ice Arch after three other arches **collapsed** or melted.
 Rachel creates unusual sculptures of the empty spaces inside **cupboards** and rooms.
 She uses different materials to **define** the spaces around or inside objects and buildings.
 The bird sculpture disappears if you stand **directly** in front of it.
 Whiteread creates unusual sculptures of everyday **domestic** items.
 Whiteread creates unusual sculptures of **everyday** domestic items.

free of charge (adj)	/fri: əv 'tʃɑ:dʒ/	voor niks	Ofili stands his paintings on elephant dung, which he gets free of charge from London Zoo.
gang (n)★	/gæŋ/	bende	Stephen Lawrence was murdered by a racist gang .
gradually	/ˈgrædʒuəli/	langzamerhand	As the sun became warmer the arch gradually melted.
growth (n)★★★	/grəʊθ/	groei	Goldsworthy is interested in the growth and decay of nature.
heritage (n)★★	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	afkomst	He uses elephant dung in his paintings as a symbol of his African heritage .
inside (n)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	(binnen)in	Rachel creates unusual sculptures of the empty spaces inside cupboards and rooms.
item (n)★★★	/aɪtəm/	voorwerp	She creates unusual sculptures of everyday domestic items .
movement (n)★★★	/ˈmu:vmənt/	beweging	Andy is interested in the movement , light, growth and decay of nature.
murder (v)★★	/ˈmɜ:də/	vermoorden	Stephen Lawrence was murdered by a racist gang.
pole (n)★★	/pəʊl/	paal	The bird sculpture stands on top of a four-metre high pole .
print (n)★★	/prɪnt/	afdruk	Emin has been making a series of drawings and prints of birds since 1992.
prize-winning (adj)★	/ˈpraɪz,wɪnɪŋ/	bekroond	Prize-winning artist Chris Ofili uses elephant dung in his paintings.
racist (adj)	/ˈreɪsɪst/	racistisch	He was murdered by a racist gang.
reappear (v)	/ˈri:əˈpiə/	terugkomen	The bird only reappears if you move to the left or right.
represent (n)★★★	/ˈreprɪzənt/	(symbool) staan voor	Emin thinks that birds represent freedom.
Royal Air Force (n)	/ˈrɔɪəl ˈeə ˌfɔ:s/	Koninklijke Luchtmacht	Dahl joined the Royal Air Force in Kenya in 1939.
sculpture (n)★★	/ˈskʌlptʃə/	beeldhouwwerk	Andy works with natural materials to make unique sculptures .
series (n pl)★★★	/ˈsɪəri:z/	serie	Emin has been making a series of drawings and prints of birds since 1992.
staircase (n)★	/ˈsteə,keɪs/	trap	Rachel creates unusual sculptures of the empty spaces under chairs and staircases .
stand still (v)	/ˈstænd ˈstɪl/	stilstaan	“Has he been standing completely still ?” “No, he moved once – I got a terrible shock.”
statue (n)★★★	/ˈstætʃu:/	standbeeld	How long has the man been performing as a living statue ?
striking (adj)★	/ˈstraɪkɪŋ/	opvallend	A striking example of Goldsworthy’s work is Ice Arch.
symbol (n)★★	/ˈsɪmb(ə)l/	symbool	He uses elephant dung in his paintings as a symbol of his African heritage.
terraced house (n)	/ˈterəst ˌhaʊs/	rijtjeshuis	<i>House</i> is a concrete cast of the inside of a terraced house in London.
title (n)	/ˈtaɪt(ə)l/	titel	<i>No Woman No Cry</i> is the title of a Bob Marley song.
tribute (n)★★	/ˈtrɪbjʊ:t/	eerbetoog	The painting <i>No Woman No Cry</i> is a tribute to the family of Stephen Lawrence.
unique (adj)★★★	/ju:ˈni:k/	uniek, enig in zijn soort	Andy works with natural materials to make unique sculptures.

Materials

bronze (n★★ & adj★)	/brɒnz/	brons bronzen	Emin's bird sculpture is made of bronze . (n) <i>Roman Standard</i> is a bronze sculpture of a bird. (adj)
cardboard (n & adj)	/kɑːd,bɔːd/	karton	Rachel White read creates unusual sculptures with everyday domestic items such as cardboard .
concrete (n★ & adj★★)	/kɒŋkri:t/	beton betonnen	The cast of the award-winning <i>House</i> was made of concrete . (n) Her first public sculpture was a concrete cast of the inside of a terraced house. (adj)
dung (n)	/dʌŋ/	uitwerpselen	Ofili stands his paintings on elephant dung .
gold (n★★★ & adj★)	/gəʊld/	goud van goud	Gold is a valuable yellow metal used for making jewellery. (n) Something that is gold is made of gold. (adj)
ice (n)★★★	/aɪs/	ijs	He finally succeeded in building Ice Arch after three other arches collapsed or melted.
polystyrene (n & adj)	/pɒlɪ'staɪri:n/	polystyreen	Whiteread uses materials like plaster, polystyrene or rubber to define the space around or inside objects and buildings. (n)
plaster (n)★	/plɑːstə/	gips	Whiteread uses materials like plaster , polystyrene or rubber to define the space around or inside objects and buildings.
plastic (n adj)	/plæstɪk/	plastic	Whiteread recently created a huge sculpture consisting of 14,000 white plastic boxes.
rubber (n★★ & adj)	/rʌbə/	rubber	Whiteread uses materials like plaster, polystyrene or rubber to define the space around or inside objects and buildings. (n)
sand (n)★★★	/sænd/	zand	Andy creates structures out of stone, snow, ice, sand or wood.
snow (n)★★★	/snəʊ/	sneeuw	Andy creates structures out of stone, snow , ice, sand or wood.
stone (n)★★★	/stəʊn/	steen	Andy creates structures out of stone , snow, ice, sand or wood.
wood (n)★★★	/wʊd/	hout	Andy creates structures out of stone, snow, ice, sand or wood .

Lesson 2

agency (n)★★★	/eɪdʒənsi/	bureau	To get work, you need to join an agency .
bank (n)★★★	/bæŋk/	bank	For the last two days Adrian has been doing a commercial for a bank .
catch sight of	/kætʃ 'saɪt əv/	een glimp opvangen van	You may catch sight of some stars – but no autographs or photographs.
charge (v)★★★	/tʃɑːdʒ/	in rekening brengen	The agency will charge 15% of the £75 or so a day you are paid.
ex- (prefix)	/eks/	voormalig	Ex -teacher, Adrian Jenkins, now works as an extra.

focus	/fəʊkəs/	focussen, aandacht vestigen	We use the present perfect simple to focus on <i>how many</i> .
hang about	/hæŋ ə'baʊt/	op rondhangen	It's good money but there's a lot of hanging about as usual.
offer (n)★★★	/ˈɒfə/	aanbieding	My phone's been ringing non-stop and I've had plenty of offers .
odd (= strange) (adj)★★★	/ɒd/	vreemd	"I've not had any luck yet." "That's odd ! My phone's been ringing non-stop."
temporary (adj)★★★	/ˈtemp(ə)rəri/	tijdelijk	Britain's most popular temporary job is being a film extra.

Film-Making

double (v)★★	/ˈdʌb(ə)l/	als vervanger optreden	My best job was doubling for Penelope Cruz.
extra (n)★	/ˈekstrə/	figurant	Britain's most popular temporary job is being a film extra .
feature film (n)	/ˈfi:tʃə ˌfɪlm/	speelfilm	Spielberg directed his first feature film in 1971.
on location★★★	/ɒn ləʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	op lokatie	We're on location today and we've been waiting for them to start for six hours.
on screen★★★	/ɒn ˈskri:n/	op tv, op het witte doek	In what other job can you work with a Hollywood name and see yourself on screen a year later?
scene (n)★★★	/si:n/	scène	There may be several "takes" for each scene .
on set (n)★★★	/ɒn ˈset/	de set	My phone's been ringing non-stop (not when I'm on set of course!).
studio (n)★★★	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	studio	The set of a film is where it is shot, often in a studio .
take (n)	/teɪk/	opname	A " take " is a section of a film which is recorded without stopping.

Lesson 3

abroad (adv)★★★	/əˈbrɔ:d/	in het buitenland	Pullman spent a great deal of his childhood travelling abroad .
adventure (n)★★	/ədˈventʃə/	avontuur	His <i>Dark Materials</i> is much more than an adventure story.
best-selling (adj)	/ˌbestˈselɪŋ/	heel goed verkopend	Philip Pullman is the author of the best-selling <i>His Dark Materials</i> trilogy.
childhood (n)★★	/ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/	jeugd	He spent a great deal of his childhood travelling abroad.
comic (n)★	/ˈkɒmɪk/	strip	When I first saw a Superman comic , it changed my life.
crash-land (v)	/ˌkræʃ ˈlænd/	een noodlanding maken	In 1940 Dahl crash-landed and was badly injured.
delighted (adj)★★	/dɪˈlaɪtɪd/	opgetogen	He was delighted to get an envelope saying "Philip Pullman, The Storyteller, Oxford."
discovery (n)★★★	/dɪˈskʌv(ə)ri/	ontdekking	In Australia he made a great discovery – Superman!
entertain (v)★★	/entəˈteɪn/	vermaken	As a schoolboy he entertained his friend by reading ghost stories to them.
ever since (adv)	/ˌevə ˈsɪns/	van toen af	I wrote about three pages a day and that's what I've done ever since .
explore (v)★★★	/ɪkˈsplɔ:/	dieper ingaan op	The books explore the major themes of truth, love and death.

experience (n)★★★	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/
fighter pilot (n)	/ˈfaɪtə ˌpaɪlət/
final (adj)★★★	/ˈfaɪn(ə)l/
folk tale (n)	/ˈfəʊk ˌteɪl/
full-time (adj)★★	/ˈfʊlˌtaɪm/
gangster (n)	/ˈgæŋstə/
injure (v)★★	/ˈɪndʒə/
innocence (n)★	/ˈɪnəs(ə)ns/
make up (=invent)★	/ˌmeɪk ˈʌp/
Norwegian	/nɔːˈwiːdʒən/
over and over (adv)	/ˌaʊvə ən ˈəʊvə/
profession (n)★★★	/prəˈfeɪʃn/

progress (n)★★★	/ˈprɒɡres/
serial (n)★	/ˈsɪəriəl/
stepfather (n)	/ˈstepˌfɑːðə/
storyteller (n)	/ˈstɔːriˌtelə/
Syria	/ˈsɪriə/
theme (n)★★★	/θiːm/
trilogy (n)	/ˈtriˌlɒdʒi/
voyage (n)★	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/

Lesson 4

excuse (n)	/ɪkˈskjuːs/
ferryman (n)	/ˈferɪmən/
grumble (v)	/ˈɡrʌmb(ə)l/
hardly (adv)★★★	/ˈhɑːdli/
hut (n)★★	/hʌt/
knowledge (n)★★★	/ˈnɒlɪdʒ/
proud (of)★★	/praʊd (əv)/
row (v)★	/rəʊ/
rush about	/ˌrʌʃ əˈbaʊt/

ervaring
gevechtspiloot
eind-
volksverhaal, sage
voltijds
gangster
gewond
onschuld
verzinnen
Noors
steeds opnieuw
beroep

ontwikkeling
serie
stiefvader
verhalenverteller
Syrië
onderwerp
trilogie
reis

excuus
bootsman
mopperen
nauwelijks
hutje
kennis
trots (op)
roein
van hot naar her snellen

His Dark Materials is about growing up, or innocence and **experience**. Dahl was a **fighter pilot** in Greece and Syria. He started writing his first novel the day after he finished his **final** exams at Oxford. He enjoyed telling **folk tales**, ghost stories and Greek myths. Before he became a **full-time** writer, Pullman had been a teacher. Pullman listened to **gangster** serials and cowboy serials in Australia. In 1940 Dahl crash-landed and was badly **injured**. *His Dark Materials* is about growing up, or **innocence** and experience. As a schoolboy he entertained his friends by **making up** his own stories. Dahl was born in 1916 to **Norwegian** parents. He told stories **over and over**, until he knew them as well as his own life. What Pullman enjoyed most about the teaching **profession** was telling stories. The three books follow the **progress** of a young girl, Lyra, and her friend Will. Pullman listened to gangster and cowboy **serials** on the radio. Both his father and **stepfather** were pilots. Pullman is delighted to be known as a **storyteller**. Dahl was a fighter pilot in Greece and **Syria**. The books explore the major **themes** of truth, love and death. A **trilogy** is a story in three books. Pullman went on several long sea **voyages** as a child.

“There’s no **excuse** for not learning,” said the professor. The **ferryman** lived in a hut by the River Ganges. Although life was hard, he never **grumbled**. The money he made from the ferry was **hardly** enough to feed his family. The ferryman lived in a **hut** by the River Ganges. There was so much **knowledge** hidden in books which he had never learnt. You haven’t studied history? Aren’t you **proud of** your country? The ferryman began to **row** his passenger across the river. It seemed to him that city people spent all their lives **rushing about**.

shiny (adj)★	/ˈʃaɪni/
take over	/ˈteɪk ˈəʊvə/
thunder (n) TS★	/ˈθʌndə/
well-dressed (adj)	/ˌwelˈdrest/
well-polished (adj)	/ˌwelˈpɒlɪʃt/
wise (adj)★★	/waɪz/

glimmend
overnemen
onweer
goedgekleeed
goedgeloetst
wijs

One day a well-dressed professor with a **shiny** briefcase climbed into his boat. The ferryman had **taken over** the job when he was a young boy. Dark clouds moved across the sky and there was a roar of **thunder**. One day a **well-dressed** professor from the city climbed into his boat. The professor was wearing a smart suit and **well-polished** shoes. People said the ferryman was **wise** and often asked his advice.

NOUN SUFFIXES -MENT

advertisement★★	/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/
amazement	/əˈmeɪzmənt/
argument★★★	/ˈɑːɡjʊmənt/
arrangement★★★	/əˈreɪndʒmənt/
equipment★★★	/ˈɪkwɪpmənt/
movement★★★	/ˈmuːvmənt/
payment★★★	/ˈpeɪmənt/
treatment★★★	/ˈtriːtmənt/

reclame
verbazing
ruzie
plannen
apparatuur
beweging
betaling, loon
behandeling

He was an extra in a TV **advertisement** for a new car. To her **amazement** she got a job as an extra. I don't want to have an **argument**, so let's agree to disagree. When can we meet up to discuss the holiday **arrangements**? There were lots of cameras and lighting **equipment** in the studio. As an artist he's interested in **movement** and light. The agency takes 15% of the **payment** you receive. Private medical **treatment** is very expensive.

Inspiration Extra!

alibi (n)	/ˈælibaɪ/
art gallery (n)	/ɑːt ˌɡæləri/
in detail (adv)	/ɪn ˈdiːteɪl/
innocent (adj)★★	/ˈɪnəs(ə)nt/
separate (adj)★★★	/ˈsep(ə)rət/
sequence (n)★★★	/ˈsiːkwəns/
suspect (n)★★	/ˈsʌspekt/

alibi
kunstgalerie
tot in de details
onschuldig
afzonderlijk
loop
verdachte

Someone who has an **alibi** can prove that they were somewhere else when a crime was committed and so are not guilty. Yesterday evening a valuable painting was stolen from the **art gallery**. Work together to prepare your alibi **in detail**. Detectives must decide whether the suspects are **innocent** or guilty. The two superheroes lived **separate** lives but worked together regularly. Ask the suspects questions about places, times and **sequence** of events. Police detectives want to interview two **suspects**.

Review Units 1–2

bunch (of grapes) (n)★★	/bʌntʃ (əv ˈɡreɪps)/
display (v)★★★	/dɪˈspleɪ/
fool (v)★	/fuːl/
horsewoman (n)	/ˈhɔːswʊmən/
hugely (adv)	/ˈhjuːdʒli/
impatient (adj)★	/ɪmˈpeɪf(ə)nt/

tros (druiven)
tentoonstellen
voor de gek houden
amazone
enorm
ongeduldig

The picture, which was of a **bunch of grapes**, was beautiful and lifelike. Since the accident we have been considering how best to **display** the vases. One painting **fooled** the birds and the other **fooled** the people. Angelina Jolie looks like the perfect **horsewoman** in *Tomb Raider*. A visitor to the museum smashed three **hugely** valuable Chinese vases to pieces. The crowd and the judge were becoming **impatient**.

misunderstand (v)	/ˌmɪsʌndə'stænd/	verkeerd begrijpen	The museum says that Mr Flynn misunderstood the letter.
rider (n)★★	/ˈraɪdə/	-rijder	Camilla's father was a well-known movie stunt rider .
smash (v)★★	/smæʃ/	stukslaan	A visitor to the museum smashed three hugely valuable Chinese vases to pieces.
true to life (adj)	/truː tə 'laɪf/	levensecht	The two artists were told to paint a picture which was as true to life as possible.
unhurt	/ʌn'hɜːt/	ongedeerd	Mr Flynn slipped on the stairs but was unhurt .
vase (n)★	/vɑːz/	vaas	The 300-year-old vases from the Qing Dynasty had stood in a window for over 20 years.

Unit 3

Lesson 1

accurately (adv)	/ækjʊrətli/	nauwkeurig	We can say more accurately that humans appeared on Earth two million years ago.
among (prep)★★★	/ə'mʌŋ/	naast	Guy Fawkes was listed in the top 100 Great Britons among Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton and others.
astonishing (adj)★	/ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/	verbazingwekkend	The Earth weighs an astonishing six billion trillion tonnes.
Big Bang (n)	/ˌbɪɡ 'bæŋ/	Big Bang	Scientists disagree about exactly when the Big Bang , which created the universe, happened.
Equator (n)	/ɪ'kweɪtə/	evenaar	The Earth rotates most quickly at the equator .
expand (v)★★★	/ɪk'spænd/	uitzetten	The universe has been expanding rapidly ever since the Big Bang.
far (adv)★★★	/fɑː/	ver	The distance from the surface of the Earth to the centre is nearly as far as from New York to Moscow.
further (comp. adv) ★★★	/ˈfɜːðə/	groter	Which distance is further ? From New York to Moscow or from the surface to the centre of the earth?
furthest (superl. adv)★	/ˈfɜːðɪst/	verst	Which city is the furthest from where you live? Manchester, London or Brighton?
light year (n)	/laɪt jɪə/	lichtjaar	We can measure distances in space in light years .
moonwalk (n)	/muːn,wɔːk/	wandeling op de maan	The first moonwalk was from Apollo 11 on 21 July 1969.
organism (n)★★	/ˈɔːgənɪz(ə)m/	organisme	Organisms began to breathe oxygen 400,000,000 years ago.
oxygen (n)★★	/ˈɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/	zuurstof	Organisms began to breathe oxygen 400,000,000 years ago.
plant (n)★★★	/plɑːnt/	plant	Animals and plants are largely made up of water.
rapidly (adv)	/ˈræpɪdli/	snel	The universe has been expanding rapidly ever since the Big Bang.

rotate (v)★	/rəʊ'teɪt/
spacecraft (n)	/'speɪs,kɹɑ:ft/
spacewalk (n)	/'speɪs,wɔ:k/
trillion (n)	/'trɪljən/
universe (n)★★	/'ju:nɪ,vɜ:s/

rondraaien	ruimteschip
ruimtwandeling	triljoen
heelal	

The Earth **rotates** most quickly at the equator.
 The astronauts left their **spacecraft**, Apollo 12, for a walk on the surface of the moon.
 The first two **spacewalks** took place in 1965.
 The Earth weighs an astonishing six billion **trillion** tonnes.
 Scientists disagree about exactly when the Big Bang, which created the **universe**, happened.

Lesson 2

blog (n)	/blog/
bottom (n)★★★	/'bɒtəm/
chimney (n)★	/'tʃɪmni/
crack (n)★★	/'kræk/
descend (v)★★	/'dɪsend/
disturb (v)★★	/'dɪstɜ:b/
evaporate (v)	/'væpə'reɪt/
greetings	/'gri:tɪŋz/
molten (adj)	/'mɒltən/
observer (n)★★	/'ɒbzɜ:və/
peer (v)★★	/'piə/
rainbow (n)★	/'reɪn,bəʊ/
set (a record) (v)★★★	/'set (ə 'rekɔ:d)/
spacious (adj)	/'speɪʃəs/
trench (n)	/'trentʃ/
unexpected (adj)★★	/'ʌnɪk'spektɪd/

blog	bodem
kraterpijp	scheur
afdalen	
storen, van slag brengen	verdampen
groeten	gesmolten
observeerder	
turen	
regenboog	
(een record) behalen	ruim
	geul
	onverwacht

A **blog** is a type of diary that appears on a website.
 When the submersible touched the **bottom** it disturbed a fish.
 The bottom of the sea is covered with “**chimneys**” up to 20 metres high.
 Water goes slowly down through tiny **cracks** in the sea bed.
 In 1930 Charles William Beebe and Otis Barton set a world record by **descending** 183 metres.
 When the submersible touched the bottom it **disturbed** a fish.
 Why doesn't the sea get saltier when millions of litres of water **evaporate** every day?
Greetings from a research ship in the Azores in the western Atlantic.
 A kilometre below the sea bed the water meets **molten** rock.
 The three of us – the pilot, myself and another **observer** – are having an amazing time as we go deeper and deeper.
 As I **peered** down I realised I was looking toward a world of life almost as unknown as that of Mars.
 The hydrothermal vents called the **Rainbow** Vents are a kind of underwater volcano.
 They **set** a world **record** by descending 183 metres.
 We're diving in a comfortable, **spacious**, modern Russian submersible.
 They dived 10,916 metres to the Challenger deep in the Mariana **Trench**.
 What a fantastic sight! It's so **unexpected**.

THE SEA

crab (n)	/kræb/	krab
depth (n)★★★	/depθ/	diepte
hydrothermal vent (n)	/haɪdrəθɜ:m(ə)l 'vent/	hydrothermaal luchtgat
mussel (n)	/mʌs(ə)l/	mossel
navy (n)★★	/neɪvi/	marine
salty (adj)	/sɔ:lti/	zout
sea bed (n)	/si: ,bed/	zeebodem
shrimp (n)	/ʃrɪmp/	garnaal
submersible (n)	/səb'mɜ:səbl/	duikboot
underwater (adj)	/ʌndə'wɔ:tə/	onderwater

Lesson 3

accommodation (n)★★	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/	onderkomen
base (n)★★★	/beɪs/	basis, station
being (n)★★	/bi:ɪŋ/	wezen
commercial (adj)★★★	/kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l/	handels-
depart (v)★★	/dɪ'pɑ:t/	vertrekken
due (adj)★★★	/dju: /	aan de beurt (zijn)
be due for		
elevator (n) (Am E)	/e'ləveɪtə/	lift
fare (n)★★	/feə/	prijs
grandchild (pl -children) (n)	/græn(d),tʃaɪld/	kleinkind
initially (adv)★★★	/ɪ'nɪʃ(ə)li/	in het begin, aanvankelijk
luxurious (adj)	/lʌg'zjʊəriəs/	luxe
manned (adj)	/mænd/	bemand
mining (n)★	/maɪnɪŋ/	mijnbouw
production (n)★★★	/prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/	produktie
rumour (n)★★	/ru:mə/	gerucht

Thousands of **crabs**, mussels and fish live around the “chimneys”.

The average **depth** of the sea is 3.86 kilometres.

Hydrothermal vents are created when new rock pushes up the sea bed.

Thousands of crabs, **mussels** and fish live around the “chimneys”.

A two-man US **Navy** team dived to the deepest underwater point on Earth.

Why doesn't the sea get **saltier** when millions of litres of water evaporate every day?

We're over 2,000 metres down now and near the **sea bed**.

Thousands of **shrimps**, crabs and mussels live around the “chimneys”.

When the **submersible** touched the bottom it disturbed a fish.

The Mariana Trench in the western Pacific is the deepest **underwater** point on Earth.

The holiday will include six days' luxury **accommodation** at the Virgin Galactic space camp.

In the 2040s there'll be a moon **base** the size of a small village.

Do you think that from 2051 we'll make contact with extra-terrestrial **beings**?

In the 2020s there'll be space factories for **commercial** production.

Their flight **departs** at 6pm on Saturday.

The Virgin Galactic Spaceship **is due for** lift-off soon.

Do you think there'll be a space **elevator** to the moon in the 2030s?

Each passenger will pay a \$200,000 **fare** for the three-hour flight.

Perhaps our **grandchildren** will spend their holidays on the moon.

Initially the spaceships will take off from the Mojave Desert near Los Angeles.

Every passenger will have large windows and **luxurious** seats.

Do you think the first **manned** mission to Mars will take place in the 2020s?

Do you think there will be **mining** on the moon between 2016 and 2020?

In the 2020s there'll be space factories for commercial **production**.

There are **rumours** that Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt will be amongst the passengers.

SPACE

extra-terrestrial (adj)	/ˌɛkstrətə'restriəl/	buitenaards	Do you think that from 2051 we'll make contact with extra-terrestrial beings?
lift-off (n)	/lɪft ˌɒf/	lancering	The Virgin Galactic Spaceship is due for lift-off soon.
mission (n)★★	/ˈmɪʃ(ə)n/	missie	Do you think the first manned mission to Mars will take place in the 2020s?
orbit (v)★	/ˈɔːbɪt/	zich in een baan bevinden rond	Perhaps our grandchildren will have honeymoons in a hotel orbiting Venus.
pre-flight (adj)	/ˈpriːflaɪt/	voorafgaande aan de vlucht	The holiday will include pre-flight training.
spaceport (n)	/ˈspeɪs.pɔːt/	ruimtehaven	Later, there'll be a spaceport in New Mexico.
Venus	/ˈviːnəs/	Venus	Perhaps our grandchildren will have honeymoons in a hotel orbiting Venus .
weightlessness (n)	/ˈweɪtləsənəs/	gewichteloosheid	They'll experience six minutes of weightlessness and will be able to look down on Earth.

PHRASAL VERBS

come down	/ˌkʌm ˈdaʊn/	naar beneden gaan	I'm sure the cost of space flights will come down .
count down	/ˌkaʊnt ˈdaʊn/	aftellen	Believe it or not, we're counting down to the first space tourist flight.
hang on	/ˌhæŋ ˈɒn/	even wachten	Hang on , the cost of the space tourist flight won't be cheap.
put down	/ˌpʊt ˈdaʊn/	noteren, op een lijst zetten	There are rumours that Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt are among those who have put their names down to fly.
take off	/ˌteɪk ˈɒf/	vertrekken	Initially the spaceships will take off from the Mojave Desert.
write down	/ˌraɪt ˈdaʊn/	opschrijven	Write down all the words you remember.

Lesson 4

accurate (adj)★★	/ˈækjʊrət/	nauwkeurig	Harrison's clock was so accurate that it kept perfect time at sea.
achievement (n)★★★	/ə'tʃiːvmənt/	prestatie	Marconi's achievement was so extraordinary that at first people didn't believe it.
approximate (adj)	/ə'prɒksɪmət/	bij benadering, ongeveer	Sailors could only guess approximate longitude by measuring the ship's direction and size.
as a result (adv)	/əz ə rɪ'zʌlt/	als gevolg	Carson's book was controversial and, as a result , she was attacked by the chemical industry.
calculate (v)★★	/ˈkælkjʊleɪt/	berekenen	Sailors used Harrison's clock to calculate longitude.
chain (of life) (n)★★★	/tʃeɪn ('ɒv laɪf)/	levensketen	Carson wrote about the destructive effect of pesticides on the " chain of life ".

chemical (n)★★★	/kɛmɪk(ə)l/	chemisch
consequently (adv)★★	/kɒnsɪkwəntli/	derhalve
controversial (adj)	/kɒntreɪvɜːʃ(ə)l/	omstreden
cool (v)★★	/kuːl/	afkoelen
curve (n)★★	/kɜːv/	ronding
destructive (adj)	/dɪ'strʌktɪv/	vernietigend
development (n)★★★	/dɪ'veləpmənt/	ontwikkeling
impact (n)★★★	/ɪmpækt/	impact
keep time	/ki:p 'taɪm/	de tijd aangeven
latitude (n)	/lætɪtju:d/	latitude, breedte
lead (v)★★★	/li:d/	leiden
liquid (n)★★	/lɪkwɪd/	vloeistof
longitude (n)	/lɒndʒɪtju:d/	longitude, lengte
massive (adj)★★★	/mæsɪv/	enorm
movement (environmental★★★ movement) (n)	/mu:vmənt/	beweging (milieubeweging)
Newfoundland origin (n)★★★	/nju:fəndlənd/ /nɪdʒɪn/	Newfoundland vertrek
port of origin		
pesticide (n)	/pestɪsaɪd/	onkruidverdelger
pioneering (adj)	/paɪə'nɪərɪŋ/	pioniers-
port (n)★★★	/pɔ:t/	haven
prevent (v)★★★	/prɪ'vent/	voorkomen
protest (n)★★★	/prəʊtest/	protest

After writing *Silent Spring* she was attacked by the **chemical** industry. **Consequently**, the US government took action to control the use of pesticides.

Carson's book was **controversial** and, as a result, she was attacked by the chemical industry.

Pasteurisation kills the bacteria by boiling and then **cooling** the liquid. Most scientists believed that radio waves would not follow the **curve** of the Earth.

Rachel Carson wrote a controversial book about the **destructive** effects of pesticides.

As a result of his achievement we have seen the **development** of broadcasting and communications.

The **impact** of the book was so enormous it was compared with Darwin's theory of evolution.

His clock was so accurate it **kept** perfect **time** at sea.

It was easy to work out **latitude** by looking at the sky.

Pasteur's discovery **led** to his "germ theory of disease".

He discovered there were germs called bacteria which caused **liquids** to turn sour.

Ships didn't know their exact position at sea because they couldn't measure **longitude**.

Silent Spring caused a **massive** protest against environmental pollution.

There is now a worldwide **movement** to protect the environment.

The signal from south-west England was picked up in **Newfoundland**.

In 1759 he succeeded in making a sea clock that told sailors the exact date at their **port of origin**.

Silent Spring is a book about the destructive effects of **pesticides**.

Pasteur's **pioneering** work has protected millions of people from disease.

He succeeded in making a sea clock that told sailors the exact date at their **port of origin**.

Vaccination **prevents** some illnesses by injecting weak forms of the disease.

Silent Spring caused a massive **protest** against environmental pollution.

sour (adj)★	/saʊə/	zuur
successfully (adv)	/sək'sesf(ə)li/	met succes
take action	/ˌteɪk 'ækʃ(ə)n/	actie ondernemen
thanks to	/θæŋks tu/	dankzij
theory (n)★★★	/θiəri/	theorie
transatlantic (adj)	/ˌtrænzət'læntɪk/	trans-Atlantisch
turn (= become) (v)★★★	/tɜːn/	worden
weak (adj)★★★	/wi:k/	mild

MEDICINE

bacteria (n pl)★★	/bæk'tɪəriə/	bacterie
disease (n)★★★	/dɪ'ziːz/	ziekte
germ (n)	/dʒɜːm/	bacil
illness (n)★★★	/ɪlnəs/	ziekte
infectious (adj)★	/ɪn'fekʃəs/	besmettelijk
inject (v)★	/ɪn'dʒekt/	inspuiten
medical (adj)★★★	/medɪk(ə)l/	medisch
pasteurisation (n)	/ˌpɑːstʃəraɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	pasteurisatie
pasteurised (adj)	/ˌpɑːstʃəraɪzd/	gepasteuriseerd
vaccination (n)	/ˌvæksɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	vaccinatie

COMMUNICATIONS

broadband (n)	/ˌbrɔːdˌbænd/	breedband
broadcasting (n)	/ˌbrɔːdˌkɑːstɪŋ/	uitzenden

He discovered there were germs called bacteria which caused liquids to turn **sour**.

Marconi had already **successfully** transmitted a message over 50 km in 1899. As a result of Carson's book the US government **took action** to control the use of pesticides.

An estimated 700 lives were saved **thanks to** SOS signals from a Marconi transmitter.

The impact of the book was so enormous it was compared with Darwin's **theory** of evolution.

Marconi made the first ever **transatlantic** radio transmission in 1901.

Bacteria cause liquids to **turn** sour.

Vaccination prevents some illnesses by injecting **weak** forms of the disease.

Germs called **bacteria** cause liquids to turn sour.

He realised most infectious **diseases** are caused by germs in the air.

Germs called bacteria cause liquids to turn sour.

Vaccination prevents some **illnesses** by injecting weak forms of the disease.

He realised most **infectious** diseases are caused by germs in the air.

Vaccination works by **injecting** weak forms of the disease.

Louis Pasteur made one of the most important discoveries in **medical** history.

Pasteurisation involves killing bacteria by boiling and then cooling the liquid.

Most dairy products today are **pasteurised**.

His work has protected people from disease, thanks to pasteurisation and **vaccination**.

Broadband transmission makes internet communication extremely fast.

As a result of Marconi's achievement we have seen the development of **broadcasting** and communications.

communications satellite (n)	/kəˌmjʊːnr'keɪf(ə)nɪz ˌsætələɪt/	communicatiesatelliet
radar (n)	/reɪdɑː/	radar
radio wave (n)	/reɪdiəʊ ˌweɪv/	radiogolf
signal (n★★★ & v★★)	/sɪgn(ə)l/	overseinen
SOS	/es əʊ 'es/	SOS
transmission (n)★★	/trænz'mɪʃ(ə)n/	uitzending
transmit (v)★★	/trænz'mɪt/	doorseinen
transmitter (n)	/trænz'mɪtə/	zender

OCCUPATIONS

biologist (n)★	/baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/	bioloog
chemist (n)★★	/kemɪst/	scheikundige
engineer (n)★★★	/endʒɪ'nɪə/	(natuurkundig) ingenieur
physicist (n)	/fɪzɪsɪst/	natuurkundige

NOUN SUFFIXES *-SION* and *-TION*

action★★★	/ækʃ(ə)n/	actie
creation★★★	/kri'eɪʃ(ə)n/	creëren
decision★★★	/dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/	beslissing
discussion★★★	/dɪ'skʌʃ(ə)n/	spreken
evolution★★	/iːvə'ljuːʃ(ə)n/	evolutie
pasteurisation	/ˌpɑːstʃərə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	pasteurisatie
permission★★	/pə'mɪʃ(ə)n/	toestemming
pollution★★★	/pə'ljuːʃ(ə)n/	vervuiling
possession★★	/pə'zeʃ(ə)n/	bezittingen

We have seen the development of **communications satellites**, radar etc as a result of Marconi's achievement.

We have seen the development of communications satellites, **radar** etc as a result of Marconi's achievement.

Most scientists believed that **radio waves** would not follow the curve of the Earth.

The **signal** was picked up in Newfoundland, 3,500 km away. (n)

A transmitter **signalled** the letter S – three dots in Morse code. (v)

An estimated 700 lives were saved thanks to **SOS** signals.

Marconi made the first ever transatlantic radio **transmission** in 1901.

Marconi successfully **transmitted** a message over 50 km in 1899.

A **transmitter** signalled the letter S – three dots in Morse code.

Louis Pasteur (1822—1895) was a French chemist and **biologist**.

Louis Pasteur (1822—1895) was a French **chemist** and biologist.

The English **engineer** John Harrison solved one of the greatest scientific problems of all time.

Guglielmo Marconi (1874—1937) was an Italian **physicist**.

Everyone can take **action** to protect the environment.

Creation is the act of creating something.

A **decision** is a choice that you make after thinking carefully.

Do you prefer writing or **discussion**?

The impact of the book was so enormous it was compared with Darwin's theory of **evolution**.

Pasteurisation kills the bacteria in liquids by boiling and then cooling the liquid.

Permission is the right to do something that is given to you by someone in authority.

Silent Spring caused a massive protest against environmental **pollution**.

In the West people care more about their pets and **possessions**.

production★★★	/prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/
revision★★	/rɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n/
solution★★★	/sə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/
transmission★★	/trænz'mɪʃ(ə)n/
vaccination	/væksɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/

Inspiration *Extra!*

exploration ★★	/ɛksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n/
expedition (n)★★	/ɛkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/

CULTURE Your Culture

aim (n)★★★	/eɪm/
appearance (n)★★★	/ə'piərəns/
block (v)★★	/blɒk/
brainstorm (v)	/brɛn'stɔ:m/
category (n)	/'kætəg(ə)ri/
combination (n)★★★	/'kɒmbɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/
creative (adj)	/'kri:'eɪtɪv/
creativity (n)★	/'kri:etɪvəti/
criticism (n)★★★	/'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/
defensive (adj)★★	/dɪ'fensɪv/
dialogue (n)★★	/'daɪəlɒg/
distinctive (adj)★★	/dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/
evaluation (n)	/ɪ,vælju'eɪʃ(ə)n/
explosion (n)★★	/'ɛkspləʊʒ(ə)n/
fill in	/'fɪl 'ɪn/
generate (v)★★★	/'ɛdʒənə'reɪt/
jot down	/'dʒɒt 'daʊn/
message board (n)	/'mesɪdʒ ,bɔ:d/
mix and match	/'mɪks ən 'mætʃ/
note down	/'nəʊt 'daʊn/
personally (adv)★★	/'pɜ:s(ə)nəli/

produktie
herhaling
oplossing
uitzending
vaccinatie

verkenningreis
expeditie

doel
presentatie
in de weg zitten
brainstormen
categorie
combinatie
creatief
ideeën-
commentaar
defensief, verdedigend
dialog, gesprek
onderscheidend
beoordeling
explosie
noteren
genereren, voortbrengen
noteren
mededelingenbord
uitproberen
opschrijven
persoonlijk

In the 2020s there may be space factories for commercial **production**.
Think of new and original approaches to **revision**.
The government offered £20,000 to anyone who came up with a **solution**.
Marconi made the first ever transatlantic radio **transmission** in 1901.
Vaccination works by injecting weak forms of the disease.

Make a file about **exploration** on Earth, in the sea, in the sky or in space.
There have been several **expeditions** to the North and South Poles.

Be clear about your **aim** – what kind of ideas are you trying to come up with?
Take care over the **appearance** of your work.
Criticism **blocks** creativity.
Brainstorming is a great idea of getting loads of ideas in a short time.
Draw a table with different **categories** across the top.
Mix and match options to form new **combinations**.
Try and be **creative** and think of new ways to revise.
Use a **creativity** notebook to plan and develop your ideas.
No **criticism** or evaluation – **criticism** blocks creativity.
Someone who is **defensive** reacts badly to criticism.
Make drawings of different scenes and write the **dialogue** underneath.
Every country has its own **distinctive** culture.
No criticism or **evaluation** – criticism blocks creativity.
We saw the car crash and then we heard an **explosion**.
Fill in as many options as you can for each category.
Brainstorming is a great way to **generate** ideas.
Jot your ideas **down** on separate pieces of paper.
You may want to post your work on a website or **message board**.
Mix and match options to form new combinations.
Note down your dreams and how you feel about them.
Don't take criticism **personally** – it's your work that's under discussion not you.

post (on message board) (v)★★ /pəʊst/
re-arrange (v) /ri:ə'reɪndʒ/

reflect (v)★★★ /rɪ'flekt/

softly lit (adj) /sɒf(t)li 'lɪt/

stuck (adj) /stʌk/

take care /,teɪk 'keə/

take notes /,teɪk 'nəʊts/

thought (n)★★★ /θɔ:t/

untidy (adj)★★ /ʌn'taɪdi/

value (v)★★ /'vælju:/

well lit (adj) /wel 'lɪt/

achterlaten
van volgorde veranderen

weergeven

met gedempt licht

verlegen zitten om

zorgvuldig omgaan met

aantekeningen maken

gedachten

slordig

waarderen

goedverlicht

You may want to **post** your work **on** a website or message board.

Note your ideas down on separate pieces of paper so you can **re-arrange** them afterwards.

Here's a guide to help you create something which **reflects** the culture of your own country.

Do you prefer working in a room that is well lit or **softly lit**?

When you're **stuck** for an idea, look through your notebook for inspiration.

Take care over the appearance of your work.

Listen to any criticism and **take notes**.

You can write anything in your notebook: **thoughts**, feelings, or things you see or hear.

Untidy people do not arrange their papers, clothes, possessions etc carefully.

Read out what you've written to someone whose opinion you **value**.

Do you prefer working in a room that is **well lit** or softly lit?

Unit 4

Lesson 1

advance (n)★★ /əd'vɑ:ns/

voortgang, ontwikkeling

Craig Cormick believes people will live until 120 thanks to **advances** in medicine.

balance (n)★★★ /'bæləns/

balans

Will we get the **balance** right? Will we have created a bright new future or will we be living longer but no more happily?

executive (n)★★ /ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/

staflid

A Decca records **executive** missed out on signing the Beatles, saying, "Guitar music is on the way out".

function (n)★★★ /'fʌŋkʃ(ə)n/

functie

We'll be wearing gadgets combining the **functions** of a phone, camera, MP3 player and computer.

get rid of /get 'rɪd əv/

van de hand doen

Do you think we will **get rid of** cars in the future?

glow (v)★ /gləʊ/

oplichten

We can already put genes into rabbits and fish to make them **glow**!

hoax (n) /həʊks/

grap, bedrog

Lord Kelvin made a bad prediction when he said that X-rays would prove to be a **hoax**.

household (n)★★★ /'haʊs,həʊld/

huishoudelijk

In the home, **household** equipment will have improved.

indication (n)★★	/ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	aanwijzing
keyless (adj)	/ˈkiːləs/	zonder sleutel
life expectancy (n)	/ˌlaɪf ɪkˈspektənsi/	levensverwachting
microchip (n)	/ˈmaɪkrəʊtʃɪp/	microchip
MP3 player (n)	/ˌempiːθriː ˌpleɪə/	mp3-speler
nuclear energy (n)	/ˌnjuːkliə ˈenədʒi/	kernenergie
obtainable (adj)	/əbˈteɪnəb(ə)l/	te krijgen, verkrijgbaar
order (= request) (v)★★★	/ɔːdə/	bestellen
perfectly (= completely) (adv)★★★	/pɜːfɪktli/	volstrekt
pulse rate (n)★★	/pʌls ˌreɪt/	hartslag
researcher (n)	/rɪˈsɜːtʃə/	onderzoeker
retire (v)★★	/rɪˈtaɪə/	met pensioen gaan
retirement (n)★	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt/	pensionering
slight (adj)★★★	/slaɪt/	gering
use-by date (n)	/ˈjuːzbaɪ ˌdeɪt/	houdbaarheidsdatum
vaccine (n)	/ˈvæksɪn/	vaccine
view (= opinion) (n)	/vjuː/	mening
wireless technology (n)	/ˈwaɪələs tekˌnɒlədʒi/	draadloze technologie
wristwatch (n)	/ˈrɪstˌwɒtʃ/	horloge

PHRASAL VERBS WITH OUT

carry out	/ˌkæri ˈaʊt/	uitvoeren
miss out on	/mɪs ˈaʊt ɒn/	mislopen
point out	/ˌpɔɪnt ˈaʊt/	attenderen op
wipe out	/ˌwaɪp ˈaʊt/	uitroeien
work out	/ˌwɜːk ˈaʊt/	uitrekenen

“There is not the slightest **indication** that nuclear energy will ever be obtainable,” was a bad prediction by Einstein.

We may have **keyless** electric cars in the future that we can talk to.

One expert thinks that human **life expectancy** in the future will be 120 years.

Anything large enough to carry a **microchip** will have one.

We’ll be wearing gadgets combining the functions of a phone, camera, **MP3 player** and computer.

In 1932 Einstein said that **nuclear energy** would never be obtainable!

In 1932 Einstein said that nuclear energy would never be **obtainable**!

There’ll be fridges which **order** new milk when necessary!

It will be **perfectly** possible to create a designer dog!

Some people think that in 2020 there will be earrings which read our **pulse rates**.

Nearly all **researchers** agree that wireless technology will have developed.

People will be working longer and **retiring** later.

Do you think later **retirement** for people is a good idea?

There is not the **slightest** indication that nuclear energy will be obtainable.

Fridges will be able to read the **use-by date** on milk cartons.

We’ll be growing crops with **vaccines** in them to prevent health problems.

Different experts have different **views** on how we’ll be living in 2020.

Nearly all researchers agree that **wireless technology** will have developed.

Instead of **wristwatches** we’ll be wearing multi-function gadgets.

We can already **carry out** operations to put genes into rabbits and fish.

The Decca Records executive who **messed out on** signing the Beatles said that guitar music was on the way out.

If you **point** something **out** to someone, you tell them something they should know.

We may be able to **wipe out** disease by eating a banana.

If you **work out** a sum, you calculate it.

Lesson 2

as soon as (conj)	/əz 'su:n əz/	zodra
balance (v)★★	/'bæləns/	compenseren
cause (v)★★★	/kɔ:z/	veroorzaken
compulsory (adj)★★	/kəm'pʌlsəri/	verplicht
course (of study) (n) (TS)★★★	/kɔ:s/	cursus
decrease (n)★	/'di:kri:s/	afname
decrease (v)★★	/di:'kri:s/	afnemen
fund (v)★★★	/fʌnd/	financieren
halt (v)★	/hɔ:lt/	tot een halt brengen
import (v)★★	/ɪm'pɔ:t/	importeren, invoeren
increase (n)★★★	/ɪn'kri:s/	toename
no longer (adv)	/nəʊ 'lɒŋə/	niet langer
offset (v)★	/ɒf'set/	compenseren
organisation (n)★★★	/'ɔ:gənə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	organisatie
permit (n)	/pɜ:mɪt/	vergunning
permit (v)★★★	/pə'mɪt/	toestaan
plant (v)★★	/plɑ:nt/	planten
produce (v)★	/prə'dju:s/	doen ontstaan
return flight (n)	/rɪ,tʌ:n 'flaɪt/	retourvlucht
suspect (v)★★★	/sə'spekt/	een vermoeden hebben
take seriously	/teɪk 'sɪəriəsli/	serieus nemen
tax (n)★★★	/tæks/	belasting
threat (n)★★★	/θret/	bedreiging
unless (conj)★★★	/ən'les/	tenzij
whenever (conj)★★	/wen'evə/	iedere keer wanneer

As soon as carbon emissions decrease, air pollution will decrease.

One solution to the problem of air travel is to “offset”, or **balance**, carbon emissions.

Most global warming is **caused** by greenhouse gases.

In the future when we fly we'll pay a **compulsory** carbon tax.

I'm doing an English **course** in Oxford next month.

There will be a **decrease** in pollution when carbon emissions decrease.

As soon as carbon emissions **decrease**, air pollution will **decrease**.

There are several organisations which **fund** carbon offset projects.

Some scientists believe we won't **halt** global warming until we stop flying.

The UK **imports** a lot of food but also sells food exports.

Why is Gina concerned about the **increase** in air travel?

Global warming is **no longer** a threat – it is a reality.

One solution to the problem of air travel is to “**offset**”, or balance, carbon emissions.

There are several **organisations** which fund carbon offset projects.

You aren't permitted to work there without a work **permit**.

You aren't **permitted** to work there without a work permit.

Planting trees helps the environment because they absorb CO₂.

If you fly to Canada, you will **produce** a certain amount of CO₂.

If you take a **return** London – Montreal **flight**, you will produce 1.46 tonnes of CO₂.

The police **suspect** the money was stolen.

As soon as everyone **takes** global warming **seriously**, the situation will improve.

In the future when we fly, we'll pay a compulsory carbon **tax**.

Global warming is no longer a **threat** – it is a reality.

The situation won't improve **unless** we all work together.

Whenever we drive a car, we add more CO₂ to the atmosphere.

CLIMATE CHANGE

atmosphere (n)★★	/ætməs,fɪə/	atmosfeer	Trees absorb CO ₂ from the atmosphere .
carbon dioxide (CO ₂) (n)★	/kɑ:bən dɑr'ɒksaɪd/	kooldioxide	Global warming is caused by greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide .
carbon emission (n)	/kɑ:bən ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)n/	uitstoot van koolstof	The future will look brighter when governments agree to reduce carbon emissions .
carbon-offset project (n)	/kɑ:bən,ɒfset 'prɒdʒekt/	project om uitstoot van koolstof te compenseren	There are several organisations which fund carbon offset projects .
drought (n)	/draʊt/	droogte	A drought is a period when there is little rain and crops die.
energy crisis (n)	/enədʒi ˌkraɪsɪs/	energiecrisis	As soon as there is a serious energy crisis , people will take the situation seriously.
flood (n)★★	/flʌd/	overstroming	There will be droughts and floods unless we halt global warming.
global warming (n)★	/glɒb(ə)l 'wɔ:mnɪŋ/	het opwarmen van de aarde	By taking action now, we will reduce the impact of global warming .
greenhouse gas (n)	/gri:nhaʊs ˌgæs/	broeikasgas	Greenhouse gases cause global warming.
polar ice cap (n)	/pəʊlɪ(r) 'aɪs kæp/	ijskap	The polar ice caps will melt if temperatures continue to increase.

Lesson 3

chat (n)★	/tʃæt/	praatje	The guy who runs the guesthouse has always got time for tea and a chat .
go trekking	/gəʊ 'trekɪŋ/	een trektocht maken	I'd definitely go trekking – Nepal's got some fantastic walking country.
guesthouse (n)	/gest,haʊs/	pension	The International Hostel is a traditional Nepali guesthouse .
hand-carved (adj)	/hændkɑ:vd/	met de hand bewerkt	It's a traditional Nepali guesthouse – lots of hand-carved wood, endless tea and no TV.
hippy (n)	/hɪpi/	hippie	The hippies travelled overland to Nepal in the 60s.
in theory	/ɪn 'θɪəri/	in theorie	In theory , you could still travel overland in 18 weeks from London to Kathmandu.
log on	/lɒg 'ɒn/	inloggen	You'll need your password to log on to the computer.
mad (adj)★★	/mæd/	gek	Someone who is mad is slightly crazy.
magical (adj)★	/mædʒɪk(ə)l/	magisch	Nepal is a magical place with beautiful scenery.
Nepal	/nə'pɔ:l(i)/	Nepal	Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal .
overland (adv)	/əʊvə,lænd/	Nepalees	The International Hostel is a traditional Nepali guesthouse.
pace (of life) (n)★★	/peɪs ('æv laɪf)/	overland	If I had enough time, I'd travel overland .
password (n)★	/pɑ:swɜ:d/	tempo	Vic wishes that people in London lived at a slower pace .
point (the whole point) (n)★★★	/pɔɪnt ('ðə ˌhəʊl 'pɔɪnt)/	wachtwoord	You'll need your password to log on to the computer.
		de essentie	The whole point of travelling is meeting new people.

Lesson 4

aware (of) (adj)★★★	/ə'weə(r) (əv)/	bewust van	Anti-GM food demonstrations have made people aware of the dangers of genetically modified food.
big business (n)	/ˌbɪɡ 'bɪznəs/	big business (de economische en politieke macht van multinationals)	Big business is so powerful that even governments can't stop it.
clash (v)★	/klæʃ/	slaags raken	Non-violent protest can lead to violence when protestors and police clash .
crucial (adj)★★★	/ˈkruːʃ(ə)l/	cruciaal	Non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our times.
cruelty (n)★	/ˈkruːəlti/	wreedheid	The world knows about the cruelty of whale hunting thanks to direct action against whaling ships.
democracy (n)★★★	/dɪ'mɒkrəsi/	democratie	The point of a democracy is that we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
demonstration (n)★★	/ˌdemən'streɪʃ(ə)n/	demonstratie	They organised demonstrations , sit-ins and hunger strikes.
direct action (n)	/dɪ'rekt 'ækj(ə)n/	directe actie (bijv. bezetting)	The world knows about the cruelty of whale hunting thanks to direct action against whaling ships.
elect (v)★★★	/ɪ'lekt/	kiezen	In a democracy we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
evidence (n)★★★	/ˈevɪdəns/	bewijs	There is evidence that when the media report direct action politicians listen.
feel strongly (about)	/fi:l 'strɒŋli (ə'baʊt)/	iets erg belangrijk vinden	If we feel strongly about an issue, we should make our case with the elected representatives.
for instance	/fə 'ɪnstəns/	bijvoorbeeld	When the media report direct action, for instance a million people on an anti-war march, politicians listen.
free (v)★★	/fri:/	bevrijden	We have to free half of the human race so that they can help free the other half.
harmful (adj) (TS)★	/ˈhɑːmf(ə)l/	schadelijk	Ordinary people can have a role in stopping harmful development.
hijack (v)	/ˈhaɪdʒæk/	overnemen	Opponents of direct action claim it is easy for protestors to " hijack " demonstrations.
human race (n)	/ˈhjuːmən 'reɪs/	menselijk ras	We have to free half of the human race so that they can help free the other half.
hunger strike (n)	/ˈhʌŋgə 'straɪk/	hongerstaking	They organised demonstrations, sit-ins and hunger strikes .
in addition	/ɪn ə'dɪʃ(ə)n/	bovendien	In addition , they argue that the whole point of a democracy is that we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
in harmony	/ɪn 'hɑːməni/	in overeenstemming	Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony .

involve (v)★★★	/ɪnˈvɒlv/	erbij betrekken	They argue that direct action involves people who can't, or don't, vote in elections.
issue (n)★★★	/ɪʃuː, ˈɪʃjuː/	zaak	If we feel strongly about an issue , we should make our case with the elected representatives.
largely (adj)★★★	/lɑːdʒli/	grotendeels	Largely as a result of Gandhi's direct action, India became independent.
make a case	/meɪk ə ˈkeɪs/	de zaak voorleggen	If we feel strongly about an issue, we should make a case with the elected representatives.
march (n)★★	/mɑːtʃ/	optocht	They organised demonstrations, marches , sit-ins and hunger strikes.
method (n)★★★	/meθəd/	aanpak	Supporters of direct action say their methods get results.
moral (adj)★★★	/mɒrəl/	moreel	Non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time.
multi-national (adj) (TS)★	/mʌltɪˈnæʃn(ə)l/	multinationaal	Large multi-national companies have more money and power than many small governments.
non-violence (n)	/nɒnˈvaɪələns/	geweldloosheid	Non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our times.
partly (adv)★★★	/pɑːtli/	gedeeltelijk	Women in Britain got the vote partly in 1918 and fully in 1928.
political (adj)★★★	/pəˈlɪtɪk(ə)l/	politiek	Do you agree that political action is better than direct action?
protection (n) (TS)★★★	/prəˈtektʃ(ə)n/	bescherming	I believe democracy is the best protection for the environment.
protestor (n)★	/prəˈtestə/	protestvoerder	Opponents of direct action claim it is easy for protestors to “hijack” demonstrations.
publicity (n)★★	/pʌbˈlɪsəti/	publiciteit	Direct action can generate enormous publicity .
racial segregation (n)	/ˌreɪʃ(ə)l ˌsegrɪˈgeɪʃ(ə)n/	rassenscheiding	Racial segregation ended in the USA in 1964 and 1965.
representative (n)★★★	/ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/	afgevaardigde	If we feel strongly about an issue, we should make our case with the elected representatives .
sit-in (n)	/sɪtɪn/	sit-in demonstratie	A sit-in is a protest where people take over a building.
such as	/sʌtʃ ˈæz/	zoals	Direct action involves people who don't vote in elections, such as those who are not registered or are too young.
take a decision	/ˌteɪk ə dɪˈsɪʒ(ə)n/	een beslissing nemen	In a democracy we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
violence (n)★★★	/vaɪələns/	geweld	Non-violent protest can lead to violence when protestors and police clash.
whaling ship (n)	/weɪlɪŋ ʃɪp/	walvisvaarder	The world knows about the cruelty of whale hunting thanks to direct action against whaling ships .
what's more (adv)	/wɒts ˈmɔː/	bovendien	What is more , they say that when the media report direct action politicians listen.

DEBATE

argument (n)★★★	/ˈɑːɡjʊmənt/	argument
chair (n★★★ & v★)	/tʃeə/	voorzitter voorzitten
debate (n)★★★	/dɪˈbeɪt/	debat
firstly (adv)★★	/ˈfɜːs(t)li/	in de eerste plaats
for and against	/ˈfɔː ən əˈɡenst/	voor en tegen
in favour of	/ɪn ˈfeɪvə/	voor
motion (n)★★★	/ˈməʊʃ(ə)n/	motie
point (third point) (n) (TS)★★★	/pɔɪnt/	punt
propose (v)★★	/prəˈpəʊz/	indienen
opponent (n)★★	/əˈpəʊnənt/	voors en tegens
oppose (v)★★★	/əˈpəʊz/	tegenstander
secondly (adv)★★	/ˈsekənd(ə)li/	tegen zijn in de tweede plaats
sum up★★	/ˌsʌm ˈʌp/	samenvatten
thirdly (adv)	/ˈθɜːdli/	in de derde plaats
vote (n & v)★★★	/vəʊt/	stem stemmen

PREFIXES ANTI- and NON-

non-fiction	/ˌnɒnˈfɪkʃ(ə)n/	
non-iron	/ˌnɒnˈaɪən/	non-fictie
non-violence (n)	/ˌnɒnˈvaɪələns/	niet kreukend geweldloosheid
non-violent	/ˌnɒnˈvaɪələnt/	
anti-globalisation	/ˌæntɪˌɡləʊbəlɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	geweldloos anti-globalisering
anti-GM (genetically modified) food	/ˌæntɪˌdʒiːem ˈfuːd/	tegen genetisch
anti-spam	/ˌæntɪˈspæm/	gemanipuleerd voedsel anti-spam

What are the **arguments** for and against direct action?

Have a class or group debate. Choose a **chair** and two speakers. (n)

My name's Jan and I'm **chairing** this debate. (v)

The **debate** is about direct action vs political action.

Firstly, if people looked after their own environment we wouldn't need direct action.

What are the arguments **for and against** direct action?

Those **in favour of** the motion? Thank you.

How many votes were there against the **motion**?

The third **point** is to do with time.

Tim is **proposing** the motion and Helen is opposing it.

Opponents of direct action say that non-violent protest can lead to violence.

Tim is proposing the motion and Helen is **opposing** it.

Secondly, many "eco-warriors" are better at getting publicity than actually changing anything.

Now you have one sentence to **sum up** your argument before we vote.

Thirdly, political action is better than direct action.

How many **votes** were there for the motion? (n)

And now raise your hands to **vote**. (v)

I read some novels but I prefer **non-fiction**.

This new shirt is great – it's completely **non-iron**.

Non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our times.

Non-violent protest can lead to violence.

Non-violent protest can lead to violence, as has happened in **anti-globalisation** demonstrations.

Anti-GM food demonstrations have made people aware of the dangers of genetically modified food.

I've got a new **anti-spam** program for my computer.

anti-terrorism /ˌæntɪ'terə,rɪz(ə)m/
anti-war /ˌæntɪ'wɔː/

antiterrorisme
anti-oorlog

The government has introduced new **anti-terrorism** laws.
There was a large **anti-war** demonstration on Saturday.

Review Units 3–4

additive (n) /ædətɪv/

voedseladditief

The average teenager will have eaten his or her own weight in **additives** by the time he or she is 17.

countryside (n)★★★ /ˌkʌntri'saɪd/

platteland

An estimated 300 people arrive in Mumbai every day from the **countryside**.

housing (n)★★★ /'haʊzɪŋ/

huisvesting

Sadly, poor **housing** receives little media attention.

inform (v)★★★ /ɪn'fɔːm/

informer

The media could be better at **informing** people about poor housing.

in order to /ɪn 'ɔːdə tu/

om te

Soon we will be injecting ourselves with diseases **in order to** get better!

poor (= low quality) (adj)★★★ /pɔː/

slecht

Poor housing receives little media attention.

predict (v)★★★ /prɪ'dɪkt/

voorspellen

A recent report **predicts** that two billion more people will have moved to cities by 2030.

slum (n) /slʌm/

sloppenwijk

Nearly half the people in Jakarta are living in extreme misery in **slums**.

Unit 5

Lesson 1

arrest (n)★ /ə'rest/

arrestatie

After his **arrest** Fawkes said, "I wish I had succeeded."

attempt (v)★★★ /ə'tempt/

een poging ondernemen

Over 400 years ago, a gang led by Guido Fawkes **attempted** to blow up King James and his government in London.

barrel (n)★★ /'bærəl/

vat

They filled the cellars with **barrels** containing 2,500kg of gunpowder.

bishop (n)★★ /'bɪʃəp/

bisschop

If the plot had succeeded, the king, nobles, **bishops** and MPs would have died.

blow up /'bləʊ 'ʌp/

opblazen

The gang, led by Guido Fawkes, attempted to **blow up** King James and his government in London.

Briton (n) /'brɪt(ə)n/

Brit

He was listed in the top 100 Great **Britons** among Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton and others.

Catholic /'kæθ(ə)lɪk/

katholiek

Fawkes and his gang were **Catholics**, who were persecuted in England at that time.

ceiling (n)★★ /'siːlɪŋ/

plafond

Up to 500 metres away **ceilings** would have fallen.

cellar (n)★ /sɛlə/
 conspirator (n) /kən'spɪrətə/
 crack (v)★★ /kræk/
 destruction (n)★★ /dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n/
 end up /end 'ʌp/

execute (v)★★ /ɛksɪ'kjʊ:t/
 explosive (n) /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/
 farmhouse (n)★ /fɑ:mhaʊs/
 flatten (v) /flæt(ə)n/

get away with /get ə'weɪ ,wɪð/
 gunpowder (n) /ɡʌn'paʊdə/
 Houses of Parliament (n pl)★★ /haʊzɪz əv 'pɑ:ləmənt/

lottery (n) /lɒtəri/
 MP (Member of Parliament) (n) /em 'pi:/
 noble (n) /nəʊb(ə)l/

persecute (v) /pɜ:sɪ'kjʊ:t/
 petrol /petrəl/
 plot (n)★ /plɒt/

raise (chickens) (v)★★★ /reɪz ('tʃɪkɪnz)/
 red-handed (adj) /red'hændɪd/
 regret (v)★★ /rɪ'gret/
 set light to /set 'laɪt tʊ/
 take up (= start) /,teɪk 'ʌp/
 terrorist (n)★★ /terərɪst/

Lesson 2

accustomed (adj) /ə'kʌstəmd/
 be sick /bi 'sɪk/

kelder
 samenzweerder
 barsten
 vernietiging
 eindigen (als)

executeren, gerechtstellen
 springstof
 boerderij
 in de as leggen

slagen in, weggkomen met
 buskruit
 parlamentsgebouwen

loterij
 parlamentslid
 edele

vervolgen
 benzine
 complot

(kippen) fokken
 op heterdaad
 betreuren
 aansteken
 gaan bespelen
 terrorist

gewend
 misselijk zijn

They filled the **cellars** with barrels containing 2,500kg of gunpowder. Fawkes and the other **conspirators** were all executed. Up to 500 metres away glass would have **cracked** or broken. There would have been total **destruction** of all buildings within 42 metres. If I hadn't been President of the United States, I would probably have **ended up** a piano player.

Fawkes and the other conspirators were all **executed**. Fawkes was caught just before he set light to the **explosive**. When Sally won the lottery, did she buy a **farmhouse**? Calculations show that the explosion would have **flattened** a large part of central London.

Some people still wish Guy Fawkes had **got away with** it. They filled the cellars with barrels containing 2,500kg of **gunpowder**. They filled the cellars of the **Houses of Parliament** with barrels of gunpowder.

What would you do if you won the **lottery**? If the plot had succeeded, the king, nobles, bishops and **MPs** would have died. If the plot had succeeded, the king, **nobles**, bishops and MPs would have died.

Catholics were **persecuted** in England at that time. I wish I had some **petrol**. They filled the cellars with barrels of gunpowder but their **plot** was discovered.

If I hadn't started painting, I would have **raised chickens**. Fawkes was caught **red-handed** just before he set light to the explosive. He **regrets** not learning to play an instrument. Fawkes was caught just before he **set light to** the explosive. I wish I had **taken up** an instrument. **Terrorists** attacked the World Trade Center on 11th September 2001.

You get **accustomed** to it, but you go home and people can smell it on you. Some kids who've been round the museum have **been sick**.

cannonball (n)	/kænən,bɔ:l/	kanonskogel
character (= personality) (n)★★★	/kærɪktə/	persoonlijkheid
circus (n) (TS)	/sɜ:kəs/	circus
crew (n)★★★	/kru:/	bemannig
degree (university) (n)★★★	/di'grɪ:/	academische titel
driving licence (n)	/draɪvɪŋ ,laɪsns/	rijbewijs
(earn) a living	/,ɜ:n ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	kost (verdienen)
elaborate (adj)★★	/ɪləb(ə)rət/	ingewikkeld
farmyard (n)	/fɑ:mjɑ:d/	boerderij
file (n)★★★	/faɪl/	dossier
firmly (adv)	/fɜ:mli/	vastberaden
fit (adj)★★	/fɪt/	in goede conditie
flight attendant (n)	/flaɪt ə'tendənt/	steward, stewardess
get to know	/,get tə 'nəʊ/	leren kennen
grin (v)★★	/grɪn/	grijnzen
guidelines (n pl)★★	/gaɪd,lamz/	richtlijnen
hairstyle (n)★	/heə'staɪl/	haardracht
height (n)	/haɪt/	lengte
row (in a row) (n) TS★	/rəʊ/	achter elkaar
lately (adv)★	/leɪtli/	de laatste tijd
look on	/,lʊk 'ɒn/	toekijken
measurement (n)★★	/meʒəmənt/	maten
pattern (n)★★★	/pæt(ə)n/	patroon
physically (adv)★★	/fɪzɪkli/	fysiek
qualification (n)★★★	/,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/	papieren, diploma's
refer (v)★★★	/rɪ'fɜ:/	verwijzen

We're going to look at three jobs: flight attendant, yacht crew and, believe it or not, human **cannonball**.
Sharks definitely have **characters**.

The third job we look at is working in a **circus** as a human cannonball.
The next job we look at is as a member of the **crew** of a yacht.
Many flight attendants have a **university degree** but it isn't essential.
A **driving licence** isn't needed but you must speak two foreign languages.
Science would be a wonderful thing if one didn't need to **earn** one's **living** at it," said Einstein
"It's usually ones with **elaborate** hairstyles that need work," says Kinsey.
Shepherd creates all sorts of smells, from **farmyard** smells to burnt wood, rubbish and a fish market.
Each model has a reference **file** with 400 photographs and measurements.

"Sharks definitely have characters," Jeanette says **firmly**.
To be part of a yacht crew, you have to be physically **fit**.
All **flight attendants** must have safety training.
We work with sharks every day so we **get to know** them.
Where else can you work in London and scuba dive for a living? Ewart asks, **grinning**.
There are strict **guidelines** for aquarium diving.
"It's usually ones with elaborate **hairstyles** that need work," says Kinsey.
Your **height** doesn't matter but you have to be strong to sail the yacht.
The job is about travelling so you'll never be in the same place two days **in a row**.

Hitler's had several broken ears **lately**.
Richard Branson **looks on**, his eyes not moving.
Each model has a reference file with 400 photographs and **measurements**.
You have to watch their swim **patterns** and notice any changes.
To be part of a yacht crew, you have to be **physically** fit.
What **qualifications** do you need to be a flight attendant?
Mark is **referring** to the smells he creates at the Jorvik Viking Centre in York.

reference (n)★★★	/ref(ə)rəns/	aanbevelings- vrijgeven
release (v)★★★	/rɪliːs/	spreekwoord, gezegde
saying (n)★★	/seɪɪŋ/	
sensitive (adj)★★★	/sensətɪv/	gevoelig
sink (n)★★	/sɪŋk/	wasbak
stand-by (adj)★★	/stændbaɪ/	reserve- plakken
stick (v)★★★	/stɪk/	streng
strict (adj)★★	/strikt/	toezicht houden
supervise (v)★★	/suːpəvaɪz/	waterbassin
tank (n)★★★	/tæŋk/	onbeschadigd
undamaged (adj)	/ʌn'dæmɪdʒd/	was
wax (n)	/wæks/	weldoorvoed
well-fed (adj)	/wel'fed/	bereid
willing (adj)★★★	/wɪlɪŋ/	jacht
yacht (n)★	/jɒt/	

Lesson 3

abduct (v)	/æb'dʌkt/	ontvoeren
air traffic control (n)	/eə ,træfɪk kən'trəʊl/	de luchtverkeersleiding
alien (n)★★	/eɪlɪən/	buitenaardse wezens
crossing (n)★	/krɒsɪŋ/	overste
daring (adj)	/deərɪŋ/	gedurfd
disappearance (n)	/dɪsə'piərəns/	verdwijning
emergency landing (n)	/ɪ'mɜːdʒənsi 'ləndɪŋ/	noodlanding
fuel (n)★★★	/fjuːəl/	brandstof
mid-air (n)	/mɪd 'eə/	midden in de lucht
navigator (n)	/nævɪgeɪtə/	navigator
neither (pron)★★★	/naɪðə/	geen

Each model has a **reference** file with 400 photographs and measurements. A machine heats the oil, **releasing** the smell. A British **saying** is that if you want to eat the fruit, you must first climb the tree.

Some people are more **sensitive** than others to the smells. Jo puts the hair in the **sink**, uses the shower, then dries it. There's always a **stand-by** diver in the tank. "The smells **stick** to your clothes," says Mark. There are **strict** guidelines for aquarium diving. There's always a stand-by diver and someone **supervising** from the edge. George is the largest shark in the **tank** – she's the boss. Jo has to check that all the models are **undamaged**. Jo mustn't use a hot hairdryer because of the **wax** – it mustn't melt. The sharks are healthy and **well-fed**. To be a flight attendant, you have to be **willing** to travel. To be part of a **yacht** crew, you have to be physically fit.

Some people think that aliens might have **abducted** Earhart and Noonan. The plane suddenly lost contact with **air traffic control**. Do you think that **aliens** could have abducted Earhart and Noonan? Flying across the Pacific Ocean is a greater distance than a transatlantic **crossing**. Earhart's most **daring** journey was in 1937 when she attempted to fly round the world. Their **disappearance** remains a mystery. She had to make an **emergency landing** in a field in Ireland. Earhart reported over the radio that they were short of **fuel**. The plane can't have blown up in **mid-air** because it had used up most of its fuel. In 1937 she attempted to fly round the world with **navigator** Frederick Noonan. **Neither** of them knew much about the radio equipment on the aircraft.

New Guinea	/ˈnjuː ˈɡni/	Nieuw-Guinea
pioneer (n)★	/ˈpaɪəˈniə/	pionier
previous (adj)★★★	/ˈpriːviəs/	eerder
record-breaking (adj)	/ˈrekɔːdˌbreɪkɪŋ/	die records verbreekt
run out (of)	/rʌn ˈaʊt əv/	tekort komen
search operation (n)	/ˈsɜːtʃ ɒpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/	zoekactie
shoot down	/ˌʃuːt ˈdaʊn/	neerschieten
snowstorm (n)	/ˈsnəʊstɔːm/	sneeuwstorm

solo (adj & adv)	/ˈsəʊləʊ/	in haar eentje
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speculation (n)★★	/ˌspekjuˈleɪʃ(ə)n/	speculatie
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spy (n)★	/spaɪ/	spion
trace (n)★★	/treɪs/	luchtvaartuig
use up	/juːz ˈʌp/	verbruiken

Lesson 4

announce (v)★★★	/əˈnaʊns/	aankondigen
confess (v)★★	/kənˈfes/	opbiechten
female (adj)★★	/ˈfiːmeɪl/	vrouwelijk
junior (adj)★	/dʒuːniə/	juniores-
male (adj)★★★	/meɪl/	mannen-
pretty (= fairly/very) (adv)★★★	/ˈprɪti/	nogal
separation (n)★★	/ˌsepəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/	scheiding
short-haired (adj)	/ˈʃɔːtˌheəd/	met korte haren
surprisingly (adv)★★	/səˈpraɪzɪŋli/	verrassend
trick (v)★	/trɪk/	om de tuin leiden

Their plane disappeared during the flight from **New Guinea** to Howland Island.

The title of the article is Amelia Earhart – **Pioneer** in the Sky.

Every **previous** attempt at flying solo across the Pacific Ocean had failed.

Amelia Earhart was a **record-breaking** American pilot.

Many believe the plane must have **run out of** fuel and crashed.

There was a massive **search operation**, so why wasn't the plane found?

Some people think the Japanese might have **shot down** their plane.

They were driving to New York City in a **snowstorm** when Mrs Wright disappeared for ever.

Earhart was the first woman to make a **solo** flight across the Atlantic. (*adj*)

She was also the first person to fly **solo** across the Pacific. (*adv*)

There has been a great deal of **speculation** about what could have happened.

Some people think Earhart and Noonan may have been US **spies**.

No **trace** of the aircraft was ever found.

It can't have blown up in mid air because it had **used up** most of its fuel.

FIFA **announced** its decision: "There must be a clear separation between men's and women's football."

"I tricked them for years," Maribel **confesses**.

For a **female** footballer to play in the World Cup or the Olympics is the best thing that can happen.

As a teenager Maribel got into a **junior** national team.

The Mexican Football Association said it had no problem with her playing in a **male** team.

They were **pretty** shocked when they found out Maribel was a girl.

FIFA announced that there must be a clear **separation** between men's and women's football.

The **short-haired** new arrival was soon accepted into the group of boys.

Nora Herrera says that Maribel is **surprisingly** strong.

"I **tricked** them for years," Maribel confesses.

wasteland (n) /weɪs(t)lænd/
 whereas (conj)★★★ /weər'æz/
 while (= whereas) (conj)★★★ /waɪl/

afvalgrond
 terwĳl
 terwĳl

She started to play football on **wasteland** near her home in Mexico City.
 Maribel got £600 a month **whereas** a top male player got £60,000.
 The women's team reached the quarter-finals **while** the men's team were knocked out in the first round.

SPORT

centre forward (n) /sɛntə 'fɔ:wəd/
 club (football club) (n)★★★ /klʌb/
 division (second division) (n)★★★ /dɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n
 goal (n)★★★ /gəʊl/
 knock out /nɒk 'aʊt/
 match (n)★★★ /mætʃ/
 professional (n)★★ /prə'feʃ(ə)nəl/
 quarter-finals (n pl) /kwɔ:tə'fʌməlz/
 round (first round) (n)★★★ /raʊnd (,fɜ:st 'raʊnd)/
 score (v)★★★ /skɔ:/

centrumspits
 club
 tweede divisie

She joined a club called Celaya, which was looking for a **centre forward**.
 In 2005 she joined a second-division **club** called Celaya.
 In 2005 she joined a **second-division** club called Celaya.

doelpunt
 uitschakelen
 wedstrijd
 beroeps-
 kwartfinale
 eerste ronde
 een doelpunt maken

She's scored 46 **goals** in 49 international matches.
 The men's team were **knocked out** in the first round.
 The team lost all their **matches** in the Women's World Cup.
 Maribel was soon playing for a **professional** women's team in Atlanta.
 The Mexican women's team reached the **quarter-finals** of the Olympics.
 The men's team were knocked out in the **first round**.
 She's known as "Marigol" because she **scores** so often.

ADJECTIVE SUFFIX - OUS

courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/
 dangerous★★★ /dɛndʒərəs/
 infectious★ /ɪn'fekʃəs/
 luxurious /lʌg'zjʊəriəs/
 nervous★★ /nɜ:vəs/
 poisonous★ /pɔɪznəs/
 spacious /speɪʃəs/
 superstitious /su:pə'stɪʃəs/

moedig
 gevaarlijk
 besmettelijk
 luxe
 zenuwachtig
 giftig
 ruim
 bijgelovig

She's very **courageous** – she's not afraid of anything.
 It's not safe – in fact it's quite **dangerous**.
 My cold's getting better – I don't think I'm **infectious** now.
 The hotel was really **luxurious** – I've never stayed anywhere as nice.
 All footballers get **nervous** before a match.
 Those mushrooms are **poisonous** so you mustn't eat them.
 The room is very **spacious** – it can hold up to fifty people.
 People who believe in magic are often **superstitious**.

Inspiration Extra!

burglar (n) /'bɜ:glə/

inbreker

There must have been a break-in! **Burglars!**

CULTURE Saying the right thing

brush up	/brʌʃ 'ʌp/
fiver (n)	/faɪvə/
knock off	/nɒk 'ɒf/
latest (superl. adj)	/leɪtɪst/
Not at all.	/nɒt ət 'ɔ:l/
pale (adj)★★★	/peɪl/
possibly (adv)★★★	/pɒsəbli/
Would you mind ...?	/wʊd ju 'maɪnd/

SHOPPING

fit (v)★★★	/fɪt/
match (v)★★★	/mætʃ/
try on (clothes)	/traɪ 'ɒn/
tight (adj)★★★	/taɪt/
lime green (adj)	/laɪm 'grɪn/
suit (v)★★★	/su:t/
change (= money) (n)★★★	/tʃeɪndʒ/

BANK

bank clerk (n)	/bæŋk ,kɪ:k/
change (money) (v)★★★	/tʃeɪndʒ/
exchange (n)★★★	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/
receipt (n)★★	/rɪ'si:t/
tens (n pl)	/tenz/
twenties (n pl)	/twentɪz/

RAILWAY STATION

booking clerk (n)	/bʊkɪŋ ,kɪ:k/
change (trains) (v)★★★	/tʃeɪndʒ ('treɪnz)/
day return (n)	/deɪ rɪ'tɜ:n/

opfrissen	
vijfje	
afdingen	
mode-, nieuwste	
Geen probleem.	
bleek	
misschien	
Vind je het goed...? / Vindt u	
het goed...?	

passen	
goed passen bij	
(aan)passen	
strak	
limoengroen	
goed staan	
wisselgeld	

bankbediende	
omwisselen	
wisselen	
bon	
briefjes van tien	
briefjes van twintig	

kaartjesverkoper	
overstappen	
dagretour	

Brush up your shopping skills by choosing the best answers.
A “**fiver**” is an informal word meaning £5.

If you **knock** £20 **off** something, you reduce its price by £20.
The assistant told me lime green was the **latest** colour.

“Do you mind if I use your mobile?” “**Not at all**. Go ahead.”

Black doesn't really suit you – it makes you look **pale**.

Could I **possibly** borrow your pen?

Would you mind if I shared your book?

Could I try these jeans on to see if they **fit**?

That white blouse **matches** the black skirt.

Excuse me, could I **try** these **on**, please?

These jeans are too **tight**. Do you have a larger size?

Lime green may be the latest colour but it makes me look ill.

Black doesn't really **suit** you – it makes you look pale.

Have you got **change** for \$100?

Act out a conversation between a **bank clerk** and a tourist.

Could I **change** 100 dollars into euros?

Here's your receipt for the **exchange**.

Here's your **receipt** for the exchange.

“How would you like the money?” “**Tens** and twenties, please.”

“How would you like the money?” “Tens and **twenties**, please.”

Act out a conversation between a **booking clerk** and a tourist.

Do I have to **change trains**?

A **day return** ticket means you can travel to a place and back in the same day.

platform (n) /plætˌfɔ:m/
 return (ticket) (n)★★★ /rɪˈtɜ:n (ˈtɪkɪt)/
 single (ticket) (n)★★ /ˌsɪŋɡ(ə)l (ˈtɪkɪt)/

HOSTEL/HOTEL

double (room) (adj)★★★ /dʌb(ə)l (ˈru:m)/
 form (fill in a form) (n)★★★ /fɔ:m (ˌfɪl ɪn ə ˈfɔ:m)/
 receptionist (n)★ /rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst/
 reservation (n)★★ /ˌrezəˈveɪʃ(ə)n/
 single (room) (adj)★★★ /ˌsɪŋɡ(ə)l (ˈru:m)/

perron
 retour
 enkel

tweepersoonskamer
 formulier (een formulier invullen)
 receptionist
 reservering
 eenpersoonskamer

Which **platform** does the train leave from?
 A **return ticket** means you can travel to a place and back from it.
 A **single ticket** means you can travel to a place but not back from it.

A **double room** is a room for two people to sleep in.
 Would you mind **filling in this form**, please?

Act out a conversation between a tourist and a hotel **receptionist**.
 The restaurant's busy on Saturday evening – it's a good idea to make a **reservation**.
 A **single room** is a room for one person to sleep in.

Unit 6

Lesson 1

advise (v)★★★ /ədˈvaɪz/
 aisle (n) /aɪl/
 change one's mind /tʃeɪndʒ wʌnz ˈmaɪnd/
 complain (v)★★★ /kəmˈpleɪn/
 injection (n)★★ /ɪnˈdʒekʃ(ə)n/
 out of the question /aʊt əv ðə ˈkwɛstʃ(ə)n/
 sarong (n) /səˈrɒŋ/
 sheet (n)★★★ /ʃi:t/
 spicy (adj) /ˈspɪsi/
 sunburnt (adj) /ˌsʌnˌbɜ:nt/
 tablet (n)★★ /ˈtæblət/
 take a tablet /ˌteɪk ə ˈtæblət/
 talk over /ˌtɔ:k ˈəʊvə/
 towel (n)★★ /taʊəl/

aanraden
 gangpad
 van gedachte veranderen
 klagen
 vaccinatieprik
 geen sprake van
 sarong
 laken
 gekruid scherp
 verbrand
 pil
 pil slikken
 bespreken
 handdoek

Roger **advised** Laura to carry a local newspaper under her arm.
 If you book an **aisle** seat, you can easily get up and walk about.
 I told Mum I'd **changed my mind** about Indian food and I loved it now.
 "I haven't got any nice clothes to wear," Laura **complained**.
 Mum reminded me that I had to have **injections** before I left.
 At first they refused to let me go – Dad said it was **out of the question**.
 If I were you, I'd buy a cotton **sarong** in India.
 You can also use a sarong as a **sheet**.
 Indian food can be very **spicy**.
 "You mustn't get **sunburnt**," Laura's mother warned.
 Mum reminded me that I needed to take malaria **tablets**.
 Mum reminded me that I needed to **take** malaria **tablets**.
 Mum suggested inviting Nisha and her parents for supper to **talk it over**.
 You can also use a sarong as a **towel**, a sheet, or a bag.

walk about	/ˌwɔːk əˈbaʊt/	rondlopen
warn (v)★★★	/wɔːn/	waarschuwen

If you book an aisle seat, you can easily get up and **walk about**.
Dad **warned** me that I could get malaria if I forgot to take the tablets.

Lesson 2

hard (be hard on people) (adj)★★★	/hɑːd (ˈbi ˈhɑːd ɒn ˌpiːp(ə)l)/	hard (mensen hard aanpakken)
civilisation (n)★	/ˌsɪvələɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	beschaving

I told Bill Bryson he could **be very hard on people** in his books.

“Other societies create **civilisations**, in the US we build shopping malls,” Bryson said.

damp (adj)★★	/dæmp/	vochtig
deny (v)★★★	/dɪˈnaɪ/	ontkennen
disappointed (adj)★	/ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/	teleurgesteld
hesitate (v)★★	/ˈhezɪˌteɪt/	aarzelen
homeland (n)	/ˈhəʊmˌlænd/	thuisland

The waitress wiped the table with a **damp** cloth.

Bryson **denied** that he was funny in person and said he couldn’t tell jokes.

Bill said he was the sort of person who was very easily **disappointed**.

I **hesitated** before saying “thank you” but I couldn’t stop myself.

After ten years in Britain he returned to the USA to rediscover his **homeland**.

iced (adj)	/aɪst/	gekoeld
mainly (adv)★★★	/ˈmeɪnli/	voornamelijk
plump (adj)	/plʌmp/	gezet
push off	/ˌpʊʃ ˈɒf/	ophoepelen

She filled my glass with **iced** water.

Bryson drove 13,978 miles, keeping **mainly** to side roads.

The waitress was a **plump** little lady who couldn’t do enough for him.

“You might just **push off** and let me eat my dinner,” I wanted to say, but I didn’t of course.

quote (v)★★★	/kwəʊt/	citeren
rediscover (v)	/ˌriːdɪˈskʌvə/	opnieuw ontdekken

In reply he **quoted** from one of his books: “Other societies create civilisations, we build shopping malls.”

After ten years in Britain he returned to the USA to **rediscover** his homeland.

remark (v)★★	/rɪˈmɑːk/	opmerken
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I **remarked** that his books weren’t very funny and wondered if he was funny himself.

shopping mall (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌmɔːl, ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌmæɪl/	overdekt winkelcentrum met verschillende verdiepingen
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“Other societies create civilisations, in the US we build **shopping malls**,” Bryson said.

side road (n)	/saɪd ˌrəʊd/	B-weg
slightly (adv)★★★	/ˈslaɪtli/	enigszins
sweetly (adv)	/ˈswiːtli/	lieflijk
uncomfortably (adv)	/ʌnˈkɒmfətəbli/	op onaangename wijze

Bryson drove 13,978 miles, keeping mainly to **side roads**.

The people at the next table were smiling at me in a **slightly** mad way.

I just smiled **sweetly** and said no thank you.

I became **uncomfortably** aware that the people at the next table were watching me.

wipe (v)★★	/waɪp/	afvegen
------------	--------	---------

The waitress **wiped** the table with a damp cloth.

wrap (v)★★
You're welcome.

/ræp/
/jɔ: 'welkəm/

vouwen
tot uw dienst

She brought me some cutlery **wrapped** in a paper napkin.
"Thank you," I said. "**You're welcome**," she said.

RESTAURANT

bread roll (n)
cash register (n)
cheesecake (n)

/bred 'rəʊl/
/'kæʃ ,redʒɪstə/
/'tʃi:z,kɛɪk/

broodje
kassa
kwarktaart

The waitress put a basket of hot **bread rolls** in front of me.
The lady at the **cash register** showed me where to put my jacket.
However much you like **cheesecake**, there comes a point when you don't want another slice.

cutlery (n)
dressing (n)★
gravy (n)
ketchup (n)
menu (n)★★
napkin (n)
slice (n)★★

/'kʌtləri/
/'dresɪŋ/
/'greɪvi/
/'kɛtʃəp/
/'menju:
/'næpkɪn/
/'slaɪs/

bestek
dressing
jus
ketchup
menukaart
servet
stuk

She brought me some **cutlery** wrapped in a paper napkin.
"Would you like some more **dressing** for your salad?" "No, thank you."
The waitress asked Bryson if he had got enough **gravy**.
Ketchup is a type of tomato sauce.
I sat down and the waitress brought me a **menu**.
She brought me some cutlery wrapped in a paper **napkin**.
However much you like cheesecake, there comes a point when you don't want another **slice**.

special (n)
tray (n)★★
waitress (n)★

/'speʃ(ə)l/
/'treɪ/
/'weɪtrəs/

speciaal
dienblad
serveerster

Bill decided to order the fried chicken **special**.
She came out of the kitchen with a **tray** the size of a table-top.
The **waitress** brought Bill the menu and he said thank you.

Lesson 3

behave (v)★★
behaviour (n)★★★
best-behaved (adj)
defrost (v)
deliver (v)★★★
do one's hair
dry-clean (v)
exchange (v)★★

/bɪ'heɪv/
/bɪ'heɪvjə/
/'bestbi,heɪvd/
/di:'frɒst/
/dɪ'lɪvə/
/du: wʌnz 'heə/
/'draɪkli:n/
/'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/

zich gedragen
gedrag
meest beschaafd
ontdooien
bezorgen
zijn haar laten knippen
stomen
omwisselen

"It's up to each individual to **behave** responsibly," says Jens.
It's time people realised their **behaviour** abroad is important.
Which tourists are the **best-behaved**?
Take the pizza out of the freezer and **defrost** it.
Shall we telephone and get a pizza **delivered**?
He's going to have **his hair done** at the hairdresser's.
Do you often get your clothes **dry-cleaned**?
If your one-year-old iPod stopped working, would you go to the shop and get it **exchanged** for a new one?
One of the competition prizes is having your clothes checked by a **fashion** expert.
British tourists should take in this **feedback** and start to change.

fashion (n)★★★
feedback (n)★★

/'fæʃ(ə)n/
/'fi:dbæk/

mode
commentaar

freezer (n)★ /fri:zə/
 garage (n)★★ /gæɾɑ:ʒ, 'gæɾɪdʒ/
 home-made (adj) /həʊm'meɪd/
 image (n)★★★ /ɪmɪdʒ/
 install (v)★ /ɪn'stɔ:l/
 Israeli /ɪz'reɪli/
 sense (make sense) (n)★★★ /sens ('meɪk sens)/

jeweller (n) /dʒu:ələ/
 mean (adj)★★ /mi:n/
 nation (n)★★★ /neɪʃ(ə)n/
 overall (adv)★★★ /,əʊvər'ɔ:l/
 pick (flowers) (v)★★★ /pɪk ('flaʊəz)/

pierce (v)★ /pɪəs/
 politeness (n) /pə'lɪtnəs/
 professionally (adv) /prə'feʃ(ə)nəli/
 puncture (n) /pʌŋktʃə/
 remote (adj)★★ /rɪ'məʊt/

repair (v)★★ /rɪ'peə/
 responsibly (adv) /rɪ'spɒnsəbli/

salon (n) /sælɒn/
 service (car) (v)★★ /sɜ:vɪs (kɑ:)/
 shave (v)★ /ʃeɪv/

software (n)★★★ /sɒftweə/
 spill (v)★★ /spɪl/
 style (hair) (v) /staɪl (heə)/
 Swede /swɪ:d/
 tablecloth (n) /teɪb(ə)l'klɒθ/

vriezer
 autogarage
 zelfgemaakt
 imago
 installeren
 Israeli
 verstandig (verstandig zijn)

juwelier
 gierig
 land
 algemeen, allesomvattend
 (bloemen) plukken

gaatjes laten prikken
 beleefdheid
 door een vakman,-vrouw
 platte band
 verafgelegen

repareren, maken
 verantwoord,
 verantwoordelijk

salon
 (auto) laten nakijken
 scheren

software
 morsen
 (haar) kappen
 Zweed
 tafelkleed

Take the pizza out of the **freezer** and defrost it.
 He's having his car serviced at the **garage**.
Home-made tattoos can be really scary.
 Part of British tourists' behaviour abroad is a question of **image**.
 Do you usually **install** your own software on the computer?
 British tourists came in last of 24 nations after the Indians, Irish and **Israelis**.
 If you go on a round-the-world trip, it **makes sense** to have your eyes tested and your teeth checked.
 One of the prizes is getting your ears pierced for earrings at a **jeweller's**.
 Germans gave the worst tips and were described as the **meanest** nation.
 Overall the British came in last of 24 **nations**.
Overall the British came in the last of 24 nations.
 If you wanted to give **flowers** to a friend, would you **pick** some in the garden?
 One of the prizes is getting your ears **pierced** for earrings at a jeweller's.
 Tourist offices were asked to answer questions about behaviour, **politeness** etc.
 If you're going to have a tattoo, get it done **professionally**.
 If your bicycle had a **puncture**, could you mend it yourself?
 Jens takes mixed-nationality groups to some of the **remotest** parts of the world.
 If your iPod stopped working, would you try to **repair** it yourself?
 "It's up to each individual to behave **responsibly**," says Jens.
 Would you like to have your hair styled at a top **salon**?
 He's having his **car serviced** at the garage.
 A lot of young British guys have their head **shaved** before they go on holiday.
 Do you usually install your own **software** on the computer?
 If you **spilt** tea on a tablecloth, would you get it dry-cleaned?
 Would you like to have your **hair styled** at a top salon?
 The **Swedes** are usually well-behaved tourists.
 If you spilt tea on a **tablecloth**, would you get it dry-cleaned?

tip (money) (n)★★	/tɪp (mʌni)/
tipping (n)	/tɪpɪŋ/
tone (v)	/təʊn/
tube (n)★★	/tju:b/
turn up (clothing)	/tɜ:n 'ʌp/
worst-behaved (adj)	/wɜ:stbi:heɪvd/

PHRASAL VERBS WITH *IN* and *INTO*

break into	/breɪk 'ɪntʊ/
come in	/kʌm 'ɪn/
fill in	/fɪl 'ɪn/
give in	/gɪv 'ɪn/
look into	/lʊk 'ɪntʊ/
take in (= absorb)	/teɪk 'ɪn/
turn into	/tɜ:n 'ɪntʊ/

Lesson 4

beat (You can't beat it.) (v)★★★	/bi:t ('ju: kɑ:nt bi:t ɪt)/
cost of living (n)	/kɒst əv 'lɪvɪŋ/
cross (between two things) (n)★★	/krɒs/
cultural (adj)★★★	/kʌltʃ(ə)rəl/
devastating (adj)★	/devəstetɪŋ/
email (v)★★	/i:meɪl/
games console (n)	/geɪmz ,kɒnsəʊl/
get off (a bus)	/get 'ɒf/

fooi
het geven van een fooi
spannen
binnenband
omhoogvouwen
meest onbeleefd

inbreken in
gecategoriseerd staan
invullen
toegeven
onderzoeken
in zich opnemen, luisteren naar
veranderen in

beter zijn (Niks is beter.)
levensonderhoud
kruising (tussen twee dingen)
cultureel
verwoestend
emailen
game console (bedieningspaneel om games mee te spelen)
uit (een bus) stappen

The Germans give the worst **tips** and are described as mean.
Tourist offices were asked to answer questions about behaviour, **tipping** etc.
One of the prizes is getting your muscles **toned** at a gym.
If your bicycle had a puncture, would you go to the shop and get a new
tyre and **tube**?
If a pair of jeans was too long, would you **turn** them **up** yourself?
The survey claims that the British are the **worst-behaved** tourists.

If burglars **break into** a building, they get into it by force.
The British **came in** last of 24 nations in the survey.
Tourist offices were asked to **fill in** a questionnaire.
If you **give in**, you accept that you cannot win.
If you **look into** something, you investigate it.
British tourists should **take in** the feedback and start to change.
"I don't expect the British to **turn into** perfect tourists overnight," says Jens.

You can't beat travelling by sea – I love sailing.
The **cost of living** is much less in the Philippines than in the UK.
A jeepney is a **cross between** a taxi and a bus.
Children like parents to keep **cultural** visits short.
There was a **devastating** fire in Manila but luckily no one died.
I've been **emailing** my cousins for years about the trip so it was exciting
to be finally on the plane.
I enjoyed being on the plane because we had **games consoles**.
You just shout when you want to **get off**.

go whale-watching	/gəʊ 'weɪl,wɒtʃɪŋ/
groceries (n pl)	/grəʊsərɪz/
hand over	/hænd 'əʊvə/
have a say	/hæv ə 'seɪ/
laze around	/leɪz ə'raʊnd/
obvious (adj)★★★	/ɒbvɪəs/
on our way	/ɒn əʊə 'weɪ/
packed (adj)★	/pækt/
rent (v) (TS)★	/rent/
snorkelling (n)	/snɔ:k(ə)lɪŋ/
spin out	/spɪn 'aʊt/
the Philippines	/ðə 'fɪlɪpiːnz/

walvissen kȳen
evensmiddelen,
boodschappen
overhandigen
inspraak hebben
rondlummelen
duidelijk
onderweg
volgestouwd
huren
snorkelen
rekken
de Filippijnen

While we were in Canada we **went whale-watching**.
We did normal things like shopping for **groceries**.

We've got £7,000 so far and are planning to go back in August to **hand it over**.

If you go on holiday with your parents, do you **have a say** in where you go?
Often I just like **lazing around** on the beach.

Even when it's **obvious** no one is enjoying themselves, parents want to spin these things out.

It was exciting to be finally on the plane and **on our way**.

The jeepneys are **packed** with people.

We **rent** a house in Wales with another family and it's great.

Ben likes water sports – surfing, **snorkelling** and swimming.

Parents always seem to want to **spin** cultural visits **out**.

Manila is the capital of **the Philippines**.

ADJECTIVE PREFIX **WELL-**

well-balanced	/,wel'bælənst/
well-behaved	/,welbr'heɪvd/
well-done	/,wel'dʌn/
well-dressed	/,wel'drest/
well-known★★	/,wel'nəʊn/
well-off	/,wel'ɒf/
well-paid	/,wel'peɪd/

evenwichtig
welgemanierd, beschaafd
doorbakken
goedgekleed
bekend
rijk, welgesteld
goedbetaald

It's important to eat a **well-balanced** diet.

The children are usually polite and **well-behaved**.

"How would you like your steak cooked?" "**Well-done**, please."

She wears smart clothes and always looks **well-dressed**.

Bill Bryson is a **well-known** author of books about travel.

Unfortunately a lot of people aren't **well-off** when they retire.

He hasn't got a **well-paid** job, so he can't afford to take a holiday.

Units 5–6 Review

credit card (n)★★	/kredit ,kɑ:d/
fur (n)★	/fɜ:/
heavy (traffic) (adj)★★★	/hevi ('træfɪk)/
nomadic herder (n)	/hɜ:də/
sweet	/swi:t/
unpack (v)	/ʌn'pæk/

credit kaart
vacht
zwaar (verkeer)
herder
zoet, met suiker
uitpakken

Can I pay by **credit card**?

Piers wakes in a tent full of the smells of reindeer **fur** and wood smoke.

If only the **traffic** hadn't been so **heavy**.

The Eveny people are **nomadic** reindeer **herders**.

One person in the group made **sweet** tea.

The old lady in the family I'm with must have packed and **unpacked** 1,500 times.

Unit 7

Lesson 1

be given the sack	/bi ˌɡɪvən ðə 'sæk/	ontslagen worden	If someone is given the sack , they lose their job.
benefit (v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	voordeel hebben van	Both Crick and Watson clearly benefited from Franklin's work.
constantly (adv)★★	/ˈkɒnstəntli/	de hele tijd	The English language is constantly changing.
deck (ship) (n)★★	/dek/	dek	In the past, when a sailor was ill, he was sent down below the deck of the ship.
do well	/du: 'wel/	goed bezig zijn	If someone is doing well , we say "Well done – keep it up!" to encourage them.
electrical appliance (n)	/ɪˌlektɹɪk(ə)l əˈplɑɪəns/	elektronisch apparaat	Electrical appliances have been used for a hundred years.
employer (n)★★★	/ɪmˈplɔɪə/	werkgever	The expression comes from the sack that workers left with their employers until the job was finished.
hang (n)★★	/hæŋ/	ophangen	Hang a new blind.
idiom (n)	/ɪdɪəm/	uitdrukking	An idiom is an expression whose meaning isn't obvious from the words.
idiomatic	/ɪdɪəmætɪk/	idiomatisch	Here are some common idiomatic words and phrases.
jet (n)★★	/dʒet/	jet, straalvliegtuig	The Boeing 747 jumbo jet is an unusually big jet .
jumbo(-sized) (adj)	/dʒʌmbəʊ (,saɪzɪd)/	reuze(groot)	Unusually big things are called jumbo-sized or jumbo .
Keep it up.	/ki:p ɪt 'ʌp/	Ga zo door.	" Keep it up " is a phrase we use to encourage someone who is doing well.
know the ropes	/nəʊ ðə 'rəʊps/	de kneepjes van het vak kennen	If you know the ropes , you understand how a system works.
nautical (adj)	/nɔ:tɪk(ə)l/	zeevaart-	The expression "under the weather" has nautical roots.
pocket money	/ˈpɒkɪt 'mʌni/	zakgeld	Are you given pocket money or paid for household chores?
put up (on the wall)	/pʊt 'ʌp/	ophangen	I unpacked my stuff and put up some posters.
repaint (v)	/ri:peɪnt/	opnieuw verven	New cupboards are being made and the walls are being repainted .
sack (n)	/sæk/	zak	The expression comes from the days when workers carried their tools in a bag or sack .
shelf (pl shelves) (n)★★	/ʃelf/	plank	The shelves will be put up tomorrow.
shuttlecock (n)	/ʃʌt(ə)l,kɒk/	pluimpje	The shuttlecock is the thing you hit in the game of badminton.
slang (n)	/slæŋ/	jargon slang	But now wicked is being used by young people as slang for very good or fantastic.

tool (n)★★★	/tu:l/
travel agent (n)	/træv(ə)l ,eɪdʒənt/
twist (v)★	/twɪst/
under the weather	/ʌndə ðə 'weðə/
unusually (adv)★	/ʌn'ju:ʒuəli/
wicked (adj)★	/wɪkɪd/

gereedschap
reisagent
verstuiken
niet zo lekker
ongewoon
vet, gaa

Workers used to carry their **tools** in a bag or sack.
 In the past most holidays were arranged by **travel agents**.
 He was injured playing football and he **twisted** his ankle.
 When you're **under the weather**, you don't feel very well.
Unusually big things are called jumbo-sized or jumbo.
"Wicked" is used by young people to mean very good or fantastic.

Lesson 2

according to (prep) /ə'kɔ:dn̩ ,tu: /

acknowledge (v)★★	/ək'nɒlɪdʒ/
astronomer (n)	/ə'strɒnəmə/
atom (n)★★	/ætəm/
award (v)★★★	/ə'wɔ:d/
base (on) (v)★★★	/beɪs (ɒn)/
benefit (v)★★★	/benɪfɪt/
brilliant (= very clever) (adj)★★★	/brɪljənt/
cancer (n)★★★	/kænsə/
chemistry (n)★★	/kɛmɪstri/
colleague (n)★★★	/kɒli:g/
comet (n)	/kɒmɪt/
deserve (v)★★	/dɪ'zɜ:v/
DNA★	/di:en'eɪ/
essay (n)★★	/eseɪ/
fairly (= in a fair way) (adv)★★★	/feəli/
forbid (v)★★	/fə'bɪd/
honour (v)★★	/hɒnə/
ironically (adv)	/aɪ'rɒnɪkli/
mark (homework) (v)★★★	/mɑ:k/

volgens
erkennen
astronoom
atoom
toekennen
baseren op
profiteren
geniaal
kanker, tumor
scheikunde
collega
komeet
verdienen
DNA
essay, opstel
eerlijk
verbieden
eer bewijzen
ironisch genoeg
becijferen

According to Watson, he believed that Franklin had to go or be put in her place.
 Crick and Watson benefited from Franklin's work but didn't **acknowledge** it.
 Herschel's brother was the king's **astronomer**.
 Franklin believed that the structure of DNA could be discovered from **atoms**.
 Many people believe that Franklin deserves to be **awarded** a Nobel Prize now.
 Crick and Watson's discovery was largely **based on** X-ray pictures of benefit
 Crick and Watson **benefited** from Franklin's work but didn't acknowledge it.
 Franklin is beginning to be recognised as a **brilliant** scientist.

The **cancer** from which she died was probably caused by X-rays.
 The Nobel Prize for **Chemistry** was given to Otto Hahn instead.
 Her male **colleague** Otto Hahn got the Nobel Prize instead.
 In 1786 Caroline Herschel became the first woman to discover a **comet**.
 Scientists think what she did **deserves** more recognition.
 Franklin believed that the structure of **DNA** could be discovered from atoms.
 Should students be allowed to download **essays** from the Internet if they like?
 Teachers say that the work must be done by students themselves or it
 can't be marked **fairly**.
 Should students be **forbidden** to copy from the Web?
 Nobel Prizes can only be given to the living so Franklin can't be **honoured**
 in this way.
Ironically the cancer from which Franklin died was probably caused by X-rays.
 Teachers argue that they can't **mark** work fairly if it isn't done by the
 students themselves.

nuclear fission (n)★	/ˌnjuːkliə ˈfiʃn/	atoomsplitsing
persuade (v)★★★	/pəˈsweɪd/	overhalen
prejudice (n)★★	/ˌpredʒʊdɪs/	vooordeel
pulsar (n)	/ˈpʌlsɑː/	pulsar, neutronenster
race (competition) (n)★★★	/reɪs/	race
recognition (n)★★★	/ˌrekəɡnɪʃ(ə)n/	erkenning
worth (n)	/wɜːθ/	waarde
yet (conj)★★★	/jet/	toch

Lesson 3

annual (adj)	/ˈænjuəl/	jaarlijks
bus conductor (n)	/ˈbʌs kənˌdʌktə/	buschauffeur
decade (n)★★★	/ˈdekeɪd/	tien jaar
emphasis (n)★★★	/ˈemfəˌsɪs/	nadruk
entrepreneur (n)	/ˌɒntrəˈprɛnɜː/	ondernemer
Ghana	/ˈɡɑːnə/	Ghana
make a deal	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈdiːl/	een deal sluiten
means (n pl)★★★	/miːnz/	middel
Nigerian	/nɪˈdʒɪəriən/	Nigeriaan
oral (adj)★★	/ɔːrəl/	mondeling
pence (n pl)	/pens/	penny
platform (n)★★	/ˈplætˌfɔːm/	plateau
revolution (n)★★★	/ˌrevəˈluːʃ(ə)n/	revolutie
social (adj)★★★	/ˈsəʊʃ(ə)l/	sociaal
sociologist (n)	/ˌsəʊsiˈɒlədʒɪst/	socioloog
street vendor (n)★★★	/ˈstriːt ˌvendə/	straatverkoper
tower (n)★★	/ˈtaʊə/	toren

Lisa Meitner was described as “Germany’s Marie Curie” for her work on **nuclear fission**.

Her father refused to pay for her to study at Cambridge until he was **persuaded** to change his mind.

Do scientists like Franklin and Meitner not get Nobel Prizes because of **prejudice** against women?

Jocelyn Bell Burnell discovered tiny stars called **pulsars**.

Did the men win the **race** to describe DNA by cheating?

Scientists think what she did deserves more **recognition**.

The **worth** of some people’s work may not be recognised while they are alive.

Yet it was Franklin’s pictures which provided the clue to the mystery of DNA.

The ITU predicts 65% **annual** growth for at least another decade.

“Now every **bus conductor** and street vendor has a mobile phone,” said Anthony Zwane.

The ITU predicts 65% annual growth for at least another **decade**.

Traditional African culture puts an **emphasis** on oral story telling.

Entrepreneurs in Ghana charge people to make calls from phone towers.

In **Ghana** entrepreneurs have found out how to solve the problem.

People with mobiles no longer have to walk miles to **make a deal**.

Phone use is a **means** of social and family contact.

The average **Nigerian** uses his or her mobile for 200 minutes a week.

Traditional African culture puts an emphasis on **oral** story telling.

People pay a few **pence**, climb up a ladder and make a call.

They have put up tall towers with a **platform** on top.

Africa’s mobile phone **revolution** is likely to go on for many years.

Phone use is a means of **social** and family contact.

Anthony Zwane is a **sociologist** at the University of Swaziland.

“Now every bus conductor and **street vendor** has a mobile phone,” said Anthony Zwane.

If you climb to the top of the tall **towers** you can pick up a mobile phone signal.

transform (v)★★
user (n)★★★

/træns'fɔ:m/
/'ju:zə/

veranderen
gebruiker

The mobile phone explosion is **transforming** Africa.
Africa is the first continent to have more mobile phone **users** than
landline subscribers.

TELEPHONE

directory (n)
engaged (n)★★
landline (n)
line (n)★★★
mobile phone mast

/dɪ'rektr(ə)i/
/'ɪn'geɪdʒd/
/'lænd,lam/
/'lam/
/'məʊ,bal fəʊn ma:st/

gids
bezet
vaste lijn
lijn
telefoonmast voor mobiele
telefonie

She looked up the phone number in the **directory**.
Oh, sorry, the line's **engaged**.
In 1995 there were only four million **landline** telephone in South Africa.
Oh, sorry, the **line's** engaged.
They plan to build a **mobile phone mast** near our school.

network (n)★★★
subscriber (n)

/'net,wɜ:k/
/'səb'skraɪbə/

netwerk
abonnee

South Africa's first mobile **networks** were switched on in 1995.
By 2005 there were 20 million mobile phone **subscribers** in a population
of 42 million.
ITU stands for International **Telecommunications** Union.

telecommunications (n pl)★

/'telɪkə,mju:nɪ'keɪf(ə)nɪz/

telecommunicatie

PHRASAL VERBS

call back
cut off
find out
go on (= continue)
hold on
kick off
pass on
pick up
put through
put up
ring up
speed up
switch on

/'kɔ:l 'bæk/
/'kʌt 'ɒf/
/'faɪnd 'aʊt/
/'gəʊ 'ɒn/
/'həʊld 'ɒn/
/'kɪk 'ɒf/
/'pɑ:s 'ɒn/
/'pɪk 'ʌp/
/'pʊt 'θru:/
/'pʊt 'ʌp/
/'rɪŋ 'ʌp/
/'spi:d 'ʌp/
/'swɪtʃ 'ɒn/

terugbellen
verbreken
erachter komen
doorgaan met
een ogenblik
beginnen
doorgeven
ontvangen
doorverbinden
oprichten
bellen
oppikken, versnellen
de lucht in gaan

Could you ask her to **call me back**?
While we were talking on the phone we were **cut off**.
Have you **found out** what time the football match starts?
I **went on** speaking but he couldn't hear me.
Hold on, I'll put you through.
What time does the football match **kick off**?
I'll **pass** your message **on** as soon as possible.
You can't **pick up** a signal on your mobile in a tunnel.
Hold on, I'll **put you through**.
They plan to **put up** a mobile phone mast near our school.
People died because they couldn't **ring up** a doctor.
The pace of life in Africa is **speeding up**.
When were South Africa's first mobile networks **switched on**?

Lesson 4

Asian★	/eɪʒ(ə)n/	Aziatisch
catch up (TS)	/kætʃ 'ʌp/	inhalen
community (n)★★★	/kə'mju:nəti/	gemeenschap
dialect (n)	/daɪə,lekt/	dialect
die out	/daɪ 'aʊt/	uitsterven
disaster (n)★★	/dɪ'zɑ:stə/	ramp
earthquake (n)	/ɜ:θ,kweɪk/	aardbeving
extinction (n)★	/ɪk'stɪŋkʃ(ə)n/	uitsterven
fluent (adj)★	/flu:ənt/	vloeiend
half a dozen	/hɑ:f ə 'dʌz(ə)n/	een stuk of zes
increasingly (adv)★★★	/ɪn'kri:sɪŋli/	in toenemende mate
killer (n)★★	/kɪlə/	verwoestend
linguist (n)★	/lɪŋgwɪst/	taalkundige
minority (n)★★★	/maɪ'nɔ:rəti/	minderheids-
murder (n)★★★	/mɜ:də/	moord
policy (n)★★★	/pɒləsi/	beleid
salespeople (n pl) (TS)	/seɪlz,pi:pl/	vertegenwoordiger
status (n)★★★	/steɪtəs/	status
term (= word/phrase) (n)★★★	/tɜ:m/	term

VERB PREFIX RE-

reappear	/ri:'əpiə/	opnieuw verschijnen
rebuild★★	/ri:'bɪld/	herbouwen
recreate	/ri:kri'eɪt/	opnieuw leven inblazen
rediscover	/ri:dɪ'skʌvə/	herontdekken
repaint	/ri:'peɪnt/	overschilderen

“Killer languages” are not only European languages but **Asian** ones. The five billion people who don't speak English are **catching up** fast. Some Aboriginal languages have been saved by linguists and the local **community**.

Romansch has five very different **dialects**.

Unless something is done, about half the world's languages are going to **die out**.

Language death may be caused by natural or man-made **disasters**, like earthquakes and war.

An **earthquake** is a natural disaster.

We ought to be concerned when a language is threatened with **extinction**.

The Ainu language had only eight **fluent** speakers left.

Linguists say that there are at least **half a dozen** “killer languages” apart from English.

Romansch is **increasingly** used in its spoken form.

English is often called the world's most dangerous “**killer language**”.

Linguists tell us there are about 6,000 languages in the world.

Speakers of a **minority** language sometimes stop using it in preference to a “killer language”.

Language **murder** happen when speakers of a minority language stop using it in preference to a “killer language”.

New government **policies** in Japan saved the Ainu language.

We're not all going to be international **salespeople**, you know.

Romansch Grishum now has official **status** in parts of Switzerland.

What does the **term** “language murder” mean?

When she **reappeared** she had changed into dry clothes.

Everyone worked to **rebuild** the houses after the earthquake.

You can't **recreate** a spoken language when it is dead.

A “lost” Picasso was **rediscovered** in a house near Barcelona.

I don't like the colour of the door. I'm going to **repaint** it.

replace★★★	/rɪˈpleɪs/
replay	/rɪˈpleɪ/
retell	/rɪˈtel/
rewrite★	/rɪˈraɪt/

Inspiration *Extra!*

ethnic (adj)★★	/eθnɪk/
period (n)★★★	/pɪəriəd/
educational (adj)★★★	/edʒuˈkeɪʃ(ə)nəl/

CULTURE Student Life

biology (n)★	/baɪˈɒlədʒi/
cash (n)★★★	/kæʃ/
cope (v)★★★	/kəʊp/
cut down (on)	/kʌt ˈdaʊn (ɒn)/
debt (n)	/det/
flatmate (n)	/flætmeɪt/
homesick (adj)	/həʊm,sɪk/
live on	/lɪv ɒn/
lively (adj)★★	/laɪvli/
loan (n)★★★	/ləʊn/
look up (= improve)	/lʊk ˈʌp/
make ends meet	/meɪk ɛndz ˈmi:t/
nearby (adj)★★	/nɪəˈbaɪ/
philosophy (n)★★★	/fɪˈlɒsəfi/
pour (with rain) (v)★★★	/pɔː (ˈwɪð ˈreɪn)/
save up	/seɪv ˈʌp/
settle down	/set(ə)l ˈdaʊn/
social life (n)	/səʊʃ(ə)l ˈlaɪf/
tell off	/tel ˈɒf/

terugzetten
nogmaals afspelen
opnieuw vertellen
herschrijven

etnisch
periode, tijd
onderwijs-

biologie
geld
aankunnen
reduceren
schuld
huisgenoot
heimwee
rondkomen van
levendig
lening
verbeteren
de eindje aan elkaar knopen
nabijgelegen
filosofie
plenzen
sparen
wennen
sociale leven
berispen

Please **replace** the books on the table after you have looked at them.
We **replayed** the recording several times but couldn't hear the message.
When she **retold** the story, some of the details had changed.
The students **rewrote** the project after they had corrected the mistakes.

More than 60 languages are taught in **ethnic** communities.
Over the same **period** numbers studying Arabic rose by over 40%.
Not enough speakers of foreign languages are being produced by the **educational** system in India.

Alex is studying **biology** at the University of Edinburgh.
I worked during my gap year so I've saved up some **cash**.
Rachel is worried that she won't be able to **cope** with the work.
I'm trying to revise and **cut down on** late nights.
She doesn't want to end up with thousand of pounds of **debt**.
Lizzie went to the bar in the students' union with her **flatmates**.
Will I be able to cope with the work? Will I feel **homesick**?
If you can make ends meet, you have enough money to **live on**.
When you share a flat with five **lively** people, it's quite difficult to revise!
I'll live on the money I've saved up and my student **loan** to start with.
Things started **looking up** when I met my flatmates.
If you can **make ends meet**, you have enough money to live on.
Do most students in your country go to university in a **nearby** town?
Jack is studying **Philosophy** and German at Oxford.
It was **pouring with rain** and I felt like going straight back home.
I worked during my gap year so I've **saved up** some cash.
It took Alex a few weeks to **settle down** at university.
If you live with your parents, you miss out on some of the **social life**.
If you miss a lecture, no one is going to **tell you off**.

HIGHER EDUCATION

campus (n)★	/ˈkæmpəs/	campus
degree (n)★★★	/diˈɡriː/	academische titel
fresh(er) (n)	/ˈfrefʃə/	eerstejaars
gap year (n)	/ɡæp ˌjɪə/	jaar er tussenuit
hall of residence (n)	/ˈhɔːl əv ˈrezɪdəns/	studentenflat
lecture (n)★★	/ˈlektʃə/	college
students' union (n)	/ˌstjuːdənts ˈjuːnjən/	studentenbond
undergraduate (n)	/ˌʌndəˈɡrædʒuət/	student

Rachel is staying in a hall of residence on the **campus**.
It usually takes three years to get a first **degree** at a university.
Most of the other **freshers** were as nervous as I was.
Rachel worked during her **gap year** and saved up some cash.
She's staying in a **hall of residence** on the campus.
If you miss a **lecture**, no one is going to tell you off.
We all decided to go to the bar in the **students' union**.
What percentage of **undergraduates** are female in your country?

Unit 8

Lesson 1

amazingly (adv)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋli/	verbazingwekkend genoeg
approved school (n)	/əˈpruːvd ˌskuːl/	tuchtschool
best-known (adj)	/ˈbest.nəʊn/	meest bekende
broke (= without money) (adj)	/brəʊk/	blut
cell (prison) (n)	/sel/	cel
classical (adj)★★	/ˈklæsɪk(ə)l/	klassiek
concerto (n)	/kənˈtʃeətəʊ/	concerto
confession (n)★	/kənˈfeʃ(ə)n/	bekentenis
crumble (n)	/ˈkrʌmb(ə)l/	kruimeltaart
drag (v)	/dræg/	slepen
educate (v)★★	/edʒuːkeɪt/	onderwijzen
entrance examination (n)	/ˈentrəns ɪɡˌzæmɪˌneɪʃ(ə)n/	toelatingsexamen
equation (n)★★	/ɪˈkweɪʒ(ə)n/	vergelijking
fairly (= quite) (adv)★★★	/ˈfeəli/	redelijk
fan (n)★★	/fæn/	fan

Amazingly *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was rejected by several publishers.
An **approved school** is a kind of youth prison.
Benjamin Zephaniah is Britain's **best-known** rap poet.
In 1994 JK Rowling was unemployed and **broke**.
Houdini escaped from a locked prison **cell** in two minutes in 1902.
Beethoven is one of the most important **classical** composers of all time.
He produced **concertos**, symphonies and operas.
The title of Exercise 8 on p. 92 is "**Confessions** of a Runner".
On my fifth day at school we had tomato **crumble**.
My sister was **dragged** to school by my Mum.
He was able to **educate** himself while in prison.
Einstein failed the **entrance examination** once to the Swiss Institute of Technology.
The most famous **equation** in physics is $E=mc^2$.
Although he did **fairly** well as a student, he was unable to get a job at a Swiss university.
One of Benjamin's most famous **fans** is Nelson Mandela.

grade (=mark) (n)★★	/greɪd/
instant (adj)	/ɪnstənt/
institute (n)★★★	/ɪnstɪˈtjuːt/
mentally (adv)	/ment(ə)li/
opera (n)★★	/ˈɒp(ə)rə/
physics (n)★★	/ˈfɪzɪks/
place (eg at college) (n)★★★	/pleɪs/
prize-winner (n)★	/ˈpraɪz,wɪnə/
publisher (n)★★	/ˈpʌblɪʃə/

quantity (n)★★	/kwɒntəti/
red tape (n)	/ˌred ˈteɪp/
reject (v)★★★	/rɪˈdʒekt/
relativity (n)	/ˌreləˈtɪvəti/
symphony (n)★	/sɪmfəni/
totally (adv)★★★	/ˈtəʊtli/
triathlete (n)	/ˈtraɪˌæθli:t/
twin (n)★★	/twɪn/
unemployed (adj)★★★	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/
youth (n)★★★	/juːθ/

Lesson 2

alarm (n)★★	/əˈlɑ:m/
chill-out (adj)	/ˈtʃɪləʊt/
classwork (n)	/ˈklɑ:s,wɜ:k/
comfort (n)★★	/ˈkɒmfət/
curriculum (n)★★	/kəˈrɪkjʊləm/
fees (n pl)★★★	/fi:z/
get on with (= continue)	/ˌget ˈɒn wɪð/
have children	/hæv ˈtʃɪldrən/

cijfer
onmiddellijk
instituut
mentaal
opera
natuurkunde
positie, baan
prijswinnaar
uitgever

hoeveelheid
bureaucratie
afwijzen
relativiteit
symfonie
volledig
triatleet
tweeling
werkloos
jeugd-

alarm
ontspan-
opdrachten in de les
comfort
leerplan
-geld
doorgaan met, opschieten met
kinderen krijgen

Spielberg couldn't get into film school because his **grades** weren't good enough.

When the first Harry Potter book was published it was an **instant** best-seller. Einstein finally managed to get a place at the Swiss **Institute** of Technology. One of Einstein's teachers called him "**mentally** slow".

Beethoven produced concertos, symphonies and **operas**.

The most famous equation in **physics** is $E=mc^2$.

He finally managed to get a **place** at the Swiss Institute of Technology.

Nobel **prize-winner** Albert Einstein didn't speak until he was four.

Amazingly *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was rejected by several **publishers**.

Beethoven produced an extraordinary **quantity** of work.

On my fifth day at school my teacher got stuck in **red tape**.

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone was **rejected** by several publishers.

In 1905 Einstein published his Special Theory of **Relativity**.

Beethoven produced concertos, **symphonies** and operas.

He finally became **totally** deaf.

Olympic **triathlete** Michelle Dillon couldn't swim until she was 23.

A **twin** is a brother or sister who is born at exactly the same time as you.

In 1994 JK Rowling was **unemployed** and broke.

An approved school is a kind of **youth** prison.

One student suggested an anti-bullying **alarm**.

Suggestions included **chill-out** rooms to relax in.

Much more **classwork** is done on computer nowadays.

Safety and **comfort** are important factors for students.

One reporter was concerned about the pressures of the national **curriculum**.

In the 19th century parents often couldn't afford school **fees**.

If teachers didn't have to shout so much, they'd be able to **get on with** their teaching.

Many people believed that a girl's future was to get married and **have children**.

interactive (adj)★	/ˌɪntərˈæktɪv/	interactief
Latin	/lætɪn/	Latijn
living (n)★★	/ˈlɪvɪŋ/	levensonderhoud
lock (n)★★	/lɒk/	slot
pressure (n)★★★	/ˈpreʃə/	druk
solar system (n)★	/ˈsəʊlə ˌsɪstəm/	zonnestelsel
spreadsheet (n)★	/ˈspredʃi:t/	spreadsheets
submarine (n)★	/ˌsʌbməˈri:n/	duikboot
whiteboard (n)	/ˈwaɪtbɔ:d/	whiteboard

Lesson 3

bleed (v)★	/bli:d/	bloeden
budding (adj)	/ˈbʌdɪŋ/	aankomend
daydream (n)	/ˈdeɪdri:m/	dagdroom
descriptive (adj)	/dɪˈskrɪptɪv/	beschrijvend
do good	/ˌdu: ˈgʊd/	goed doen
gift (= talent) (n)★★★	/ɡɪft/	talent
gut instincts (n pl)	/ˌɡʌt ˈɪnstɪŋkts/	natuurlijk instinct
make it (= succeed)	/ˈmeɪk ɪt/	slagen
material (= songs) (n)★★★	/məˈtɪəriəl/	materiaal
poetic (adj)★	/pəʊˈetɪk/	poëtisch
poetry (n)★★	/pəʊətri/	gedichten
progress (v)★★	/ˈprɒʊɡres/	vorderingen maken
role model (n)★	/rəʊl ˌmɒd(ə)l/	grote voorbeeld
symbolically (adv)	/sɪmˈbɒlɪkli/	op een symbolische manier

MUSIC and SONGWRITING

chord (n)★	/kɔ:d/	akkoord
chorus (n)★	/kɔ:rəs/	refrein
lyrics (n pl)	/ˈlɪrɪks/	teksten

One student wrote: “We don’t want **interactive** whiteboards, we want comfortable chairs!”

Boys were sent to schools like Eton where they had to study **Latin** and Greek. It wasn’t until 1918 that children had to be at least 12 years old to work for a **living**.

Down-to-earth suggestions included clean toilets with **locks** that work. One reporter was concerned about the **pressures** of the national curriculum. Studying the **solar system** by actually visiting distant planets is an original idea!

Being able to create and use **spreadsheets** is a very important skill. What do you think of the idea of a school in a giant **submarine** with waterproof maps of the underwater world?

“We don’t want interactive **whiteboards**, we want comfortable chairs!”

Sarah used to practise until her fingers **bled**.

What are Sarah’s top tips for young **budding** musicians?

I go into a kind of **daydream** and let the words flow out.

She’s learnt different ways to be **descriptive** and say things symbolically.

I would like to **do** some **good** in the world with my gift for music.

I would like to do some good in the world with my **gift** for music.

Follow your own **gut instincts**.

She realised how hard she would have to work to **make it** as a singer.

I started going every week and got more and more **material** together.

All my friends are quite **poetic** and they don’t realise it.

Sarah used to read a lot of books and **poetry** when she was younger.

Don’t get upset if you don’t **progress** as quickly as other people.

Her **role models** are Tracy Chapman and Tina Turner.

She’s learnt different ways to be descriptive and say things **symbolically**.

I play some **chords**, which make me think of a time in my life.

My first song was called “Inspiration” — it only had one verse and one **chorus**.

Some of the inspiration for Sarah’s **lyrics** comes from when she was younger.

set (= series of songs) (n)★★★ /set/
verse (n)★★ /vɜ:s/

compilatie
couplet

After a while I was allowed to do my first 30-minute **set**.
The song "Inspiration" only had one **verse** and one chorus.

PHRASAL VERBS

flow out /fləʊ 'aʊt/
go down (well) /gəʊ daʊn ('wel)/
pull through /pʊl 'θruː/
put together /pʊt tə'geðə/
reach out /ri:tʃ 'aʊt/

naar buiten komen
(goed) ontvangen worden
zich er doorheen slaan
organiseren
in contact komen met

I go into a kind of daydream and let the words **flow out**.
The guy who ran it let me do one song, which **went down** really **well**.
It doesn't matter how bad things get, you can **pull through**.
Sarah would love to **put together** something like another Live Aid.
I wanted to **reach out** to other people who shared my dream but didn't have the confidence to perform.
Remember to let your colours **shine out** bright!

shine out /ʃaɪn 'aʊt/

schitteren, duidelijk naar voren komen

start off /stɑ:t 'ɒf/

beginnen

"How did you start performing?" "I **started off** doing the Big Note event."

Lesson 4

advanced (adj) (TS)★★★ /əd'vɑ:nst/

gevorderd

"Can you tell me what it is, please?" "It's an **advanced** scuba diving qualification."

aftershave (n) /ɑ:ftəʃeɪv/

aftershave

Smell something you are going to take into the exam with you, like **aftershave** on a tissue.

applicant (n)★ /æplɪkənt/

sollicitant

Try to role-play an interview between an **applicant** and a worker at ReefAid.

application (n)★★★ /æplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/

sollicitatie

I look forward to hearing if my **application** has been successful.

certificate (n)★★ /sə'tɪfɪkət/

papieren, certificaat

Who has the wrong scuba diving **certificate**?

clean up /kli:n 'ʌp/

van vuil ontdoen

Conservation volunteers help to **clean up** the countryside.

conservation (n)★★★ /kɒnsə'veɪʃ(ə)n/

natuurbehoud

I understand I will have to make a contribution to the cost of the **conservation** project.

endangered (adj) /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/

met uitsterven bedreigd

ReefAid runs expeditions to **endangered** coral reefs.

fundraise (v) /fʌnd'reɪz/

geld inzamelen

We'll show you how to **fundraise** to pay for your trip.

headed (adj) (TS) /hedɪd/

met de kop

Complete the section **headed**: "Give two reasons why we should employ you as a volunteer."

keep an eye on (TS) /ki:p ən 'aɪ ɒn/

in de gaten houden

I want to go in order to **keep an eye on** her.

make a contribution /meɪk ə ,kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃ(ə)n/

een bijdrage leveren

I understand I will have to **make a contribution** to the cost of the conservation project.

mother tongue (n) /mʌðə ,tʌŋ/

moedertaal

Tiffany's **mother tongue** is English.

nature reserve (n) /neɪtʃə ˈnɪzɜːv/
 opportunity (n)★★★ /ˌɒpə'tjuːnəti/
 perfume (n)★ /pɜːfjuːm/

short (of) (= lacking) (adv) /ʃɔːt (əv)/
 short-term (adj)★★ /ʃɔːt,tɜːm/
 single (= unmarried) (adj)★★★ /sɪŋɡ(ə)l/
 swimmer (n) /swɪmər/
 visualise (v) /vɪʒʊəlaɪz/
 volunteer (n & v)★★ /vɒlən'tɪər/

natuurpark
 kans
 parfum

te weinig
 kort
 alleenstaand
 zwemmer, zwemster
 zien, zich voorstellen
 vrijwilliger
 vrijwilliger zijn

She has worked as a volunteer at a local **nature reserve**.
 The chance to learn scuba diving is a great **opportunity** for me.
 Smell something you are going to take into the exam with you, like **perfume** on a tissue.
 She was very **short of** money.
 Make A Difference runs **short-term** aid projects in developing countries.
 Someone who is **single** is not married.
 Tiffany describes herself as a good **swimmer**.
 Top sports men and women always **visualise** a competition.
 She has worked as a **volunteer** at a local nature reserve. (n)
Volunteer with us and help save the planet. (v)

NOUN SUFFIX -NESS

carelessness /keələsnəs/
 cleverness /klevənəs/
 fitness★★ /fɪtnəs/
 happiness★★ /hæpɪnəs/
 illness★★ /ɪlnəs/
 politeness /pə'lɪtnəs/
 sadness★ /sædnəs/

thoughtfulness /θɔːtf(ə)lnəs/
 usefulness /juːsf(ə)lnəs/

weightlessness /weɪtləsnəs/

achteloosheid
 intelligentie
 conditie
 geluk
 ziekte
 fatsoen
 droefheid

attentie
 bruikbaarheid

gewichteloosheid

Carelessness is a state of mind in which someone does not think about what they are doing so that they make mistakes, hurt people etc.
Cleverness is the state of being good at learning or understanding things. I know **fitness** is important and I go dancing a lot.
Happiness is the feeling of being happy.
Illness is the state of feeling ill or having a disease.
Politeness is the state of being polite to other people.
Sadness is a feeling of being unhappy, especially because something bad has happened.
Thoughtfulness is the state of being kind and thinking about other people.
Usefulness is the fact of being useful, or the ability to be useful in particular situations.
Weightlessness is the state of having no weight, especially because of being outside the Earth's atmosphere.

Inspiration Extra!

liberal (adj)★★ /lɪb(ə)rəl/
 term (school term) (n)★★★ /tɜːm ('sku:l tɜːm)/
 inspiring (adj) /ɪn'spaɪrɪŋ/
 reliable (adj)★★ /rɪ'laɪəb(ə)l/
 long distance (adj)★ /lɒŋ 'dɪstəns/

vrij
 lesperiode
 inspirerend
 betrouwbaar
 langeafstands

Would your ideal school be quite strict or quite **liberal**?
 How long would the **school terms** be?
 An **inspiring** teacher is enthusiastic and makes you love their subject.
 Someone who is **reliable** does what they say they will do.
 But until quite recently **long distance** phone calls were extremely expensive.

Units 7–8 Review

criminal (n)★	/ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)l/	crimineel	Gough says it is wrong that he is treated like a criminal .
expression (n)★★★	/ɪkˈspreʃ(ə)n/	meningsuïting	He argues that going naked is permitted by the Human Rights Act as freedom of expression .
far apart (adv)	/ˈfɑː əˈpɑːt/	ver bij elkaar vandaan	Eventually people who were far apart were able to speak to each other on the telephone.
long-lasting (adj)	/ˈlɒŋˌlɑːstɪŋ/	duurzaam	Edison produced a reliable, long-lasting light bulb in 1879.
naked (adj)★★	/neɪkɪd/	naakt	Someone saw a naked man walking through a village and called the police.
perspiration (n)	/ˌpɜːspəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/	zweet	“Genius is one per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration .”
phonograph (n)	/ˈfəʊnəˌɡrɑːf/	grammofoon	One of Edison’s first inventions was the phonograph .
play back	/ˌpleɪ ˈbæk/	afspelen	The phonograph could record sounds and play them back .
telegraph (n)	/ˈtelɪˌɡrɑːf/	telegraaf	The word “ telegraph ” comes from Greek words for “distant” and “write”.
telepathy (n)	/təˈlepəθi/	telepathie	Some people think that one day messages will be sent by telepathy .
via (prep)★★★	/ˈviɑː/	door middel van	Nowadays international calls are transmitted via satellites in space.

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

Verbs not usually used in continuous forms (Werkwoorden die niet vaak in de duurvorm gebruikt worden)

UNIT 1 LESSON 1

- De volgende werkwoorden worden meestal niet in de duurvorm gebruikt. Veel van deze werkwoorden verwijzen eerder naar toestanden (inclusief mentale toestanden, bijv. denken) dan naar handelingen, of naar de zintuigen (bijv. proeven):
agree/disagree appear believe consist contain depend feel hear include know lack like/dislike love matter mean need prefer promise realise recognise remember see seem smell taste suppose sound think understand want
Fruit juice contains sugar.
It often seems that this is true.
It doesn't matter whether they are fresh, frozen, ...
People suppose that they are OK.
They think that bottled water tastes better.
- Modale werkwoorden (bijv. *must*) hebben geen doorvorm.

Gerund (ingvorm)

UNIT 1 LESSON 2

- De ingvorm (*gerund*) is een zelfstandig naamwoord dat gevormd wordt uit een werkwoord. Het kan het onderwerp van een zin zijn:
Keeping in touch is easy.
Walking 10,000 steps a day is great fun.
- We kunnen de ingvorm ook gebruiken na voorzetsels.
We kunnen *by* + ingvorm gebruiken om te zeggen hoe je iets doet:
You can get more power by plugging the charger into your phone.
- We kunnen *for* + ingvorm gebruiken om het doel of de functie van iets te beschrijven:
It's a clever gadget for opening bottles.

after/before + participle clause (bijwoordelijke bepaling met tegenwoordig deelwoord)

UNIT 1 LESSON 2

- We kunnen het tegenwoordig deelwoord (ingvorm) gebruiken in bepalingen van tijd die beginnen met de voegwoorden *after* en *before*:
She came up with the idea after struggling to get up in the morning.
You are fully awake before turning it off.
- We kunnen ook *when*, *while* and *since* gebruiken om bepalingen van tijd met een deelwoord te beginnen.
The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.

Spelling: ingvorm

UNIT 1 LESSON 2

- Bij de meeste werkwoorden voeg je *-ing* toe:
keep – keeping walk – walking
- Bij werkwoorden die eindigen met *-e* laat je de *-e* weg en voeg je *-ing* toe:
hide – hiding make – making
Maar we veranderen niets na *be* of *-ee*:
be – being see – seeing
- Bij werkwoorden met één lettergreep die eindigen op een medeklinker na een enkele klinker wordt de laatste letter verdubbeld en *-ing* toegevoegd:
chop – chopping get – getting plug – plugging put – putting run – running swim – swimming
Andere werkwoorden:
begin – beginning travel – travelling

Verb + gerund or infinitive (Werkwoord + ingvorm of infinitief)

UNIT 1 LESSON 3

- We kunnen de ingvorm gebruiken na deze werkwoorden:
avoid enjoy go (+ activiteit) hate can't help keep like love mind risk can't stand start stop suggest
I didn't exactly enjoy having acupuncture.
Acupuncture keeps growing in popularity.
Acupuncture stopped the woman feeling pain.
- We kunnen het infinitief gebruiken na deze werkwoorden:
agree appear ask choose continue dare decide expect hope learn manage prepare pretend promise refuse seem want
When people expect to get better, they often do.
I pretended to be calm.
- Sommige werkwoorden kunnen gevolgd worden door óf de ingvorm óf het infinitief.
- *try* + ingvorm = iets doen om te zien wat er gebeurt:
Patients who tried having acupuncture had fewer headaches.
try + infinitief = iets moeilijk proberen:
He tried to stop smoking last year.
- *remember/forget* + ingvorm verwijst naar een handeling in het verleden:
I remember going to the doctor.
I'll never forget meeting Nelson Mandela.
remember/forget + infinitief verwijst naar een noodzakelijke handeling – iets dat moet gebeuren – en kijkt naar de toekomst:
He didn't remember to take it every day.
We mustn't forget to lock the door.

- *stop* wordt meestal gevolgd door de *ing*-vorm, maar het kan ook gevolgd worden door een infinitief dat het doel uitdrukt:

The walkers stopped (walking) to have a rest.

Present perfect continuous (Duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd)

UNIT 2 LESSON 1

- We kunnen de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd met *for* en *since* gebruiken om te praten over een voortdurende of herhaalde handeling die in het verleden begonnen is en tot nu voortduurt.:
Since 1992 I've been making a series of drawings and prints of birds.
For many years, Chris Ofili has been using elephant dung in his paintings.
How long has Andy Goldsworthy been working with natural materials?
- We kunnen deze tijd ook gebruiken om te praten over recentelijk voltooide voortdurende handelingen die in de tegenwoordige tijd gevolgen hebben:
I can tell she's been crying. (Her eyes are red.)
- We vormen de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd met *have/has been* + tegenwoordig deelwoord.
- Zie ook Unit 1 Lesson 1 en Unit 2 Lesson 2.

Present perfect simple and continuous (Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd en de duratieve vorm (van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd))

UNIT 2 LESSON 2

- We kunnen de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te praten over een onlangs voltooide handeling of serie handelingen:
Some of the work has been quite badly paid.
I've only had two jobs so far.
- We kunnen de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te praten over een recente handeling of een herhaalde serie handelingen die tot nu voortduren. De activiteit kan nog steeds bezig zijn en is vaak tijdelijk:
I've been working on the new Bond movie.
I've been calling the agencies every morning.
They've been trying to get the lighting right.
- We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd om de aandacht te richten op *how much/many*:
How much work have you had this year?
I've had plenty of offers.
- We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd om de aandacht te richten op *how long*:
My phone has been ringing all week.
- Zie ook Unit 1 Lesson 1 en Unit 2 Lesson 1.

Past perfect simple and continuous (Voltooid verleden tijd en duratieve vorm van de voltooid verleden tijd)

UNIT 2 LESSON 3

Voltooid verleden tijd Onvoltooid verleden tijd
v v NOW

Duratieve vorm van de voltooid verleden tijd --->

- We gebruiken de voltooid verleden tijd om de eerdere van twee in het verleden gebeurde gebeurtenissen te beschrijven, om de volgorde van twee gebeurtenissen duidelijker te maken. We gebruiken de voltooid verleden tijd voor de meest recente gebeurtenis:
Before I was 11 I had been to eight different schools.
It was much harder than I'd expected.
TV hadn't reached Australia yet.
I had never known comics before.
- Als de volgorde van gebeurtenissen duidelijk is hoeven we de voltooid verleden tijd niet te gebruiken voor de eerdere gebeurtenis:
Pullman started writing his first novel the day after he (had) finished his final exams.
Maar vergelijk deze zinnen:
The train left when I reached the station.
(Ik zag de trein.)
The train had left when I reached the station.
(Ik heb de trein niet gezien.)
- We gebruiken de voltooid verleden tijd om te praten over een voortdurende of herhaalde eerdere handeling:
I'd been reading books for a long time.
Before he became a full time writer, Pullman had been teaching for many years.
- We vormen de voltooid verleden tijd met *had* + voltooid deelwoord.
- We vormen de duratieve vorm van de voltooid verleden tijd met *had been* + tegenwoordig deelwoord.
- Zie ook Unit 1 Lesson 1.

Comparison of adverbs (Vergelijking van bijwoorden)

UNIT 3 LESSON 1

- Bijwoorden die eindigen met *-ly* krijgen *more/most*:
Lightning travels more slowly than light.
Where does the Earth rotate most quickly?
- Voor bijwoorden met dezelfde vorm als bijvoeglijke naamwoorden voeg je *-er/-est* toe:
fast faster (the) fastest
hard harder (the) hardest
high higher (the) highest
late later (the) latest

long longer (the) longest

Which travels faster?

Which began later: life on land or in the sea?

Russian astronauts have been in space longest.

- Onregelmatige vormen:

well better (the) best

badly worse (the) worst

far further (the) furthest

- We gebruiken vaak *the* voor overtreffende bijwoorden als we vergelijkingen maken met andere dingen:

Of all the planets, Jupiter rotates the most quickly.

MAAR *The Earth rotates most quickly at the Equator.*

(De aarde wordt niet met iets anders vergeleken.)

Adverbs of degree (Bijwoorden van gradati)

UNIT 3 LESSON 1

- Deze bijwoorden worden gevolgd door een ander bijwoord of een bijvoeglijk naamwoord:

quite really extremely incredibly very

The universe has been expanding extremely rapidly.

Lightning also travels really quickly.

Our universe is incredibly large.

Position and order of adverbial phrases (Positie en volgorde van bijwoordelijke bepalingen)

UNIT 3 LESSON 1

- Bijwoordelijke bepalingen volgen meestal het werkwoord in deze volgorde:

Manier[arrow]Plaats[arrow]Tijd [kleurcode zoals in de les]

Life began suddenly in the sea after that.

Apes started to walk on two feet millions of years ago.

The Earth rotates most quickly at the Equator.

Making exclamations (Exclamaties maken)

UNIT 3 LESSON 2

- We kunnen *What (a/an) + (bijvoeglijk naamwoord) + zelfstandig naamwoord* gebruiken om verrassing uit te drukken en exclamaties te maken:

What fun!

What a discovery!

What a fantastic sight!

- We kunnen ook *so + (bijvoeglijk naamwoord/bijwoord)* en *such(a/an) + (bijvoeglijk naamwoord) + zelfstandig naamwoord* gebruiken om exclamaties te maken:

It's so unexpected!

The three of us are having such an amazing time.

(Result clauses): (Bijwoordelijke bepalingen van gevolg: *so/such ... that*)

UNIT 3 LESSON 2

- We kunnen deze structuren gebruiken om gevolg of resultaat uit te drukken:

so + (bijvoeglijk naamwoord/bijwoord) + that

It was so deep that they didn't expect to see any life.

such(a/an) + (bijvoeglijke naamwoord) + zelfstandig naamwoord + that

It's been such an exciting dive that I haven't noticed the time.

- We laten *that* vaak weg, vooral in gesproken Engels:

It was so dark (that) I couldn't see anything.

Order of adjectives (Volgorde van bijvoeglijke naamwoorden)

UNIT 3 LESSON 2

- Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden gaan meestal aan het zelfstandig naamwoord vooraf in deze volgorde:

Mening[arrow]Omvang[arrow]Leeftijd[arrow]Vorm[arrow]Kleur[arrow]Oorsprong [kleurcode zoals in les]

I've just seen a beautiful small flat blue fish.

We're diving in a comfortable, spacious, modern Russian submersible.

The future (De toekomst)

UNIT 3 LESSON 3 AND UNIT 4 LESSON 1

- We gebruiken toekomstige tijd (*will/won't*) om informatie te geven over toekomstige gebeurtenissen en om voorspellingen te doen:

Every passenger will have a spectacular view.

I'm sure the cost of space flights will come down.

It won't be cheap.

Will the dream ever become reality?

- We gebruiken tegenwoordige tijd om te praten over schema's en roosters:

The tour starts at 9.45am.

- We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd om te praten over afspraken in de toekomst die vast staan:

I'm visiting the Kennedy Space Center tomorrow.

- We gebruiken *going to* om te praten over plannen en intenties:

Branson is going to travel on the first flight.

I'm going to book a ticket!

- We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de toekomstige tijd om te praten over gebeurtenissen die aan de gang zullen zijn op een bepaald moment in de toekomst:

In 2020 ...

They'll be working longer.

Doctors won't be treating diseases any longer.

Will we all be living longer?

We kunnen ook de duratieve vorm van de toekomstige tijd gebruiken om te praten over toekomstige afspraken:

I'll be seeing Jenny later, so I can give her your message.

- We gebruiken de voltooid toekomstige tijd om te praten over iets dat wel of niet voltooid zal zijn op een bepaald moment in de toekomst:

Scientists will have invented earrings which take our pulses.

We won't have got rid of cars.

Will we have created a bright new future?

- Zie ook Unit 4 Lesson 2.

First conditional (Voorwaardelijke zinnen)

UNIT 4 LESSON 2

- We gebruiken voorwaardelijke zinnen om te praten over de mogelijke toekomst als we het hebben over de gevolgen van handelingen of gebeurtenissen. Voorwaardelijke zinnen hebben deze structuur:

If/Unless + tegenwoordige tijd, toekomstige tijd

If we don't travel so far, we'll reduce carbon emissions.

Unless we take action now, we won't reduce the impact ...

- De voorwaardelijke bijzin kan na de hoofdzin komen:

It will be OK for me to fly if I plant enough trees.

The situation won't improve unless we all work together.

- *unless = if not*

Future time clauses (Bijzinnen met toekomstige tijd)

UNIT 4 LESSON 2

- *When/As soon as/Until + tegenwoordige tijd, toekomstige tijd*

In the future when we fly, we'll pay a compulsory carbon tax.

As soon as carbon emissions decrease, air pollution will decrease.

- De bijzin met de toekomstige tijd kan na de hoofdzin komen:

We won't halt global warming until we stop flying.

- *as soon as = immediately after something happens*

until = up to the time when something happens

Second conditional (Hypothetische voorwaardelijke zinnen)

UNIT 4 LESSON 3

- We gebruiken hypothetische voorwaardelijke zinnen om te praten over fictieve tegenwoordige of onwaarschijnlijke toekomstige situaties. Hypothetische voorwaardelijke zinnen hebben deze structuur:

If + onvoltooid verleden tijd, would(n't) ...

If I had enough time, I'd travel overland.

If I were in Nepal for a short time, I wouldn't leave Kathmandu.

If you could choose, where would you stay?

- In de voorwaardelijke bijzin kunnen we of *were* of *was* gebruiken na *I/he/she/it*: *was* is informeel:

If I was in Nepal for a short time, I wouldn't leave Kathmandu.

- We kunnen *If I were you, I'd/I wouldn't ...* gebruiken om advies en waarschuwingen te geven:

If I were you, I'd stay in a guesthouse.

- De voorwaardelijke bijzin kan na de hoofdzin komen:

I'd stay in a guesthouse if I were you.

(wish/if only)

UNIT 4 LESSON 3 EN UNIT 5 LESSON 1

- We kunnen *if only* of *wish + onvoltooid verleden tijd* gebruiken om een hoop of wens uit te drukken dat iets in de tegenwoordige tijd anders is:

I wish I could take all my friends!

He wishes he had more time.

If only people were like that in London.

I wish I were/was in Kathmandu.

- We kunnen *if only* of *wish + voltooid verleden tijd* gebruiken om spijt uit te drukken over het verleden:

I wish I had succeeded.

Some people still wish he had got away with it.

If only they hadn't caught me!

Third conditional (Tegenfeitelijke voorwaardelijke zinnen)

UNIT 5 LESSON 1

- We gebruiken tegenfeitelijke voorwaardelijke zinnen om te praten over onwerkelijke of fictieve gebeurtenissen in het verleden. Tegenfeitelijke voorwaardelijke zinnen hebben deze structuur:

If + voltooid verleden tijd, would(n't) have ...

If the plot had succeeded, the king would have died.

If the gunpowder had exploded, he wouldn't have survived.

- De voorwaardelijke bijzin kan na de hoofdzin komen:
What would have happened if the gunpowder had exploded?

must, have to en need to
don't have to, don't need to en needn't

UNIT 5 LESSON 2

- We gebruiken *must, have to* en *need to* om tegenwoordige en toekomstige verplichting uit te drukken:
You must/You have to = Het is verplicht.
You need to = Het is noodzakelijk.
Why must Jo be very careful?
You have to watch their swim patterns.
The team needs to clean the tank walls regularly.
- We gebruiken *mustn't* om te zeggen dat iets niet toegestaan of verkeerd is:
She mustn't use a very hot hairdryer.
- De verleden tijd van zowel *must* als *have to* is *had to*:
I had to tell myself to stay calm.
- De verleden tijd van *need to* is *needed to*:
We needed to be careful.
- We gebruiken *don't have to, don't need to* en *needn't* om een gebrek aan verplichting uit te drukken:
Why doesn't Mark have to heat the oil himself?
You don't need to worry about me.
You needn't worry about me.
De verleden tijdsvormen zijn *didn't have to* en *didn't need to*.
- *needn't* (= *don't need to*) is een modaal hulpwerkwoord. We kunnen *need* niet gebruiken als een modaal hulpwerkwoord in bevestigende uitspraken; in plaats daarvan gebruiken we *need to*. Merk op dat *need* ook een hoofdwerkwoord met een lijdend voorwerp kan zijn:
The elaborate hairstyles need work.
- Zie ook Unit 8 Lesson 2.

must have en can't have
could/may/might have

UNIT 5 LESSON 3

- We gebruiken *must have* en *can't have* + voltooid deelwoord om gevolgtrekkingen uit het verleden te maken. We gebruiken *must have* als we zeker weten dat iets gebeurd is:
The plane must have run out of fuel.
We gebruiken *can't have* als we zeker weten dat iets niet gebeurd is:
It can't have blown up in mid-air.
- We gebruiken *could/may/might have* + voltooid deelwoord om te speculeren over het verleden en te praten over wat er mogelijk is gebeurd:

What could have happened to them?
They could have ended up on a desert island.
Earhart and Noonan may have been US spies.
Aliens might have abducted them. (Less likely)

Reported speech (Indirecte rede)

UNIT 6 LESSONS 1 AND 2

- **Indirecte rede met verscheidene rapporterende werkwoorden**
- Werkwoord + infinitief:
agree ask hope offer promise refuse
They agreed to let me go.
I promised to send loads of emails.
- Werkwoord + lijdend voorwerp + infinitief:
advise ask invite promise tell warn
She invited me to go with her.
Dad told me to keep in touch.
- Werkwoord + (that) bijzin:
agree explain complain hope point out promise reply say suggest warn
Mum pointed out that I didn't like Indian food.
You complained it was too spicy.
Werkwoord + lijdend voorwerp + (that) bijzin
- *promise remind tell warn*:
Mum reminded me that I had to have injections.
- *suggest* + -ing:
Mum suggested inviting Nisha and her parents for supper.
- **Reported questions (Indirecte vragen)**
Indirecte Yes/No vragen: we gebruiken *if* voor de indirecte vraag.
Indirecte Wh- vragen: we gebruiken het vraagwoord voor de indirecte vraag.
'Is everything all right?'
→ *She asked if everything was all right.*
'Can I get you anything else?'
→ *She wanted to know if she could get him anything else.*
'Would you like some ketchup?'
→ *She wondered if he would like some ketchup.*
'What do you want to drink?'
→ *She asked what he wanted to drink.*
In indirecte vraagzinnen is de onderwerp-werkwoord volgorde hetzelfde als in uitspraken. We gebruiken geen vraagteken na indirecte vraagzinnen.
- In indirecte rede veranderen werkwoorden die in de tegenwoordige tijd staan meestal in de verleden tijd en werkwoorden die in de verleden tijd staan meestal in de voltooid verleden tijd:

Directe rede

Tegenwoordige tijd	->	Onvoltooid verleden tijd
Duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd	->	Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd
Onvoltooid verleden tijd	->	Voltooid verleden tijd
Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd	->	Voltooid verleden tijd
<i>am/is/are going to</i>	->	<i>was/were going to</i>
<i>must</i>	->	<i>had to</i>
<i>can</i>	->	<i>could</i>
<i>will</i>	->	<i>would</i>

Let op: Modale werkwoorden *could, should, would, might* veranderen niet.

- Bepalingen van tijd en ander verwijswaarden veranderen meestal ook in indirecte rede:

<i>today</i>	->	<i>that day</i>
<i>tonight</i>	->	<i>that night</i>
<i>tomorrow</i>	->	<i>the next/following day</i>
<i>yesterday</i>	->	<i>the day before</i>
<i>now</i>	->	<i>then</i>
<i>here</i>	->	<i>there</i>
<i>this</i>	->	<i>that/the</i>

get/have something done

UNIT 6 LESSON 3

- We gebruiken *get/have something done* wanneer we iemand vragen om iets te doen of iets te regelen zodat iemand iets voor ons doet:

It makes sense to get your eyes tested.

You have your car serviced before you go.

It's time (that) + past simple (onvoltooid verleden tijd)

UNIT 6 LESSON 3

- We gebruiken *It's time (that) + onvoltooid verleden tijd* om te zeggen dat iets **nu** moet gebeuren. We gebruiken deze constructie vaak om gedrag te bekritisieren:

It's time the British woke up to reality.

It's time that people realised that their behaviour abroad is important.

The passive (Passieve zinnen)

UNIT 7 LESSONS 1 AND 2

- We vormen verschillende passieve zinnen met de juiste vervoeging van *be* + voltooid deelwoord:

Onvoltooid verleden tijd: *The elephant was named Jumbo.*

Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd: *I have been given the sack.*

Tegenwoordige tijd: *The shuttlecock is kept up in the air.*

Duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd: *New expressions are being added all the time.*

Toekomstige tijd: *You will be shown the ropes.*

- We vormen het passieve infinitief met *to be* + voltooid deelwoord:
Many people think that Franklin deserves to be awarded a Nobel Prize.
She is beginning to be recognised as a brilliant scientist.
- Na modale werkwoorden gebruiken we het infinitief zonder *to*:
The picture could be used to work out the structure of DNA.
Women couldn't be served in the same dining room.
Nobel Prizes may only be given to the living.
Her life shouldn't be seen as a failure.
- We gebruiken een passieve zin om aandacht te richten op de handeling in plaats van het onderwerp (de persoon of het ding dat de handeling doet). Wanneer we naar het onderwerp willen verwijzen gebruiken we *by* + zelfstandig naamwoord:
Now 'wicked' is being used by young people as slang for 'very good'.

either ... or en both ... and

UNIT 7 LESSON 2

- We kunnen *either ... or* gebruiken, in de betekenis van *het één of het ander*, om te praten over twee alternatieve mogelijkheden:
Either Franklin or Crick and Watson could have been the first.
- We kunnen *both ... and* gebruiken, in de betekenis van *allebei samen*, om iets te benadrukken:
Both Crick and Watson clearly benefited from Franklin's work.

Phrasal verbs (Vaste verbindingen)

UNIT 7 LESSON 3

- Vaste verbindingen komen veel voor in het Engels en er zijn drie hoofdstructuren:
- Werkwoord + bijwoord zonder lijdend voorwerp:
The pace of life in Africa is speeding up. [kleurcode zoals in de les]
It is likely to go on for many years.
Soms is de betekenis van een vaste verbinding duidelijk, bijvoorbeeld *speed up*, maar vaste verbindingen zijn idiomatisch en hun betekenis is lang niet altijd duidelijk.

- **Werkwoord + bijwoord met een lijdend voorwerp:**
Het zelfstandig naamwoord als lijdend voorwerp kan voor of na het bijwoord komen:
They have put up tall towers.
OF *They have put tall towers up.*
Een voornaamwoord als lijdend voorwerp **moet** tussen het werkwoord en het bijwoord staan:
They have put them up.
- **Werkwoord + voorzetsel met lijdend voorwerp:**
Zelfstandig naamwoord en voornaamwoord als lijdend voorwerp komen aan het eind van de zin:
People climb up a ladder.
People climb up it.
- Woorden als *up* en *on* kunnen zowel bijwoorden als voorzetsels zijn. Ze worden meestal benadrukt als bijwoord maar niet als voorzetsel.
- We gebruiken vaste verbindingen vaak in plaats van werkwoorden met één woord:
It is likely to go on for many years. (= continue)
They have found out how to solve this problem. (= discovered)
- Vaste verbindingen hebben vaak een aantal verschillende betekenissen:
I need to turn up my jeans. (= verkorten)
He turned up with a couple of friends. (= aankomen)
Could you turn up the heating? (= de temperatuur verhogen)

could(n't), was(n't) able to, managed to ()

UNIT 8 LESSON 1

- We kunnen *could/couldn't* en *was/wasn't able to* gebruiken om te praten over een vermogen in het verleden.
could en *couldn't*:
JK Rowling moved to Edinburgh so that she could be near her sister.
Einstein couldn't read until he was seven.
was/wasn't able to:
Though Beethoven wasn't able to hear, he was able to listen.
Einstein wasn't able to get a job at a Swiss university.
- **MAAR** we gebruiken *could* niet bevestigend om te praten over het bereiken van iets op een bepaalde gelegenheid. In plaats daarvan gebruiken we *was able to* of *managed to*:
He was able to educate himself in prison.
NIET ~~*He could educate himself in prison.*~~
Einstein managed to get a place at SIT.
NIET ~~*He could get a place at SIT.*~~
- Zie ook Unit 5 Lesson 2 en Unit 8 Lesson 2.

in order to and so that

UNIT 8 LESSON 1

- We kunnen *in order to* en *so that* gebruiken om een doel uit te drukken.
- We kunnen beide vormen gebruiken als het onderwerp hetzelfde is:
She wrote in cafés in order to escape from her flat.
= *She wrote in cafés so that she could escape from her flat.*
- Als het onderwerp verschillend is gebruiken we *so that*:
He started performing with bands so that his poems could reach people who didn't read books.
- We laten *that* vaak weg, zeker in gesproken Engels:
She moved to Edinburgh so (that) she could be near her sister.

Modal expressions in the past and future (Modale uitdrukkingen in het verleden en de toekomst)

UNIT 8 LESSON 2

- Modale uitdrukkingen voor verplichting, vermogen en noodzakelijkheid in het verleden:
had to, didn't have to, was(n't) able to, were(n't) able to, needed to/didn't need to, needn't have:
You had to pay to go to them.
Children didn't have to go to school at all.
Many poor families weren't able to pay.
Girls didn't need to go to school.
She needn't have worried.
didn't need to verwijst naar iets dat niet gedaan is omdat het niet nodig was.
needn't have verwijst naar iets dat gedaan is maar niet nodig was.
- Modale uitdrukkingen voor verplichting, vermogen en noodzakelijkheid in de toekomst:
will/won't have to, will/won't be able to, will/won't need to:
Students won't have to wait until they get home.
Students will be able choose what to wear.
Students won't need to queue.
- Zie ook Unit 5 Lesson 2 end Unit 8 Lesson 1.

make en let

UNIT 8 LESSON 3

- **Actief:** *make* en *let* worden beide gevolgd door lijdend voorwerp + infinitief zonder *to*:
I play some chords, which make me think of a time in my life.
The guy who runs it let me do one song.
- **Passief:** *make* wordt gevolgd door lijdend voorwerp + infinitief met *to*:
I was made to understand how hard I had to work.
Het werkwoord *let* heeft geen passieve vorm. In plaats daarvan gebruiken we *allowed to*:
I was then allowed to do my first 30-minute set.

Linking words (Voegwoorden)

- We gebruiken deze voegwoorden om bepalingen van tijd waarin het tegenwoordig deelwoord staat te beginnen:
after before when while since
She came up with the idea after struggling to get up in the morning.
You are fully awake before turning it off.
The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.
- **unless** betekent *als dat niet gebeurt*:
The situation won't improve unless we all work together.
- **as soon as** betekent *onmiddellijk nadat iets gebeurt*:
As soon as carbon emissions decrease, air pollution will decrease.
- **until** betekent *tot het moment dat iets gebeurt*:
Fry the minced beef until it is brown.
- We gebruiken deze uitdrukkingen om reden of oorzaak uit te drukken:
as a result of ... because (of) ... thanks to ...
- We gebruiken deze woorden en uitdrukkingen om gevolg of resultaat uit te drukken:
as a result consequently so so ... that such ... that therefore
- We gebruiken **in order to** en **so that** om een doel uit te drukken:
She wrote in cafés in order to escape from her flat.
He started performing with bands so that his poems could reach people who didn't read books.
- We gebruiken deze woorden en uitdrukkingen om informatie toe te voegen:
also in addition what is more
in addition en *what is more* komen aan het begin van een zin.
- We gebruiken deze uitdrukkingen om voorbeelden te geven:
for example for instance such as
such as kan niet aan het begin van een zin staan.
- We gebruiken **whereas** en **while** om twee feiten of ideeën te contrasteren:
Maribel got £600 a month, whereas a top male player got £60,000.
The women's team reached the quarter-finals, while the men's team were knocked out in the first round.
- **either ... or** betekent *de één of de ander*:
Either Franklin or Crick and Watson could have been the first.
- **neither ... nor** betekent *noch de een noch de ander*:
You've studied neither geography nor history!
- **both ... and** betekent *allebei samen*:
Both Crick and Watson clearly benefited from Franklin's work.
- We kunnen **not only ... but also** gebruiken in plaats van **and** en om iets te benadrukken:
These killers are not only European languages but also Asian ones.
- We gebruiken **which, who** en **whose** om uitbreidende betrekkelijke bijzinnen te beginnen die ons meer informatie over een zelfstandig naamwoord geven:

*Take the case of Romansch, which is spoken in Switzerland.
Sir Richard Branson, who is the Virgin boss, is going to travel on the first flight.*

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