

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

Reader

Exam Class Edition



2018-2019

GRAMMAR NOTES

verb
adverb
noun
pronoun
adjective
vowel
consonant

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GRAMMAR NOTES

Maria College MAVO

~ verb:
(het werkwoord)

- ➔ regular (*regelmatig*): jump – jumped - jumped
 - ➔ irregular (*onregelmatig*): go – went - gone
- N.B. leer de onregelmatige werkwoorden uit je hoofd!!!

~ infinitive:
(het hele werkwoord)

to go, to jump, etc...

~ gerund:

~ present participle:

The gerund is : verb –form [verb + ing] used as a noun.

The gerund has the same form as the **present participle**

The gerund is used:

1. after prepositions (He left without **paying**).
2. after 'worth – there is no – it's no use' (It's worth **reading**).
3. after verbs indicating a feeling (I love **singing**).

~ tense:
(-tijd)

Er zijn **drie** hoofdtijden: the past – the present – the future.

THE PAST

~past simple:

The **past simple** is used:

1. when an action took place in the past but there is no connection to the present: Last year I **went** to the USA.
Very often you will see words like: 'yesterday – a week ago – last year – etc...'.
2. to state a fact: I **heard** a funny sound.
3. when you think of the past: I **saw** him (an hour ago).

~ negative:
(ontkennend / negatief)

You use '**to do**' to make a sentence negative.

e.g. Yesterday he went to school. – Yesterday he **didn't** go to school.

~ question:
(vraag)

You use '**to do**' to make a question.

e.g. She saw a ghost. – **Did** she see a ghost?

~ past continuous:

to be + -ing: I was walking. We were working

The **past continuous** is used:

1. to indicate that an action was going on at a certain moment in the past (During the party he was talking to her);

~ past perfect:

to have + past participle: I had been there before.

(to have + voltooid deelwoord)

The perfect is used:

1. to indicate the first action that happened before the second action in the past.
e.g. I called the police (second action) because the thieves **had stolen** my car (first action).
2. in sentences with words like '**before, after**'.

THE PRESENT

~present simple:

The **present simple** is used:

1. to indicate a habit (*gewoonte*): he **walks** 10 miles every day.
2. things in general: Flowers **attract** bees.
3. to state a fact.: The sun **rises** in the east.

~ negative:

(ontkennend / negatief)

You use '**to do**' to make a sentence negative.

e.g. I go. – I **don't** go.

~ question:

(vraag)

You use '**to do**' to make a question.

e.g. He goes home. – **Does** he go home?

~ present continuous:

(de bedrijvende vorm)

to be + -ing: I **am walking**.

It is used :

1. to indicate that an action is going on **nów** (he **is talking**);
2. to indicate a definite arrangement in near the future (I **am going** to Miami tomorrow).

~present perfect:

(de voltooide tijd)

to have + past participle: I **have been** there for two hours.

(to have + voltooid deelwoord)

You use the perfect

1. in sentences with words like '**yet, since, for, now, ...**'
which **indicate a connection to the present**.
2. you think of the result **nów**: (Anyone who **has seen** what's left after a big fire knows...)

THE FUTURE

~past future:

would + hele werkwoord

e.g. I **would like** to help you.

~simple future:

will + hele werkwoord

e.g. I **will send** you the information when I get it.



~ the passive (voice):

(de lijdende vorm)

to be + past participle: The dog **is beaten**.

(to be + voltooid deelwoord)

Het onderwerp van de zin is **niet** actief. Vaak kun je erachter zetten

'**by ...**' (I **was seen by** the principal.)

(Zie blz 15 voor meer informatie!)

~ imperative:

(gebiedende wijs)

Walk! Sit! Go! (ze geven een **gebod** aan) = The verb without 'to'.

~ auxiliaries:

(hulpwerkwoorden)

can, may, must, ought to, used to, shall, will, need, have, be, do.

(een hulpwerkwoord wordt altijd gebruikt samen met een ander werkwoord).

~ noun:
(zelfstandig naamwoord)

table, chair, girl, boy, etc... (namen van mensen, dieren of dingen)

singular (enkelvoud)		plural (meervoud)
regular forms:	boy	- boys
	glass	- glasses

irregular forms:	foot	- feet
	child	- children

(Zie blz 16 e.v. voor meer informatie! **Leer ze uit je hoofd!!**)

~ article:
(het lidwoord)

1. the **definite article:** the
2. the **indefinite article:** a / an

~ adjective:
(bijvoeglijk naamwoord)

It says something about nouns/ pronouns: an old woman
she is old

It is used:

- before the noun: a rich man
 - after the noun/ pronoun: the man/ he is rich
- (Zie blz 21 voor meer informatie! **Leer ze uit je hoofd!!**)

~ degrees of comparison:
(trappen van vergelijking)

	comparative	superlative
regular:	- er	- est
	fast	- faster
	nice	- nicer
	big	- bigger
	pretty	- prettier
		- fastest
		- nicest
		- biggest
		- prettiest



Note: woorden met 2 of meer lettergrepen krijgen **more** and **most**!

famous - **more** famous - **most** famous

irregular:	good	- better	- best
	bad	- worse	- worst
	much	- more	- most
	little	- less	- least

(Zie blz 29 voor meer informatie! **Leer ze uit je hoofd!!**)

~ adverb:
(het bijwoord)

These words usually say something about a verb and usually end in -ly. (remark: they can also say something about adjectives or other words except nouns!)

Example: I was driving very **slowly**.

<u>adjective</u>		<u>adverb</u>
great	-	greatly
happy	-	happily
easy	-	easily
usual	-	usually
		etc.

Note:

1. The adverb of **good** is **well**.
2. Some adverbs have the same forms as adjectives:
a **late** train - he arrived **late**

a fast car	-	he drove fast
a low bridge	-	he bowed low
a hard ball	-	he worked hard
an early hour	-	he got up early

Plaats van bijwoorden:

1. Vóór het woord waar het iets van zegt: *He is **incredibly** fit.*
2. Vóór het hoofdwerkwoord: *You have **probably** heard it all before.*
3. Na een vorm van 'be': *That is **usually** much later.*
4. Vóór- of áchteraan de zin: ***Unfortunately** I missed the bus.*

*Have you spoken to him **yet**?*

~ numerals: (telwoorden)

We have two kinds of numerals:

1. **Cardinal numerals** (Cardinals) (hoofdtelwoorden)

'one – two – three – four – five – six – seven – eight – etc...'

Let op!: getallen zoals 'twenty-one' en hoger krijgen altijd een streepje!!!

Let ook op: honderd = 'a hundred' or 'one hundred'.



2. **Ordinal numerals** (Numerals) (rangtelwoorden)

'first – second – third – fourth – fifth – sixth – seventh – eight – ninth – tenth, etc...'

~ conjunctions: (voegwoorden)

Conjunctions connect sentences. They are:

and – but – because – if – when – while – either – neither – both – so – as – since – or.

~ prepositions: (voorzetsels)

These words indicate a position (geven een positie / plaats aan)

e.g. in – into – off – from – between – among – below – under – in front of – during – before – on – up – etc...

~ question tags:

1. Je herhaalt het hulpwerkwoord:

You **are** (+) coming, **aren't** (-) you?

There **is** (+) bath, **isn't** (-) there?

He **can** (+) swim, **can't** (-) he? etc...

There **won't** (-) be any trouble, **will** (+) there?

You **haven't** (-) met her yet, **have** (+) you? etc...

2. Als er geen hulpwerkwoord staat dan gebruik je 'to do':

Nobody **phoned** (-) while I was out, **did** (+) they?

The pubs **close** (+) at half past three, **don't** (-) they?

3. Uitzonderingen:

Let's have a party, **shall we**?

Give me a hand, **will you**?



~ possessive:
(de genitief = bezit)

The possessive is sometimes called **genitive**.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---|
| 1. bij enkelvoud: | 's | John's mother |
| 2. bij meervoud: | ' | My parents' car |
| 3. je bedoelt: de winkel: | 's | I was at the butcher's |
| 4. bij namen mag: | 's óf ' | Charles' book óf
Charles's [iz] book |

~ agreement:

When a part of the sentence is **plural** then the corresponding part of the sentence is also **plural**.

e.g. **They** are the **people** who have worked all their **lives**.
They had plenty of money in their **wallets**.
 (In het Nederlands niet: bijv.: Zij hadden veel geld in hun portomonnee.)

~ word order:
(word(volg)orde)

Plaats vóór Tijd!
 (We'll meet him in Amsterdam tomorrow.)



~ pronouns:
(voornaamwoorden)

(persoonlijke voornaamwoorden)

(bezittelijke voornaamwoorden)

(samengestelde persoonlijke voornaamwoorden)

personal pronouns		possessive pronouns		reflexive pronouns
als onderwerp	als voorwerp	Bijvoeglijk	zelfstandig	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its		itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Note: The 'reflexive pronouns' are sometimes also called 'compound personal pronouns'.

(aanwijzende vnw)	(betrekkelijke vnw)	(vragende vnw)	(onbepaalde vnw)
demonstrative pronouns	relative pronouns	interrogative pronouns	indefinite pronouns
this - these that - those	who - whose - (to) whom which that	who - whose - (to) whom which what	some - any each - every neither - none one either both - the two

Hier volgen nog enkele aandachtspunten:



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. than
then | bij vergelijkingen:
tijdsbepaling: | <i>He is older <u>than</u> me.</i>
<i>And <u>then</u> he went home.</i> |
| 2. there
their
they're | plaats
van hun
'they are' (ze zijn) | <i>My house is over <u>there</u>.</i>
<i>That is <u>their</u> house.</i>
<i><u>They're</u> not at home.</i> |
| 3. to
too | naar
óók / té | <i>He is going <u>to</u> school.</i>
<i>It is <u>too</u> expensive./ Are you coming <u>too</u>?</i> |
| 4. where
were
we're | waar (?)
waren (ww)
'we are' (we zijn) | <i><u>Where</u> are you?</i>
<i>Where <u>were</u> you?</i>
<i><u>We're</u> going to Miami.</i> |
| 5. of
off | van
uitdoen, ervan af | <i>He fell <u>off</u> the chair.</i> |
| 6. life
live | leven
wonen | <i>He has a good <u>life</u>.</i>
<i>I <u>live</u> in Aruba. But: He loves <u>live</u> music.</i> |
| 7. quiet
quite
quit | stil, rustig
tamelijk
ophouden | <i>It was a <u>quiet</u> night.</i>
<i>She was <u>quite</u> angry with me.</i>
<i>I tried to <u>quit</u> smoking.</i> |
| 8. shan't
won't | shall not
will not | |
| 9. synonyms
too
rich
well known | woorden met dezelfde betekenis
- also
- wealthy
- famous ...etc. | |
| 10. homonyms
three
bird | woorden die hetzelfde klinken
- tree
- birth ...etc. | |
| 11. opposites (antonyms)
dead
beautiful
happy
male
armed
rich | tegenstellingen
- alive
- ugly
- sad
- female
- unarmed
- poor ... etc. | (Zie blz 26 e.v. voor meer informatie!) |

THE PRESENT

Present Simple

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	Talk	Don't talk	Do I talk
2. You	sing	Don't sing	Do you sing
3. He/ She /It	listens	Doesn't listen	Does he/ she/ it listen
P. We / You/ They	teach	Don't teach	Do we / you/ they teach

Present Continuous

[to be + verb +ing]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	am talking	am not talking	Am I talking
2. You	are singing	are not singing	Are you singing
3. He/ She /It	is listening	is not listening	Is he/ she/ it listening
P. We / You/ They	are teaching	are not teaching	Are we / you/ they teaching

Present Perfect

[to have + voltooid deelwoord]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	have talked	have not talked	Have I talked
2. You	have sung	have not sung	Have you sung
3. He/ She /It	has listened	has not listened	Has he/ she/ it listened
P. We / You/ They	have taught	have not taught	Have we / you/ they taught

Present Perfect Continuous

[to have +been + verb + ing]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	have been talking	have not t been talking	Have I been talking
2. You	have been singing	have not been singing	Have you been singing
3. He/ She /It	has been listening	has not been listening	Has he/ she/ it been listening
P. We / You/ They	have been teaching	have not been teaching	Have we / you/ they been teaching

THE PAST

Past Simple

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	Talked	Didn't talk	Didn't I talk
2. You	sang	Didn't sing	Didn't you sing
3. He/ She /It	listened	Didn't listen	Didn't he/ she/ it listen
P. We / You/ They	taught	Didn't teach	Didn't we / you/ they teach

Past Continuous

[to be + verb +ing]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	was talking	was not talking	Was I talking
2. You	were singing	were not singing	Were you singing
3. He/ She /It	was listening	was not listening	Was he/ she/ it listening
P. We / You/ They	were teaching	were not teaching	Were we / you/ they teaching

Past Perfect

[to have + voltooid deelwoord]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	had talked	had not talked	Have I talked
2. You	had sung	had not sung	Have you sung
3. He/ She /It	had listened	had not listened	Has he/ she/ it listened
P. We / You/ They	had taught	had not taught	Have we / you/ they taught

THE FUTURE

Future Simple

[will + hele werkwoord]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	will talk	will not / won't talk	Will I talk
2. You	will sing	will not / won't sing	Will you sing
3. He/ She /It	will listen	will not / won't listen	Will he/ she/ it listen
P. We / You/ They	will teach	will not / won't teach	Will we / you/ they teach

Past Future

[would + hele werkwoord]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	would talk	would not talk	Would I talk
2. You	would sing	would not sing	Would you sing
3. He/ She /It	would listen	would not listen	Would he/ she/ it listen
P. We / You/ They	would / shall teach	would not teach	Would we / you/ they teach

Future Continuous

[will + be + verbing]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	will be talking	will be not talking	Will be I talking
2. You	will be singing	will be not singing	Will be you singing
3. He/ She /It	will be listening	will be not listening	Will be he/ she/ it listening
P. We / You/ They	will be teaching	will be not teaching	Will be we / you/ they teaching

Future Perfect

[will + have + voltooid deelwoord]

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
1. I	will have talked	will have not talked	Will have I talked
2. You	will have sung	will have not sung	Will have you sung
3. He/ She /It	will has listened	will has not listened	Will has he/ she/ it listened
P. We / You/ They	will have taught	will have not taught	Will have we / you/ they taught

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Passive: [to be + voltooid deelwoord]

	present (simple) passive	past (simple) passive	future passive
I	am seen	was seen	will be seen
You	are seen	were seen	will be seen
He / She / It	is seen	was seen	will be seen
We	are seen	were seen	will be seen
You	are seen	were seen	will be seen
They	are seen	were seen	will be seen

Nog enkele (vaak gebruikte) combinaties van bovenstaande vormen

	present continuous passive	past continuous passive
I	am being helped	was being helped
You	are being helped	were being helped
He / She / It	is being helped	was being helped
We	are being helped	were being helped
You	are being helped	were being helped
They	are being helped	were being helped

	present perfect passive	past perfect passive
I	have been seen	had been seen
You	have been seen	had been seen
He / She / It	has been seen	had been seen
We	have been seen	had been seen
You	have been seen	had been seen
they	have been seen	had been seen

	present future perfect passive	past future perfect passive
I	will have been seen	would have been seen
You	will have been seen	would have been seen
He / She / It	will have been seen	would have been seen
We	will have been seen	would have been seen
You	will have been seen	would have been seen
They	will have been seen	would have been seen



FORMING NOUNS

Verb	Suffix	Noun
Abolish	-ition	Abolition
Accept	-ance	Acceptance
Accuse	-ation	Accusation
Acquaint	-ance	Acquaintance
Act	-ivity	Activity
Act	-ing	Acting
Admit	-sion	Admission
Admit	-ance	Admittance
Adopt	-tion	Adoption
Admire	-ation	Admiration
Advertise	-ment	Advertisement
Advertise	-ing	Advertising
Advise	-ce	Advice
Appear	-ance	Appearance
Applaud	-se	Applause
Apply	-ation	Application
Approve	-al	Approval
Argue	-ment	Argument
Arrive	-al	Arrival
Ascend	-t	Ascent
Assist	-ance	Assistance
Attract	-ion	Attraction
Behave	-iour	Behaviour
Believe	-f	Belief
Betray	-al	Betrayal
Bore	-dom	Boredom
Calculate	-ation	Calculation
Cancel	-ation	Cancelation
Choose	-ice	Choice
Circulate	-ation	Circulation
Clean	-iness	Cleanliness
Clear	-ity	Clarity
Collect	-ion	Collection
Combine	-ation	Combination
Commence	-ment	Commencement
Communicate	-ation	Communication
Compare	-ison	Comparison
Compel	-sion	Compulsion
Compensate	-ation	Compensation

Forming Nouns

Verb	Suffix	Noun
Complain	-t	Complaint
Complete	-ion	Completion
Compose	-ition	Composition
Confide	-ce	Confidence
Confuse	-ion	Confusion
Conspire	-cy	Conspiracy
Construct	-tion	Construction
Converse	-ation	Conversation
Create	-ation	Creation
Create	-ity	Creativity
Create	-ure	Creature
Compete	-ition	Competition
Deceive	-t	Deceit
Decide	-sion	Decision
Declare	-ation	Declaration
Defend	-se	Defense
Defy	-ance	Defiance
Deliver	-y	Delivery
Deliver	-ance	Deliverance
Depart	-ure	Departure
Depart	-ment	Department
Depend	-ence	Dependence
Describe	-tion	Description
Destroy	-tion	Destruction
Discover	-y	Discovery
Disturb	-ance	Disturbance
Divide	-sion	Division
Discuss	-ion	Discussion
Encourage	-ment	Encouragement
Enter	-ance	Entrance
Enter	-try	Entry
Exclaim	-ation	Exclamation
Exhaust	-ion	Exhaustion
Exist	-ence	Existence
Expect	-ation	Expectation
Expel	-sion	Expulsion
Explain	-ation	Explanation
Explode	-sion	Explosion
Explore	-ation	Exploration

Forming Nouns

Verb	Suffix	Noun
Expose	-ure	Exposure
Extend	-sion	Extension
Educate	-ation	Education
Enjoy	-ment	Enjoyment
Employ	-ment	Employment
Fly	-ight	Flight
Grieve	-ance	Grievance
Govern	-ment	Government
Grow	-th	Growth
Hate	-red	Hatred
Hinder	-ance	Hindrance
Image	-ation	Imagination
Imitate	-ation	Imitation
Inform	-ation	Information
Injure	-y	Injury
Inquire	-y	Inquiry
Intend	-tion	Intention
Interfere	-ence	Interference
Introduce	-tion	Introduction
Invade	-sion	Invasion
Invent	-ion	Invention
Invite	-ation	Invitation
Improve	-ment	Improvement
Judge	-ment	Judgement
Know	-edge	Knowledge
Laugh	-er	Laughter
Lose	-s	Loss
Manage	-ment	Management
Marry	-age	Marriage
Mock	-ry	Mockery
Move	-ment	Movement
Obey	-ence	Obedience
Obstruct	-ion	Obstruction
Occupy	-ation	Occupation
Occur	-ence	Occurrence
Oppose	-ition	Opposition
Organise	-ation	Organisation
Perform	-ance	Performance
Permit	-sion	Permission

Forming Nouns

Verb	Suffix	Noun
Persuade	-sion	Persuasion
Please	-ure	Pleasure
Portray	-al	Portrayal
Postpone	-ment	Postponement
Practise	-ce	Practice
Prepare	-ation	Preparation
Press	-ure	Pressure
Prescribe	-tion	Prescription
Pretend	-ce	Pretence
Proceed	-ure	Procedure
Proclaim	-ation	Proclamation
Produce	-tion	Production
Produce	-t	Product
Pronounce	-ation	Pronunciation
Prophecy	-cy	Prophecy
Propose	-al	Proposal
Propose	-ition	Proposition
Prosecute	-tion	Prosecution
Prosper	-ity	Prosperity
Provide	-sion	Provision
Prevail	-ence	Prevalence
Publish	-ation	Publication
Punish	-ment	Punishment
Pursue	-uit	Pursuit
Qualify	-ation	Qualification
Rebel	-ion	Rebellion
Receive	-t	Receipt
Recognise	-ition	Recognition
Reduce	-tion	Reduction
Relieve	-f	Relief
Rely	-ance	Reliance
Remain	-er	Remainder
Repeat	-ition	Repetition
Revise	-ion	Revision
Reside	-ence	Residence
Resist	-ance	Resistance
Resign	-ation	Resignation
Resolve	-tion	Resolution
Resemble	-ance	Resemblance

Forming Nouns

Verb	Suffix	Noun
Revive	-al	Revival
Reveal	-tion	Revelation
Satisfy	-tion	Satisfaction
Seize	-ure	Seizure
Serve	-ice	Service
Subscribe	-tion	Subscription
Succeed	-ss	Success
Tempt	-ation	Temptation
Think	-ought	Thought
Transmit	-sion	Transmission
Try	-al	Trial

FORMING ADJECTIVES

Noun	Suffix	Adjectives
Accident	-al	Accidental
Advantage	-eous	Advantageous
Adventure	-ous	Adventurous
Affection	-ate	Affectionate
Ancestor	-al	Ancestral
Angel	-ic	Angelic
Anger	-y	Angry
Anxiety	-ious	Anxious
Athlete	-ic	Athletic
Autumn	-al	Autumnal
Awe	-some	Awesome
Awe	-ful	Awful
Ambition	-ious	Ambitious
Beauty	-ful	Beautiful
Beauty	-eous	Beauteous
Bible	-al	Biblical
Boy	-ish	Boyish
Capacity	-ious	Capacious
Caution	-ious	Cautious
Centre	-al	Central
Care	-ful	Careful
Care	-less	Careless
Charity	-able	Charitable
Child	-ish	Childish
Choir	-al	Choral
Circle	-lar	Circular
Comfort	-able	Comfortable
Cone	-cial	Conical
Confidence	-t	Confident
Confidence	-tial	Confidential
Continent	-al	Continental
Courage	-eous	Courageous
Courtesy	-eous	Courteous
Coward	-ly	Cowardly
Craft	-y	Crafty
Credit	-able	Creditable
Crime	-nal	Criminal
Custom	-ary	Customary
Danger	-ous	Dangerous

Forming Adjectives

Noun	Suffix	Adjectives
Deceit	-ful	Deceitful
Disaster	-ous	Disastrous
Earth	-y	Earthy
Earth	-ly	Earthly
Economy	-al	Economical
Effect	-ive	Effective
Energy	-ic	Energetic
Expense	-ive	Expensive
Expression	-ive	Expressive
Fable	-ous	Fabulous
Faith	-ful	Faithful
Faith	-less	Faithless
Fame	-ous	Famous
Fancy	-ful	Fanciful
Fashion	-able	Fashionable
Fault	-y	Faulty
Favour	-able	Favourable
Favour	-ite	Favourite
Fire	-ry	Fiery
Fool	-ish	Foolish
Fool	-hardy	Foolhardy
Fortune	-ate	Fortunate
Fraud	-ulent	Fraudulent
Friend	-ly	Friendly
Friend	-less	Friendless
Fright	-ful	Frightful
Fur	-y	Fury
Fury	-ious	Furious
Giant	-ic	Gigantic
Girl	-ish	Girlish
God	-ly	Godly
God	-like	Godlike
Gold	-en	Golden
Grace	-ious	Gracious
Grace	-ful	Graceful
Greed	-y	Greedy
Grief	-ance	Grievance
Haste	-y	Hasty
Health	-y	Healthy

Forming Adjectives

Noun	Suffix	Adjectives
Hero	-ic	Heroic
Humour	-ous	Humorous
Hygiene	-ic	Hygienic
Industry	-ial	Industrial
Industry	-ious	Industrious
Influence	-ial	Influential
Injury	-ious	Injurious
Labour	-ious	Laborious
Luxury	-ious	Luxurious
Marvel	-ous	Marvelous
Melody	-ious	Melodious
Mercy	-ful	Merciful
Mercy	-less	Merciless
Metal	-lic	Metallic
Method	-ical	Methodical
Miracle	-lous	Miraculous
Mischief	-ous	Mischievous
Misery	-able	Miserable
Mountain	-ious	Mountainous
Muscle	-ar	Muscular
Music	-al	Musical
Mystery	-ious	Mysterious
Nation	-al	National
Nature	-al	Natural
Noise	-y	Noisy
Noise	-less	Noiseless
Nonsense	-ical	Nonsensical
Occasion	-al	Occasional
Ocean	-ic	Oceanic
Ornament	-al	Ornamental
Peril	-ous	Perilous
Person	-al	Personal
Picture	-que	Picturesque
Pirate	-ical	Piratical
Pleasure	-able	Pleasurable
Pleasure	-ant	Pleasant
Poet	-ic	Poetic
Poison	-ous	Poisonous
Rebellion	-ous	Rebellious

Forming Adjectives

Noun	Suffix	Adjectives
Region	-al	Regional
Response	-ible	Responsible
Response	-ive	Responsive
Saint	-ly	Saintly
School	-astic	Scholastic
School	-ary	Scholarly
Sense	-ible	Sensible
Sense	-less	Senseless
Service	-able	Serviceable
Shower	-y	Showery
Skill	-ful	Skillful
Space	-ious	Spacious
Star	-ry	Starry
Suspicion	-ious	Suspicious
Sympathy	-ic	Sympathetic
Science	-ific	Scientific
Terror	-ible	Terrible
Terror	-stricken	Terror-stricken
Triangle	-lar	Triangular
Tribe	-al	Tribal
Universe	-al	Universal
Value	-able	Valuable
Victory	-ious	Victorious
Vigour	-ous	Vigorous
Volcano	-ic	Volcanic
Water	-y	Watery
Wit	-ty	Witty
Winter	-y	Wintry
Whole	-some	Wholesome
Wood	-en	Wooden
Wool	-en	Woolen
Wretch	-ed	Wretched

PROPER ADJECTIVES

Proper Noun	Proper Adjective	Proper Noun	Proper Adjective
Africa	African	Norway	Norwegian
Aruba	Aruban	Pakistan	Pakistani
Australia	Australian	Paris	Parisian
Austria	Austrian	Poland	Polish
Barbados	Barbadian	Portugal	Portuguese
Belgium	Belgian	Russia	Russian
Belize	Belizean	Scotland	Scottish
Brazil	Brazilian	Spain	Spanish
Britain	British	St. Kitts	Kittitian
Canada	Canadian	St. Lucia	St. Lucian
China	Chinese	St. Vincent	Vincentian
California	Californian	Sweden	Swedish
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakian	Switzerland	Swiss
Denmark	Danish	The Netherlands	Dutch
Egypt	Egyptian	Tibet	Tibetan
Europe	European	Trinidad	Trinidadian
England	English	Turkey	Turkish
France	French	Venice	Venetian
Germany	German	Vienna	Viennese
Greece	Greek	Wales	Welsh
Grenada	Grenadian	Peru	Peruvian
Guyana	Guyanese		
Iceland	Icelandic		
India	Indian		
Iraq	Iraqi		
Ireland	Irish		
Israel	Israeli		
Italy	Italian		
Jamaica	Jamaican		
Japan	Japanese		
Malta	Maltese		
Mexico	Mexican		

OPPOSITES

Absent	Present	Empty	Full
Accept	Refuse	Enemy	Friend
Admit	Deny	Entrance	Exit
Advance	Retreat	Exterior	Interior
Ancient	Modern	Failure	Success
Arrival	Departure	False	True
Artificial	Genuine	Famine	Glut
Assemble	Disperse	Folly	Wisdom
Attack	Defend	Foolish	Wise
Backwards	Forwards	Forbid	Permit
Beautiful	Ugly	Found	Lost
Bent	Straight	Fresh	Stale
Bitter	Sweet	Future	Past
Better	Worse	Generous	Selfish
Bless	Curse	Guilty	Innocent
Blunt	Sharp	Hatred	Love
Bold	Timid	Heavy	Light
Bravery	Cowardice	Help	Hinder
Bright	Dull	Hollow	Solid
Broad	Narrow	Humble	Proud
Build	Demolish	Hurry	Loiter
Captivity	Freedom	Ignorance	Knowledge
Capture	Release	Inferior	Superior
Cautious	Reckless	Junior	Senior
Celebrated	Unknown	Majority	Minority
Cheap	Expensive	Masculine	Feminine
Coarse	Fine	Maximum	Minimum
Compulsory	Voluntary	Miser	Spendthrift
Conceal	Reveal	Noisy	Quiet
Conceited	Modest	Peace	War
Contract	Expand	Often	Seldom
Coward	Hero	Opaque	Transparent
Create	Destroy	Permanent	Temporary
Danger	Safety	Plentiful	Scarce
Deep	Shallow	Plural	Singular
Defeat	Victory	Poverty	Wealth
Difficult	Easy	Punishment	Reward
Divide	Multiply	Rough	Smooth
Drunk	Sober	Wax	Wane
Dwarf	Giant	Rare	Common

OPPOSITES USING A PREFIX

Word	Prefix	Opposite	Word	Prefix	Opposite
Named	- Un	Unnamed	Certain	- un	Uncertain
Healthy	- Un	Unhealthy	Dress	- un	Undress
Popular	- un	Unpopular	Suitable	- un	Unsuitable
True	- un	Untrue	Reliable	- un	Unreliable
Wise	- un	Unwise	Continue	- dis	Discontinue
Certain	- un	Uncertain	Satisfied	- dis	Dissatisfied
Equal	- un	Unequal	Advantage	- dis	Disadvantage
Important	- un	Unimportant	Contended	- dis	Discontented
Common	- un	Uncommon	Arrange	- dis	Disarrange
Welcome	- un	Unwelcome	Respectful	- dis	Disrespectful
Skilled	- un	Unskilled	Capable	- in	Incapable
Lawful	- un	Unlawful	Complete	- in	Incomplete
Conscious	- un	Unconscious	Sincere	- in	Insincere
Friendly	- un	Unfriendly	Distinct	- in	Indistinct
Happy	- un	Unhappy	Sane	- in	Insane
Grateful	- un	Ungrateful	Direct	- in	Indirect
Reasonable	- un	Unreasonable	Curable	- in	Incurable
Steady	- un	Unsteady	Justice	- in	Injustice
Appear	- dis	Disappear	Decent	- in	Indecent
Loyal	- dis	Disloyal	Visible	- in	Invisible
Honest	- dis	Dishonest	Audible	- in	Inaudible
Agree	- dis	Disagree	Attentive	- in	Inattentive
Like	- dis	Dislike	Fashionable	- un	Unfashionable
Connect	- dis	Disconnect	Formal	- in	Informal
Courteous	- dis	Discourteous	Effective	- in	Ineffective
Orderly	- dis	Disorderly	Offensive	- in	Inoffensive
Allow	- dis	Disallow	Gratitude	- in	Ingratitude
Pleasure	- dis	Displeasure	Expensive	- in	Inexpensive
Comfort	- dis	Discomfort	Dependent	- in	Independent
Believe	- dis	Disbelieve	Equality	- in	Inequality
Arm	- dis	Disarm	Sufficient	- in	Insufficient
Obedient	- dis	Disobedient	Movable	- im	Immovable
Modest	- im	Immodest	Probable	- im	Improbable
Kind	- un	Unkind	Perfect	- im	Imperfect
Usual	- un	Unusual	Patient	- im	Impatient
Legal	- il	Illegal	Polite	- im	Impolite
Legible	- il	Illegible	Mortal	- im	Immortal
Literate	- il	Illiterate	Possible	- im	Impossible
Regular	- ir	Irregular	Pure	- im	Impure
Resistible	- ir	Irresistible	Reverent	- ir	Irreverent

Opposites using a prefix

Word	Prefix	Opposite
Sense	- non	Nonsense
Existent	- non	Non-existent
Intoxicating	- non	Non-intoxicating
Essential	- non	Non-essential
Proper	- im	Improper
Penetrable	- im	Impenetrable

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE

	Bijv.:	Krijgt bij Comparative adjective:	Krijgt bij Superlative adjective:	Dus:
Met 1 lettergreep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dumb - Cute - Big - Hot 	- Er	- est	Dumber / Dumbest Cuter / Cutest Bigger / Biggest Hotter / Hottest
Woorden die eindigen op: - Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pretty - Funny - Windy - Happy 	- Ier	- iest	Prettier / Prettiest Funnier / Funniest Windier / Windiest Happier / Happiest
Met 2 of meer lettergrepen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polite - Handsome - Expensive - Interesting - Ridiculous 	- more	- most	More polite / Most polite More handsome / Most handsome More expensive / Most expensive More interesting / Most interesting More ridiculous / Most ridiculous
Uitzondering:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good - Bad - Much - Many - Little - Far (=ver) 			Better / Best Worse / Worst More / Most More / Most Less / Least Futher / Furthest

PLURALS

In het engels krijgen de meeste woorden in het meervoud (plural) een **-S**.

Bijv.:

Girl - Girls

Behalve bij	Bijvoorbeeld:	Wordt in meervoud:	Dus:
woorden die eindigen op: - S - Ch - Sh - X - Ss	Beach Bush Box Bus	- ES	Beaches Bushes Boxes Buses
woorden die eindigen op: Medeklinker + O	Tomato Potato	- ES	Tomatoes Potatoes
woorden die eindigen op: Medeklinker + Y	Country Baby City	- IES	Countries Babies Cities
woorden die eindigen op: - FE - F	Wife Knife Shelf Loaf	- VES	Wives Knives Shelves Loaves
Uitzondering:	Roof Chief Cliff Piano Photo Eskimo Man Woman Child Mouse Foot Tooth Goose Ox		Roofs Chiefs Cliffs Pianos Photos Eskimos Men Women Children Mice Feet Teeth Geese Oxen

Deze woorden zijn altijd in het meervoud:

Trousers
Jeans
Pants
Tights
Scissors
Glasses (bril)

Deze woorden zijn altijd in het enkelvoud:

Fish
Sheep
Deer

IRREGULAR VERBS

beat	beat	beat
became	became	became
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgot
freeze	froze	frozen
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Abide	Abode	Abode	Draw	Drew	Drawn
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Dream ®	Dreamt	Dreamt
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Drink	Drank	Drunk
Be	was/were	Been	Drive	Drove	Driven
Bear	Bore	Born	Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Eat	Ate	Eaten
Beget	Begot	Begotten	Fall	Fell	Fallen
Begin	Began	Begun	Feed	Fed	Fed
Bend	Bent	Bent	Feel	Felt	Felt
Bereave	Bereft	Bereft	Fight	Fought	Fought
Beseech	Besought	Besought	Find	Found	Found
Bespeak	Bespoke	Bespoken	Flee	Fled	Fled
Bestride	Bestrode	Bestriden	Fly	Flew	Flown
Bet	Bet	Bet	Forbid	Forbad(e)	Forbidden
Bid	Bade/Bid	Bidden/Bid	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Bind	Bound	Bound	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken
Bleed	Bled	Bled	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Blow	Blew	Blown	Get	Got	Got
Break	Broke	Broken	Give	Gave	Given
Breed	Bred	Bred	Go	Went	Gone
Bring	Brought	Brought	Grind	Ground	Ground
Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	Grow	Grew	Grown
Build	Built	Built	Hang	Hung	Hung
Burn ®	Burnt	Burnt	Have	Had	Had
Burst	Burst	Burst	Hear	Heard	Heard
Buy	Bought	Bought	Hide	Hid	Hidden
Can	Could	Been able	Hit	Hit	Hit
Cast	Cast	Cast	Hold	Held	Held
Catch	Caught	Caught	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Keep	Kept	Kept
Cling	Clung	Clung	Kneel ®	Knelt	Knelt
Come	Came	Come	Know	Knew	Known
Cost	Cost	Cost	Lay	Laid	Laid
Creep	Crept	Crept	Lead	Led	Led
Cut	Cut	Cut	Lean ®	Leant	Leant
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Leap ®	Leapt	Leapt
Dig	Dug	Dug	Learn ®	Learnt	Learnt
Do	Did	Done	Leave	Left	Left

List of Irregular Verbs

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Lend	Lent	Lent	Slit	Slit	Slit
Let	Let	Let	Smell ®	Smelt	Smelt
Lie	Lay	Lain	Smite	Smote	Smitten
Light ®	Lit	Lit	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Lose	Lost	Lost	Speed	Sped	Sped
Make	Made	Made	Spend	Spent	Spent
Mean	Meant	Meant	Spin	Spun	Spun
Meet	Met	Met	Spit	Spat	Spat
Must	Had to	Had to	Split	Split	Split
Pay	Paid	Paid	Spoil ®	Spoilt	Spoilt
Put	Put	Put	Spread	Spread	Spread
Read	Read	Read	Spring	Sprang	Sprung
Rend	Rent	Rent	Stand	Stood	Stood
Rid	Rid	Rid	Steal	Stole	Stolen
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Ring	Rang	Rung	Sting	Stung	Stung
Rise	Rose	Risen	Stink	Stank	Stunk
Run	Ran	Run	Strike	Struck	Struck
Say	Said	Said	String	Strung	Strung
See	Saw	Seen	Strive	Strove	Striven
Seek	Sought	Sought	Swear	Swore	Sworn
Sell	Sold	Sold	Sweep	Swept	Swept
Send	Sent	Sent	Swim	Swam	Swum
Set	Set	Set	Swing	Swung	Swung
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Take	Took	Taken
Shed	Shed	Shed	Teach	Taught	Taught
Shine	Shone	Shone	Tear	Tore	Torn
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Tell	Told	Told
Show	Showed	Shown	Think	Thought	Thought
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Throw	Threw	Thrown
Shrive	Shrove	Shriven	Thrust	Thrust	Thrust
Shut	Shut	Shut	Tread	Trod	Trodden
Sing	Sang	Sung	Wake	Woke	Woken
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Wear	Wore	Worn
Sit	Sat	Sat	Weave	Wove	Woven
Slay	Slew	Slain	Weep	Wept	Wept
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Win	Won	Won
Slide	Slid	Slid	Wind	Wound	Wound
Sling	Slung	Slung	Wring	Wrung	Wrung
Slink	Slunk	Slunk	Write	Wrote	Written

FORMAL LETTER



LETTER OF APPLICATION

A Calypsostraat 1
San Nicolaas
Aruba

B BeSandwiched
19 – 21 Great Tower Street
London, EC3R 5AR
Great Britain

C 11 May 2010

D Dear Sir / Madam,

E While I was reading the Daily Mail on the 8th May 2010 I read your advertisement for the position of full-time waiter in your restaurant and I would like to apply.

F My name is Timo Polderman. I am a seventeen-year-old boy. I am from Aruba. At the moment, I am preparing for my final exams. After my exams, I would like to work in London for a year. I will be available from 1 July 2010.

During the last year, I worked in a pancake restaurant, so I have some experience as a waiter. I speak English and Dutch fluently. I am a fast worker, and I am able to work under pressure. I think providing good customer service is very important.

G I will enclose my curriculum vitae for information. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

H Yours sincerely,

I *Timo Polderman*

J Timo Polderman

Toelichting op de voorbeeldbrief



A: jouw eigen adres met land, maar **zonder** je eigen naam

B: naam en adres van degene aan wie je de brief stuurt

C: datum, zonder plaatsnaam

Let op:

in een formele brief zet je de datum altijd voluit. Gebruik niet alleen cijfers 17/12/07 is niet goed. Denk ook aan de hoofdletter van de maand (zie beneden)

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

D: aanhef van de brief

- Let op: in een formele brief zet je na de aanhef altijd een komma, dus: *Dear Mr Thomas,*
- Als je de naam van de persoon aan wie je schrijft, niet kent gebruik je *Dear Sir / Madam,*
- Weet je de naam wel, dan open je de brief met: Mr of Mrs en dan de achternaam van de persoon, dus *Dear Mr Brown, of Dear Mrs Jenson,*

E: de reden voor de brief

In de eerste allinea zet je de reden waarom je de brief schrijft.

F: Per onderdeel gebruik je een allinea. Iedere alinea bevat drie tot vier zinnen. Als de brief af is, controleer je of je alle dingen die je wilde zeggen ook inderdaad hebt opgeschreven.

G: de slotzin

Met deze zin eindig je de brief.

I: jouw handtekening

J: je eigen naam voluit

NB. Als je iets toevoegt met de brief dan mag je, als extra informatie dat toegeven aan het einde van de brief door **Enclosure (aantal items)** te schrijven. Een voorbeeld hiervan kan je in de brief **LETTER OF COMPLAINT** vinden.

ASKING FOR INFORMATION

Calypsostraat 1
San Nicolaas
Aruba

Youth Exchange USA International
600 California Street, FL 10
San Francisco, CA 94108
USA

12 March 2010

Dear Sir / Madam,

While I was on the Internet, I found your site about foreign exchange programmes. I am interested in spending a semester in a high school in the USA because I would like to improve my English.

My name is Luc Maduro and I am sixteen years old. I am a boy and I am from Aruba. I am in the fourth year of junior secondary education at Maria College Mavo. This summer I hope to pass my exams and I would like to study for some time in America. Is it possible to spend just a semester in a high school or should I say for the entire academic year? In which cities in the USA can I go to high school through your organization?

On your site, I read about staying with host families. Is it possible to stay on a campus with other students? If I stay with a host family, will I have my own room? Do the host families have children in high school?

Could you send me more information about your exchange programme? Could you also include an application form?

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely,

Luc Maduro

Luc Maduro

LETTER OF COMPLAINT

Calypsostraat 1
San Nicolaas
Aruba

Amazon
Patriot Court, 1 – 9 The Grove
Slough, SL1 1QP
England

6 February 2010

Dear Sir / Madam,

Three weeks ago, I ordered a CD by Queen and two books from www.amazon.co.uk. I received everything yesterday and I would like to make a complaint.

When I opened the CD box, there was nothing inside! Could you please send me another one? I am returning the empty box with this letter. Of course, I had to break the seal to open it and find out about the mistake.

One of the books, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, was damaged. Some of the pages were torn. Since this book was a present for my father, I would like a new one. Is this possible? The book is included with this letter. I have filled in all the details on the return label.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely,

Elise Peterson

Elise Peterson

Enclosures (3)

Checklist Brief ✓

Opbouw van de brief (conventie)

- ☐ Heb je jouw eigen adres(straat + nummer, woonplaats, land) staan
- ☐ Heb je de naam, adres, woonplaats en land van degene aan wie je de brief stuurt genoemd
- ☐ Heb je de datum goed (maand voluit) geschreven
- ☐ Heb je een goede aanhef (Dear ____,) gebruikt
- ☐ Heb je een goede afsluiting (Yours ____,) gebruikt
- ☐ Heb je je handtekening gezet
- ☐ Staat je naam onder de brief

Inhoud van de brief

- ☐ Heb je een inleiding, een kern en een slotzin in de brief
- ☐ Zijn alle punten van de opdracht vermeld
- ☐ Staan alle dingen in de brief in een logische volgorde

Taal en zinsbouw

- ☐ Lopen alle zinnen goed
- ☐ Staan er geen grammaticale fouten in je brief
- ☐ Zijn alle woorden goed gespeld
- ☐ Ben je geen komma's, punten en hoofdletters vergeten
- ☐ Heb je geen samentrekkingen (bijvoorbeeld *I'm*) gebruikt

Communicatief effectiviteit

- ☐ Heb je 2 kantlijnen bij je brief
- ☐ Heb je minimaal 3 alinea's
- ☐ Heb je een regel overgeslagen tussen de alinea's
- ☐ Heb je je brief tussen 100 en 140 woorden geschreven



SPREEK- VAARDIGHEID



CE -3 Engels Spreekvaardigheid

De materialen voor SE-3 dienen door de leerling tijdig aangeleverd te worden in een plastic mapje met doorzichtige voorkant en moet volledig in het Engels geschreven zijn.



Drie BOEKEN:

Books:

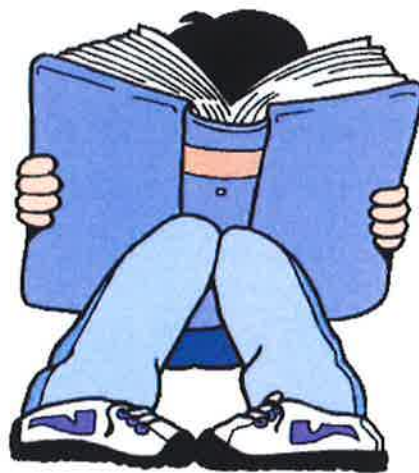
Om je te helpen bij de voorbereiding van de mondeling hebben we een paar vragen voor jou geformuleerd. De antwoorden op deze vragen worden in een mapje ingeleverd bij je docent.

- What is the name of the book?
- Who wrote the book?
- What kind of book is it? (For example a romance, action, drama etc.)
- What is the meaning of the title of the book?
- When and where does the story take place? How do you know that? Use examples from the book.
- Who is / are the main character(s) and describe them in 30 words. Say something about their hair, their face, their personality, their family, their job, their "attitude" etc.
- Who are the minor (other) characters in the book and why are they important for the main character(s)? What role do they play in the book?
- What problem(s) do / does the main character(s) encounter in the book?
- How do /does the main character(s) solve the problem(s)?
- Did you like the book? Why or why not? Explain your answer.
- What is your favorite scene in the book? Describe the scene and explain why it's your favorite part in the book.
- How many stars would you give the book and elaborate on your answer.

Boeken die je in de mag lezen in 2018 - 2019

1.	A Sudden Silence	Eve Bunting	Original	★★★★★
2.	The Cement Garden	Ian Mc Ewan	Original	★★★★
3.	The Pelican Brief	John Grisham	Penguin Readers	★★★★★
4.	Four Weddings and a Funeral	Richard Curtis	Penguin Readers	★★★★
5.	The Runaway Jury	John Grisham	Penguin Readers	★★★
6.	Round the World in 80 Days	Jules Verne	Penguin Readers	★★★
7.	A Time to Kill	John Grisham	Penguin Readers	★★★★★
8.	The Woman in Black	Susan Hill	Original	★★
9.	The Woman in White	Wilkie Collins	Penguin Readers	★★★
10.	The Boy in Striped Pyjamas	John Boyne	Original	★★★
11.	Lord of the Flies	William Golding	Original	★★★★
12.	Of Mice and Men	John Steinbeck	Original	★★★
13.	The Pearl	John Steinbeck	Original	★★
14.	A Christmas Carol	Charles Dickens	Original	★★
15.	The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll	Robert Louis Stevenson	Penguin Readers	★★★★
16.	The Invisible Man	H.G. Wells	Penguin Readers	★★★
17.	The Great Gatsby	Scott Fitzgerald	Penguin Readers	★
18.	The Comfort of Strangers	Ian Mc Ewan	Original	★★★
19.	A Kiss before Dying	Ira Levin	Original	★★★★
20.	Rosemary's Baby	Ira Levin	Original	★★★
21.	Treasure Island	Robert Louis Stevenson	Original	★★★
22.	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	Original	★★★
23.	Wuthering Heights	Emily Bronte	Original	★★
24.	Green Days by the River	Michael Anthony	Original	★★★
25.	Go Ask Alice	Anonymous	Original	★★★★
26.	The Outsiders	S.E. Hinton	Original	★★★★
27.	The Fault in our Stars	John Green	Original	★★★★★
28.	Animal Farm	George Orwell	Original	★★★
29.	A Walk to Remember	Nicholas Sparks	Original	★★★★★
30.	13 Reasons why	Jay Asher	Original	★★★
31.	Room	Emma Donoghue	Original	★★★
32.	Breakfast at Tiffany's	Truman Capote	Original	★★★

TIPS VOOR LEESVAARDIGHEID



Tips voor Lezen

SCANNEN

Dit doe je als je iets wilt weten, of als je op zoek bent naar informatie over een bepaald onderwerp.

Zo ga je te werk:

- Let op tussenkopjes en andere gedrukte woorden.
- Zoek naar kernwoorden die te maken hebben met wat je zoekt.
- Scan de hele tekst door totdat je de informatie gevonden hebt.
- Heb je het gevonden? Stop dan met lezen.

SKIMMEN

Dit doe je als je een vraag moet beantwoorden die over de hele tekst gaat. Je gaat op zoek naar aanwijzingen in de tekst.

Zo ga je te werk:

- Lees de tekst vlot door om uit te zoeken waar de tekst over gaat
- Let op opvallend gedrukte stukjes tekst
- Lees de eerste en de laatste zin van de alinea goed
- Sla onbekende woorden over

INTENSIEF LEZEN

Dit doe je als je vragen over de inhoud van de tekst moet beantwoorden.

Zo ga je te werk:

- Lees de hele tekst
- Let op de inleiding en de tussenkopjes
- Zoek de betekenis van de belangrijkste moeilijke woorden

GATENTEKST

Uit een gatentekst zijn een aantal woorden weggelaten. Je moet zelf het juiste woord invullen.

Zo ga je te werk:

- Lees eerst de tekst globaal door (skimmen)
- Lees dan de zin voor en de zin na het gat
- Probeer eerst zelf te bedenken wat er zou kunnen staan
- Let hierbij goed op de rest van de zin
- Kijk dan naar de antwoorden en kies het antwoord dat het beste bij je eigen antwoord past
- Controleer achteraf of de gekozen woord goed in de zin en de rest van de tekst past

CITEREN

Je citeert iets uit de tekst door exact de zin over te nemen die ook zo in de tekst staat.

AANPAK VAN OPEN VRAGEN

Als je een open vraag moet beantwoorden:

- Lees je eerst de vraag goed door
- Antwoord altijd in het Nederlands, tenzij er een citaat wordt gevraagd
- Schrijf niet meer op dan er wordt gevraagd anders krijg je geen punten voor
- Vergeet je niet de regelnummers te noteren als dat wordt gevraagd
- Schrijf je zo netjes mogelijk; niet alleen je eigen docent kijkt naar je examen maar ook een tweede docent die jou handschrift niet kent

AANPAK VAN MEEKEUZEVRAGEN

Als je een meerkeuzevraag moet beantwoorden:

- Lees je eerst de vraag
- Lees je dan het tekstgedeelte door waarover de vraag gaat; meestal wordt de alinea die je moet lezen al gegeven
- Probeer **eerst** zelf een antwoord te verzinnen, voordat je naar de antwoorden kijkt
- Lees je vervolgens de antwoordmogelijkheden goed door
- Kies je het antwoord dat het best bij je eigen antwoord past
- Het antwoord op een meerkeuzevraag staat **altijd** in de tekst. De antwoorden waarover niets in de tekst staat, kun je dus meteen wegstrepen. Dat geldt ook voor een antwoord waarover je misschien zelf wel iets weet, maar waarover niets in de tekst staat
- Vul altijd iets bij een meerkeuzevraag; als je niets invult, is het in ieder geval fout

Voorbeeld tussen een Scannende Tekst en een Skimmende Tekst

Dit is een vorm van een **SKIMMENDE** tekst.

Hoe kan je dat zien?

- A) De vraag gaan meestal over de grote lijnen van de tekst
- B) Details zijn NIET van belang
- C) Let op opvallend gedrukte stukjes tekst
- D) De eerst en de laatste zin in de alinea geven algemene idee over het onderwerp in de alinea
- E) Moeilijke woorden overslaan

Tekst 1

- 1p 1 Hoe kwam deze Duitser tot zijn domme daad?
Vul de volgende zin in je uitwerkbijlage aan:
Hij was van mening dat ...

Too flush with marks

A German pensioner flushed bundles of old banknotes down the lavatory because he thought that the euro had made them worthless, police in the northern city of Kiel said. He was unaware that his 60,000 marks, which the euro replaced in 2002, could still be exchanged for about 30,000 euros (£20,000). Sewage workers recovered about half of the notes from the 64-year-old's plumbing and the sewers. Police said that he dried and banked them. (Reuters)



Dit is een vorm van een **SCANNENDE** tekst.

Hoe kan je dat zien?

- A) In de vraag vind je kernwoorden die te maken hebben met wat je moet zoeken in de tekst
- B) Kijk naar de (kern)woorden die met de antwoorden op de vraag te maken hebben.
- C) Let op tussenkopjes en andere opvallende gedrukte woorden in de tekst

Tekst 3

- ip 3 Bij al deze toeristische attracties vind je Romeinse overblijfselen. Je wilt ergens heen waar nog steeds opgravingen uitgevoerd worden.
→ Waar ga je dan naar toe?
Schrijf het nummer op.



1 Chesters Roman Fort

Entry: £3.50

Near Chollerford, off B6318.

Tel: (01434) 681379

The best preserved Roman cavalry fort in Britain.

Open: From 1000, closing Apr-Sept, 1800; Oct, 1700; Nov-Mar, 1600.



2 Corbridge Roman Fort

Entry: £3.50

Tel: (01434) 632349

Extensive remains of a major Roman town & supply base.

Open: From 1000, closing Apr-Sept, 1800; Oct, 1700; Nov-Mar, Wed-Sun, 1600.

3 Vindolanda Fort & Museum

Entry: £4.50

Near Bardon Mill.

Tel: (01434) 344277

Fort & civilian settlement with ongoing excavations & museum.

Open: From 1000, closing mid Feb-end Mar, 1700; Apr-Sept, 1800; Oct-mid Nov, 1700; mid Nov-mid Feb, Wed-Sun, 1700.

4 Housesteads Roman Fort

Entry: £3.50

Tel: (01434) 344363

The most complete Roman fort in Britain with museum & visitor centre.

Open: From 1000, closing Apr-Sept, 1800; Oct, 1700, Nov-Mar, 1600.

5 Hadrian's Wall

Entry: free

The best remaining sections of the Wall can be accessed from car parks off the B6318 at Housesteads (D12), Steel Rigg (C12), Cawfields (C13) & Walltown (B13).

Open: All year.

6 Roman Army Museum

Entry: £3.50

Walltown.

Tel: (01697) 747485

Museum of Roman military life.

Open: From 1000, closing mid Feb-end Mar, 1700; Apr-Sept, 1800; Nov, 1700.

EXAM WORDS



Veel voorkomende "signal words" tijdens de examen Engels

Engels	Nederlands
1. According to	1. Volgens
2. After all	2. Per slot van rekening
3. Although	3. Alhoewel, ondanks
4. And	4. En
5. As a result	5. Als gevolg daarvan, daardoor
6. At least	6. Tenminste
7. Because	7. Omdat
8. Before	8. Voordat
9. But	9. Maar
10. Consequently	10. Als gevolg daarvan
11. Even so	11. Toch, desondanks
12. Even though	12. Ook al, zelfs al
13. For	13. Want
14. For example	14. Bijvoorbeeld
15. For that reason	15. Om die reden
16. However	16. Echter
17. If	17. Als. Indien
18. In addition	18. En daarbij
19. In contrast	19. In tegenstelling tot
20. Instead	20. In plaats van
21. Just as	21. Evenals
22. Likewise	22. Evenals
23. Meanwhile	23. Terwijl
24. Moreover	24. Bovendien
25. Nevertheless	25. Toch, Niettemin
26. Obviously	26. Blijkbaar, klaarblijkelijk
27. Provided that	27. Indien, geval
28. Similarly	28. Evenzeer, vergelijkbaar
29. Since	29. Vanaf, sinds
30. So	30. Dus
31. Therefore	31. Daarom. dus
32. Though	32. Echter
33. To sum up	33. Samenvattend
34. Unless	34. Tenzij
35. When	35. Wanneer
36. Whereas	36. Waarbij
37. While	37. Terwijl
38. Without	38. Zonder

Veel voorkomende vragen tijdens de examen Engels

1. Voor wie is ... vooral bedoeld?
2. What is said about John in paragraph 1?
3. Kies bij 22 in alinea 1 het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.
4. What becomes clear about Lisa in paragraph 3?
5. Wat wilde hij met zijn brief uitdrukken?
6. "Pushing a child will not work" alinea 1. In welke zin wordt dit nog eens genoemd?
Citeer (=schrijf over uit de tekst) de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.
7. Geef aan van elk bewering aan of deze juist of onjuist is. *Omcirkel achter elk nummer 'juist' of 'onjuist' in de uitwerkingsbijlage.*
8. Which of the following is **not** mentioned in paragraph 7?
9. How can the tone of paragraph 6 be characterized?
10. "a thriving market" (alinea 7) → In welke eerdere alinea is al eens genoemd dat er veel geld omgaat in de handel in exotische dieren? *Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.*
11. What is the main point made in the text?
12. Met welk deel van de zin spreekt hij die opmerkingen tegen?
13. Welke bewering is niet juist op grond van alinea 5?
14. Wat was de reden dat...?
15. What was the main aim of....?
16. Welke maatregeling hebben ze genomen?
17. Leg uit wat de schrijver hiermee bedoelt te zeggen.
18. Uit welke zin blijkt dat....? / Waaruit blijkt....?
19. Waar verwijst 'them' in regel 9 naar?
20. What does 'this' refer to?
21. Wat is waar volgens deze tekst?
22. Geef van elk van de volgende stellingen aan of deze wel genoemd of niet genoemd worden in ...
23. In welke deel van de zin wordt...beschreven? Schrijf dit deel van de zin over
24. Noem 3 dingen die samen de aanleiding vormen voor....?
25. In welk alinea wordt hiernaar verwezen?
26. Citeer de zin/ de woorden uit de zin waaruit blijkt dat...
27. "...our smells are often hidden," (paragraph 1)
What has caused this, according to the text?

