

LEARN DUTCH IN 7 DAYS

THE ULTIMATE CRASH COURSE
TO LEARNING THE BASICS OF THE
DUTCH LANGUAGE IN NO TIME



DAGNY TAGGART

Learn Dutch In 7 DAYS

The Ultimate Crash Course to
Learning the Basics of the Dutch
Language in No Time

By Dagny Taggart

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Table of Contents

[My FREE Gift to You!](#)

[Learn Any Language 300% FASTER](#)

[Introduction: Are You Ready for an Amazing Journey?](#)

[Important Facts About the Dutch Language](#)

[Tips to Start Off](#)

[PART 1: ACQUIRING THE BASICS](#)

[Chapter 1: The Alphabet](#)

[Chapter 2: Introductions, Greetings and Common Words](#)

[2.1 Presenting yourself](#)

[2.2 Days, months and numbers](#)

[Your turn \(Chapter 2\)](#)

[Answers\(Chapter 2\)](#)

[Chapter 3: Telling the Time](#)

[Your turn \(chapter 3\)](#)

[Answers \(Chapter 3\)](#)

[Chapter 4: Travelling to the Netherlands](#)

[PART 2: GETTING TO KNOW THE DUTCH LANGUAGE](#)

[Chapter 5: An introduction to the Dutch city.](#)

[Your turn / Jouw beurt \(Chapter 5 / Hoofdstuk 5\).](#)
[Answers / Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 5\)](#)

[Chapter 6: The Family](#)

[Your turn / Jouw beurt \(Chapter 6 / Hoofdstuk 6\).](#)
[Answers / Antwoorden \(Chapter 6 / Hoofdstuk 6\)](#)

[Chapter 7: The Weather \(Het Weer\)](#)

[Your turn / Jouw beurt \(Chapter 7 / Hoofdstuk 7\).](#)
[Antwoorden \(Chapter 7 / Hoofdstuk 7\)](#)

[Chapter 8: Shopping and Eating Out](#)

[Your turn / Jouw beurt \(Chapter 8 / Hoofdstuk 8\).](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 8\)](#)

[Chapter 9: Seeing the Doctor \(Naar de Dokter\)](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 9\).](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 9\)](#)

[Chapter 10: Finding Accommodation](#)

[Het vinden van onderdak](#)
[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 10\).](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 10\)](#)

[Chapter 11: The Bank](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 11\)](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 11\)](#)

[Chapter 12: Travelling by Bus and Taxi](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 12\)](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 12\)](#)

[Chapter 13: Work and Hobbies](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 13\)](#)
[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 13\)](#)

[PART 3: GRAMMAR TIME](#)

[Chapter 14: Nouns](#)

[Jouw beurt oefening 1 \(Hoofdstuk 14\)](#)
[Jouw beurt oefening 2 \(Hoofdstuk 14\)](#)
[Jouw beurt oefening 3 \(Hoofdstuk 13\)](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 14\)](#)

[Chapter 15: Adjectives \(Bijvoeglijke Naamwoorden\)](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 15\)](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 15\)](#)

[Chapter 16: Using Pronouns \(Voornaamwoorden Gebruiken\)](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 16\)](#)
[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 16\)](#)

[Chapter 17: Emotions and Descriptions \(Emoties en Beschrijvingen\)](#)

[Jouw beurt 1 \(Hoofdstuk 17\)](#)

[Jouw beurt 2 \(Hoofdstuk 17\)](#)

[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 17\)](#)

[Chapter 18: Making Comparisons \(Vergelijkingen Maken\)](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 18\)](#)

[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 18\)](#)

[Chapter 19: Time for Verbs \(Tijd voor Werkwoorden\)](#)

[Jouw beurt 1 \(Hoofdstuk 19\)](#)

[Jouw beurt 2 \(Hoofdstuk 19\)](#)

[Jouw beurt 3 \(Hoofdstuk 19\)](#)

[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 19\)](#)

[Chapter 20: Adverbs and Prepositions \(Bijwoorden en Voorzetsels\)](#)

[Adverbs](#)

[Prepositions](#)

[Jouw beurt \(Hoofdstuk 20\)](#)

[Antwoorden \(Hoofdstuk 20\)](#)

[Conclusion: Now, Your Adventure Will Really Start!](#)

[Learn Any Language 300% FASTER](#)

[PS: Can I Ask You a Quick Favor?](#)

[Preview Of “Learn Spanish In 7 DAYS! - The Ultimate Crash Course To Learn The Basics of the Spanish Language In No Time”](#)

[Check Out My Other Books](#)

[About the Author](#)

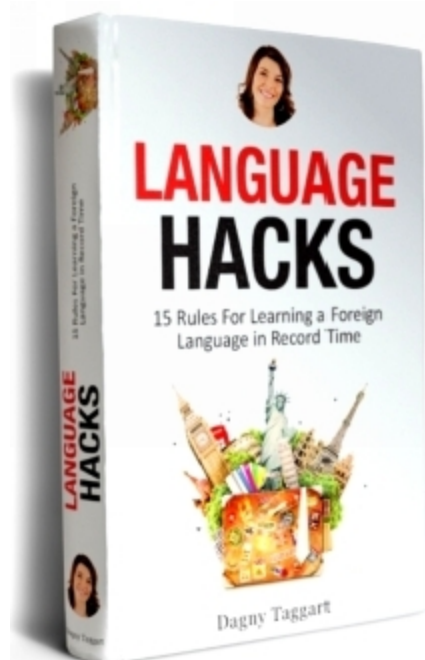
Dedicated to those who love going beyond their own frontiers.

Keep on traveling,

Dagny Taggart



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Introduction

Are You Ready for an Amazing Journey?

Getting to know different countries is a worthy experience for every single human being. Upon travelling and holidays we might encounter a language that we may not speak. What if you consider going to the Netherlands? You may even encounter the love of your life.

Then learning Dutch is a must! One great way of getting to know the basics of the Dutch language is this book. The Netherlands is a beautiful country and its language may not always be as easy to learn. However, it can be a great experience too! This course is aimed at helping you with learning Dutch.

While reading this book, you will find out that many Dutch words are not that hard after all. A vast number of loanwords from the English language are incorporated in Dutch too, making it a little easier to start off for anyone. Moreover, with the same alphabet, many people may find it easier to learn Dutch compared to Scandinavian or Asian languages.

If you are still not convinced why learning a new language is such a useful investment, then do not stop reading. Imagine your employer wanting to put you in a project that involves Dutch language, you will be the first one to pick. Moreover, Dutch people love travelling and you might encounter them in other countries. But Dutch is not just spoken in the Netherlands; Belgian people speak it too, as well as inhabitants of the Netherlands Antilles.

Finally, learning Dutch also challenges you. If you are capable of speaking Dutch, you are proving yourself what you are capable of. It always comes in handy when you encounter Dutch people. The ability to speak with them might perhaps make you some great friends!

Important Facts About the Dutch Language

- Did you know that apart from the Netherlands and Belgium, Dutch is also spoken in Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten and Suriname. Moreover, you may encounter Dutch as well in the United States, Canada, France, Germany, South Africa and Australia?
- On a worldwide basis, approximately 30 million Dutch-speaking people can be found. A large majority (28 million) can be found in the European Union.
- Currently, the Dutch language consists of over 60 million words, including all different verb tenses.
- A significant share of the Dutch language consists of English loanwords that have been integrated in the Dutch dictionary, allowing learners of the language to identify themselves more easily with Dutch.
- Dutch is a West Germanic language, as well as German. For this reason, Dutch and German have many similarities, allowing inhabitants from both countries to communicate with each other more easily than with people who aren't from former West Germanic countries.

Tips to Start Off

- *Be flexible and open-minded*

You speak at least one language and while learning another language, you may find yourself in situations you want to get out of. However, you are learning Dutch, so try to be flexible and let the problems get to you. It might get you into a better situation.

- *Do not be afraid of making mistakes*

This may seem fairly straightforward, however, upon learning a new language, one will be exposed to hard rules and vocabulary, which at first might scare one off. What people often do not realize, is that taking a risk could be good. Moreover, making mistakes is a great way of learning very fast!

- *Try to incorporate a Dutch mindset*

At a certain moment in time, you start to think and dream in Dutch. This is a really important point and you should definitely aim at reaching this goal. From past experience I can tell that when I learnt English and Spanish, the moment I started thinking in this language really changed me as a person. Daily activities and conversations will start to pass in review with much more fun and a feeling of pride will overwhelm you without a doubt.

- *Talk to native speakers*

Whenever someone emigrates to a different country, this person may speak the language quite soon already. This is no surprise, as being surrounded by native speakers is one of the most effective and most fun ways of actually learning a language. Chatting with native speakers will benefit you in various ways; not only will it improve your skills, it will also provide you with some cultural background!

PART 1: ACQUIRING THE BASICS

Chapter 1

The Alphabet

How could you learn Dutch if you do not know how to introduce yourself? We will start this course by learning some basics of presenting yourself, greeting others and basic topics of the first conversations you will be able to have. Before we start introducing ourselves and become familiar with the best ways of greeting people, it is important to be aware of the pronunciation each letter in the Dutch alphabet has. As already mentioned, the Dutch alphabet is exactly the same as in English, but in order for you to learn it as accurately as possible, you will need to know how to pronounce Dutch words and letters. Below you will find the Dutch alphabet.

Each letter is followed by the way English speaking people can phonetically pronounce the letters from the Dutch alphabet. It is fairly straightforward, however, pay attention to the “G”, “U”, and “Y”. Pronounce the letters out loud with care.

Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation
A	[ah]	J	[yay]	S	[es]
B	[bay]	K	[ka]	T	[tay]
C	[say]	L	[el]	U	[Düsseldorf]
D	[day]	M	[em]	V	[convey]
E	[ay]	N	[en]	W	[way]
F	[ef]	O	[boat]	X	[ix]
G	[hr]*	P	[pay]	Y	[eye]
H	[ha]	Q	[kuu]	Z	[zet]
I	[ee]	R	[er]		

** Note: the Dutch “G” is a hard G, a sounds which you get when you scrape your throat.*

To prevent confusion in future pronunciation, different vowels are often combined in Dutch words, causing a new sound the pronounced. Please pay close attention to these as well:

Vowels	Pronunciation	Vowels	Pronunciation	Vowels	Pronunciation
Aa	[ah]	Oe	[tour]	oo	[boat]

Ae	[eh]	Au	[h <u>o</u> w]	uu	[D <u>ü</u> sseldorf]
Ie	[l <u>e</u> ave]	Ou	[h <u>o</u> w]	ee	[ay]

Chapter 2

Introductions, Greetings and Common Words

Now we have reached the moment where we will actually start to learn how to have general conversations with Dutch people. Moreover, you will become familiar with your first lists of vocabulary that always come in useful whilst describing objects. Colors, days and numbers will all pass in review.

2.1 Presenting yourself

English	Dutch
Hello! My name is Peter.	Hallo! Mijn naam is Peter.
What's your name?	Wat is jouw naam? / Hoe heet je?
Good afternoon. I am John.	Goedemiddag. Ik ben John. / Ik heet John.
How are you?	Hoe gaat het met je?
I am great.	Met mij gaat het goed.
Where are you from?	Waar kom je vandaan?
I am from Germany.	Ik kom uit Duitsland.
I am French. I am a teacher.	Ik ben Frans. Ik ben een leraar.
I live in Amsterdam. Where do you live?	Ik woon in Amsterdam. Waar woon je?
How old are you?	Hoe oud ben jij?
I am 17 years old.	Ik ben 17 jaar oud.

The Dutch word for 'you' can be either 'jij' or 'je'. It is up to you which one to use. However, whenever you are addressing someone formal, it is regarded more polite to use 'u'. The following examples will illustrate this:

English	Dutch
Grandmother, how old are you?	Oma, hoe oud bent u?
Professor Stevens, will you help me?	Professor Stevens, kunt u me helpen?

There are various distinctions in how you can Greet people. We can use informal ways of speech ('hello') or formal ones. In terms of greetings, English and Dutch hardly differ.

English	Dutch
Hello	Hallo
Good morning	Goedemorgen
Good afternoon	Goedemiddag

Good evening	Goedenavond
See you tomorrow!	Tot morgen!
This morning	Vanmorgen
This afternoon	Vanmiddag
Tonight	Vanavond

2.2 Days, months and numbers

2.2.1 Days of the week and months of the year

English	Dutch
Monday	Maandag
Tuesday	Dinsdag
Wednesday	Woensdag
Thursday	Donderdag
Friday	Vrijdag
Saturday	Zaterdag
Sunday	Zondag

The Dutch way of asking someone what day it is, is very much similar to the English way. Below you can find how you can ask or answer this question.

English	Dutch
What day is it today?	Welke dag is het vandaag?
Today is Wednesday.	Vandaag is het woensdag.

Knowing the exact date is even more convenient, especially when you are having a discussion about this with someone. Referring to either yesterday or tomorrow is also very useful in each conversation.

English	Dutch
January	Januari
February	Februari
March	Maart
April	April
May	Mei
June	Juni

July	Juli
August	Augustus
September	September
October	Oktober
November	November
December	December

English	Dutch
Yesterday	Gisteren
Today	Vandaag
Tomorrow	Morgen
The day after tomorrow	Overmorgen

** Note: Contrary to the English language, the days and months are not capitalized in daily use in Dutch.*

English	Dutch
What is today's date?	Welke datum is het vandaag?
Today is Wednesday March 11.	Vandaag is het woensdag 11 maart.
What is tomorrow's date?	Welke datum is het morgen?
Tomorrow it will be Friday March 13.	Morgen is het vrijdag 13 maart.

2.2.2 Most commonly used numbers

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Zero	Nul	Ten	Tien
One	Één	Eleven	Elf
Two	Twee	Twelve	Twaalf
Three	Drie	Thirteen	Dertien
Four	Vier	Fourteen	Veertien
Five	Vijf	Fifteen	Vijftien

Six	Zes	Sixteen	Zestien
Seven	Zeven	Seventeen	Zeventien
Eight	Acht	Eighteen	Achttien
Nine	Negen	Nineteen	Negentien

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Twenty	Twintig	Sixty	Zestig
Twenty-one	Eenentwintig	Seventy	Zeventig
Twenty-two	Tweëntwintig	Eighty	Tachtig
Twenty-three	Drieëntwintig	Ninety	Negentig
Twenty-four	Vierentwintig	One hundred	Honderd
Twenty-five	Vijfentwintig	Two hundred	Tweehonderd
Thirty	Dertig	(One) thousand	Duizend
Forty	Veertig	(One) million	Miljoen
Fifty	Vijftig	(One) billion	Miljard

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
First	Eerste	Sixth	Zesde
Second	Tweede	Seventh	Zevende
Third	Derde	Eighth	Achtste
Fourth	Vierde	Ninth	Negende
Fifth	Vijfde	Tenth	Tiende

Dealing with numbers with a comma

3.6	Drie komma zes / Drie punt zes	2.9	Twee komma negen / Twee punt negen
4.2	Vier komma twee / Vier punt twee	6.5	Zes en een half
15.5	Vijftien en een half	7.1	Zeven komma één / Zeven punt één

* “and a half” in English becomes “en een half” in Dutch

2.3 Colors, materials and more useful words

Great! Now you have learned how to count in Dutch. Moreover, you are familiar with some basic phrases that you can use in conversations. Now it is time to learn some vocabulary. At first, it may sound a bit dull, but if you are talking to someone, you need to be able to describe objects and things around you. Now you will encounter various types of vocabulary. Good luck!

2.3.1 Colors and materials

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Red	Rood	Iron	IJzer
Blue	Blauw	Steel	Staal
Yellow	Geel	Metal	Metaal
Green	Groen	Plastic	Plastic / Kunststof
Orange	Oranje	Wood	Hout
Purple	Paars	Wool	Wol
Pink	Roze	Cotton	Katoen
White	Wit	Leather	Leer
Black	Zwart	Silk	Zijde
Brown	Bruin	Color	Kleur
Grey	Grijs	Material	Stof / Materiaal

2.3.2 The body

Except for the days, months and colors, knowing parts of the body is also a useful addition for each language you are learning.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Head	Hoofd	Face	Gezicht
Hair	Haar	Mouth	Mond
Nose	Neus	Eye(s)	Oog / Ogen
Arm	Arm	Shoulder	Schouder

Hand	Hand	Finger	Vinger
Leg	Been	Foot / Feet	Voet(en)
Knee	Knie	Heart	Hart

2.3.3 Animals

The final table of this chapter concerns additional vocabulary. Knowing the names of different animals can be very useful. If you use search engines on the internet, you can help yourself memorizing the names of the different animals. It is recommendable to read them all several times and pronounce the names out loud. The following table will provide you with names of commonly mentioned animals:

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Dog	Hond	Cat	Kat
Chicken	Kip	Horse	Paard
Tiger	Tijger	Lion	Leeuw
Duck	Eend	Muis	Mouse
Butterfly	Vlinder	Ant	Mier

Your turn (Chapter 2)

Exercise 1: Who are you?

Please answer the following questions from your own perspective:

(1) Goedemiddag. Hoe heet jij?

(2) Waar kom je vandaan?

(3) Waar woon je?

(4) Hoe oud ben jij?

(5) Welke dag is het vandaag?

(6) Welke datum is het morgen?

Exercise 2: What is the correct number?

Please write out the following numbers in Dutch

17: _____

29: _____

63: _____

54: _____

Exercise 3: Meet John Walters

“Good afternoon. My name is John Walters. I am 19 years old. I am from England and I currently live in London. I am writing my first letter to a Dutch exchange student and I need your help.” To help John please write a short self-narrative about John in Dutch in first person singular. You may use the tables that you have already encountered before.

Answers(Chapter 2)

Exercise 1: Who are you?

- (1) Goedemiddag. Ik heet [your name].
 - (2) Ik kom uit Nederland.
 - (3) Ik woon in Rotterdam.
 - (4) Ik ben [your age] jaar oud.
 - (5) Vandaag is het vrijdag. (example)
- (1) Morgen is het zaterdag 28 juni. (example)

Exercise 2: What is the correct number?

Zeventien, negenentwintig, drieënzestig, vierenvijftig

Exercise 3: Meet John Walters

The correct answer may vary, but should be similar to the following:

Goedemiddag. Mijn naam is John Walters, ik ben negentien jaar oud. Ik kom uit Engeland en woon in Londen.

Chapter 3

Telling the Time

So far, we have covered the most important basics of the Dutch language. By now you should be able to introduce yourself by saying your name. Moreover, you can ask this person something in return. Whether you want to know how old he or she is, or where a person lives; you know it! The next step is asking and telling what time it is. Before you know, you can communicate with strangers who are desperate to know what time it is!

Perhaps you have heard it once: the Dutch are very strict when it comes to time. An appointment at 16.15 means an appointment at 16.15 and not one minute later. Therefore, when you will be in the Netherlands, it is very important for you to know how you can relate to this very easily.

Some notes before we start:

- In English it is very common to say ‘half two’ instead of ‘half past two’. It is very important to note, however, that “half two” (“*half twee*”) in Dutch is equal to ‘half past one’. Pay close attention to this to prevent confusion in the future.
- All countries where Dutch is the native language make use of a clock with 24 hours. Therefore, it is not necessary to use AM and PM when talking about time. As you probably already know, 14.00 refers to 2.00 PM, and so on.

Now it is time to start becoming familiar with reading the clock in Dutch. You have already come across some terms that will help you to refer to specific moments of the day (morning, afternoon or evening) or even to another day! Moreover, it is important that you already know how to count. This will come in very useful when you are referring to the time. However, imagine you are in the Netherlands and someone asks you the time. Or, you want to know what time it is, and the person you encounter only speaks Dutch! Well, this chapter will be very helpful in moments like these.



English	Dutch
Excuse me. What time is it?	Pardon. Hoe laat is het?
It's twelve o'clock.	Het is twaalf uur.
It's four o'clock.	Het is vier uur.

So far, this is fairly easy. However, it is more formal to extend the answer with a description of what part of the day it is.

English	Dutch
It's two o'clock in the afternoon.	Het is twee uur ' s middags.
It's half past six in the morning.	Het is half zeven 's ochtends.

The last example might illustrate that telling someone what time it is, could be hard sometimes. As you have noticed, 'half past six' means 'half zeven' in Dutch. It is very important to remember this difference. Moreover, the different parts of the day are referred to in a special way:

Time of the day	English	Dutch
06.00 – 12.00	in the morning	's morgens
12.00 – 18.00	in the afternoon	's middags
18.00 – 00.00	in the evening	's avonds
00.00 – 06.00	in the morning	's nachts

** Note: whereas the English language does not make a distinction between 'night' and 'morning', the Dutch language portrays a significant difference.*

More detailed situations

Whenever our clocks show the time more exactly, our way of speech also changes. Please note what difference can be found when the time is different from the examples we have covered so far:

Time	English	Dutch
18.05	It's five (minutes) past six.	Het is vijf (minuten) over zes.
14.10	It's ten (minutes) past two.	Het is tien (minuten) over

		twee.
15.15	It's a quarter past three.	Het is vijftien over drie. / Het is kwart over drie.

The Dutch word 'over' is used whenever our clock is 15 minutes past the hour, or less than this. In cases where it is a quarter past the hour, there are two options. When the clock is approaching the half hour, the Dutch way of telling time becomes very different from the English way.

Time	English	Dutch
17.20	It's twenty (minutes) past five.	Het is tien (minuten) voor half zes.
22.25	It's twenty-five (minutes) past ten.	Het is vijf (minuten) voor half twee.
11.30	It's half past eleven.	Het is half twaalf.

This way of noting the time might become clearer when we are looking ahead.

Time	English	Dutch
17.35	It's twenty-five (minutes) to six.	Het is tien (minuten) over half zes.
12.40	It's twenty (minutes) to one.	Het is tien (minuten) over half één.
13.45	It's a quarter to two.	Het is kwart voor twee.
16.55	It's five (minutes) to five.	Het is vijf voor vijf.

Basically, the English language constantly refers to the hour that is closest on the clock, whereas the Dutch language includes the half hours as well. Therefore, we see significant differences in noting the time in each second and third quarter of the hours. However, the structure is still very similar. Read the examples several times and let it sink. It should then become very clear to you.

Your turn (chapter 3)

Now it is your turn to write down what time it is. Below you will find several different times that your digital watch could display. For each time, cross out the wrong answer.

Exercise 1: Which one is wrong?

(1) 19.20	Het is twintig over zeven.	Het is tien voor half acht.
(2) 23.45	Het is kwart voor twaalf.	Het is kwart over half twaalf.
(3) 11.05	Het is vijf voor half twaalf.	Het is vijf over elf.
(4) 16.10	Het is tien over vier.	Het is tien voor vier.
(5) 05.55	Het is vijf voor half zes.	Het is vijf voor zes.
(6) 07.35	Het is vijf over zeven.	Het is vijf over half acht.

Exercise 2: Write down the day and time

This exercise requires you to draw upon your knowledge from previous chapters. Please write down the date and the time in plain Dutch.

(1) 10-02-2015 It's 11.50	
(2) 11-03-2015 It's 15.20	
(3) 14-12-2014 It's 17.15	

Answers (Chapter 3)

Exercise 1: Which one is wrong?

(1) 19.20	Het is twintig over zeven.	Het is tien voor half acht.
(2) 23.45	Het is kwart voor twaalf.	Het is kwart over half twaalf.
(3) 11.05	Het is vijf voor half twaalf.	Het is vijf over elf.
(4) 16.10	Het is tien over vier.	Het is tien voor vier.
(5) 05.55	Het is vijf voor half zes.	Het is vijf voor zes.
(6) 07.35	Het is vijf over zeven.	Het is vijf over half acht.

Exercise 2: Write down the day and time

This exercise requires you to draw upon your knowledge from previous chapters. Please write down the date and the time in plain Dutch.

(1) 10-02-2015 It's 11.50	Vandaag is het 10 februari 2015. Het is tien voor twaalf ('s morgens).
(2) 11-03-2015 It's 15.20	Vandaag is het 11 maart 2015. Het is tien voor half vier ('s middags).
(3) 14-12-2014 It's 17.15	Vandaag is het 14 december 2014. Het is kwart over vijf ('s middags).

Chapter 4

Travelling to the Netherlands

From this very moment, your actual journey is starting. The whole course will become increasingly more fun, because you will be able to identify yourself with many situations, especially if you like travelling. As you now, learning a second (or third) language is very important when you have plans to travel around the world. Whether you are at the airport or on the bus, you will probably need some information regarding travelling to the Netherlands. This section typically focuses at travelling to and in the Netherlands or other native Dutch countries. It helps you understand how you can manage to save yourself when you enter the country. At the airport, it can become very crowded and stressful, which provides you little time and space to make yourself feel comfortable. But that's definitely going to change now!

English	Dutch
Airport	Vliegveld
Airplane	Vliegtuig
Flying	Vliegen
Baggage	Bagage
Suitcase	Koffer
Passport	Paspoort
Check-in	Inchecken
Flight	Vlucht
Customs	Douane
Ticket	Ticket
Baggage Claim Area	Bagageruim
Gate	Hal / Gate
Leave	Vertrekken
Arrive	Aankomst
Terminal	Aankomsthal
Departure	Vertrek
Destination	Bestemming

Have a nice trip!	Fijne reis!
Pilot	Piloot
Flight attendant	Steward(ess)
Passenger	Passagier
Seat	Stoel
City	Stad
Center	Centrum

As you can tell from the table above, some words related to airports are equal in Dutch. This is due to the fact that travelling by airplane these days is a global thing.

Now, a number of things is important to know when you find yourself at an airport. You might want to know how to find the way, where you can find a specific shop or where you can find your gate. The table below displays several useful phrases one may need to use at an airport.

English	Dutch
Where is the toilet?	Waar is het toilet?
When does flight AB1234 leave?	Wanneer vertrekt vlucht AB1234?
Where is gate D12?	Waar is gate D12?
How can I find terminal A?	Hoe kan ik terminal A vinden?
I cannot find my gate.	Ik kan mijn gate niet vinden.
I am flying to Mexico.	Ik vlieg naar Mexico.
My plane will leave any moment.	Mijn vliegtuig vertrekt ieder moment.

On the plane, you may find yourself talking to someone who speaks Dutch. Knowing some Dutch phrases is something that people will love to hear. Moreover, it is a way to challenge your own knowledge, too!

English	Dutch
This is my first time in the Netherlands.	Dit is mijn eerste keer in Nederland.
I am learning Dutch.	Ik ben Nederlands aan het leren.

The Netherlands is beautiful.	Nederland is prachtig.
What is most fun about the Netherlands?	Wat is het leukste aan Nederland?

Here we are! We have just departed and we are ready for a great trip that will end with happy enthusiasts who have successfully learned the basics of a new language. Your journey has officially started, yet there is so much more to explore out there. Enjoy the rest of your journey!

PART 2
GETTING TO KNOW THE DUTCH
LANGUAGE

Chapter 5

An introduction to the Dutch city

Now that you have entered a plethora of Dutch surroundings, it will be a great relief to be able to also identify with anything that surrounds you. Mostly, you will find yourself in the city a lot. Amsterdam and Rotterdam, as well as The Hague and Nijmegen are cities that you may find worth visiting. If you are a keen learner, you will definitely find this chapter very useful. This chapter will expand on all vocabulary we have had so far. Apart from that, it will provide you with plenty of opportunities to communicate with Dutch citizens, whether this is in the city centre or in a shop. To help you out, we will obviously start with the basics.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Where	Waar	And	En
What	Wat	Also / as well	Ook
Who	Wie	Or	Of
Why	Waarom	Because	Omdat
When	Wanneer	With	Met
How	Hoe	Without	Zonder

English	Dutch
Where can I find the supermarket?	Waar kan ik de supermarkt vinden?
Could you help me, please?	Kunt u mij alstublieft helpen?
I am lost.	Ik ben verdwaald.
My hotel's name is Hilton.	Mijn hotel heet Hilton.
I live in the second house.	Ik woon in het tweede huis.

English	Dutch
The junction	De kruising
The turn	De bocht
The traffic light	Het stoplicht
The street	De straat
The corner	De hoek

The block	Het blok
Here	Hier
There	Daar
Right	Rechts
Left	Links
Where is the bakery?	Waar is de bakker?
Is there a hairdresser over here?	Is hier een kapper?

As you read above, sometimes you find yourself in a strange place, which can be a hard situation. It's important to ask people how to find the way, but even more importantly, you must be able to understand their explanations, once they are helping you out. The following table will expand on the previous table by providing you with some information about finding the way and showing directions to someone.

English	Dutch
It is...	Het is...
Next to	Naast
in front of	Voor
In	In
Keep straight	Ga rechtdoor
Turn right at...	Ga rechtsaf bij...
Turn left at...	Ga linksaf bij...
It's on the left side of...	Het is links van...
It's on the right side of...	Het is rechts van...
Far from	Ver weg van
Thanks	Bedankt
Thank you very much	Dankuwel
Near to	Vlakbij
Above	Boven
Below	Onder
Behind	Achter

Hopefully this has been helpful to you. Explanations of directions can be of crucial importance in any country. But at this very moment, you are still only aware of how to describe things, but not yet what to describe.

Supermarkets, bakeries or shops, what are the names of these places in Dutch. Do not hesitate and have a look at the table below!

English	Dutch
The jewelry store	De juwelier
The bank	De bank
The shop	De winkel
The warehouse	Het warenhuis
The pharmacy	De apotheek
The hospital	Het ziekenhuis
The supermarket	De supermarkt
The post office	Het postkantoor
The office	Het kantoor
The bakery	De bakker
The butcher's	De slager
The zoo	De dierentuin
The theme park	Het pretpark
Train station	Treinstation
Bus station	Busstation
Go ahead for three blocks.	Ga drie blokken verder.
Take the second street left.	Neem de tweede straat links.

** Note: the definite article 'the' is referred to in Dutch by both 'de' and 'het'. Explanations for an understanding of these rules will follow later on. The indefinite article 'a(n)' is permanently translated with the word 'een'.*

Your turn / Jouw beurt (Chapter 5 / Hoofdstuk 5)

Now it is your turn to provide some descriptions. In order to make sure that you have understood this part of the book, please make sure to pay attention to the following exercises and answer them in the most detailed way possible. As you may have noticed, this book will from now on be more oriented towards an increasing amount of vocabulary, to help you become familiar with more words in the language.

Exercise 1: Translation time

Please translate the following descriptions from English into Dutch.

English	Dutch
The bank is on the left side of the pharmacy.	
Where is the butcher's?	
It is next to the zoo.	
Turn right at the traffic light.	
The theme park is far from the post office.	
The shop is at the traffic light on the left side.	
The train station is behind the bank.	

Exercise 2 (Oefening 2): Which one is correct?

1. My hotel is next to the post office.

Mijn hotel is naast het kantoor.	Mijn hotel is voor het postkantoor.
Mijn hotel is voor het postkantoor.	Mijn hotel is naast het postkantoor.

2. It is on the right side of the zoo.

Het is rechts van de dierentuin.	Het is rechts van de winkel.
Het is links van de dierentuin.	Het is naast de dierentuin.

3. Turn left at the second block.

Ga rechtsaf bij het blok.	Ga linksaf bij het eerste blok.
Ga linksaf bij het tweede blok.	Ga linksaf bij het derde blok.

Answers / Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 5)

Now it is your turn to provide some descriptions. In order to make sure that you have understood this part of the book, please make sure to pay attention to the following exercises and answer them in the most detailed way possible.

Exercise 1: Translation time

Please translate the following descriptions from English into Dutch.

English	Dutch
The bank is on the left side of the pharmacy.	De bank is links van de apotheek.
Where is the butcher's?	Waar is de slager?
It is next to the zoo.	Het is naast de dierentuin.
Turn right at the traffic light.	Ga rechtsaf bij het stoplicht.
The theme park is far from the post office.	Het pretpark is ver van het postkantoor.
The shop is at the traffic light on the left side.	De winkel is bij het stoplicht links.
The train station is behind the bank.	Het treinstation is achter de bank.

Exercise 2 (Oefening 2): Which one is correct?

1. My hotel is next to the post office.

Mijn hotel is naast het kantoor.	Mijn hotel is voor het postkantoor.
Mijn hotel is voor het postkantoor.	Mijn hotel is naast het postkantoor.

2. It is on the right side of the zoo.

Het is rechts van de dierentuin.	Het is rechts van de winkel.
Het is links van de dierentuin.	Het is naast de dierentuin.

3. Turn left at the second block.

Ga rechtsaf bij het blok.	Ga linksaf bij het eerste blok.
Ga linksaf bij het tweede blok.	Ga linksaf bij het derde blok.

Chapter 6: The Family

Let's continue with more familiar things. Getting to know people is one great pro of being in a new area. The Netherlands is a great place where you can get to know other people. Words and phrases related to family and friends can be of great importance, especially when you are making new friends. Let's dig deep into this part of the language.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Family	Familie	Relative	Familielid
Father	Vader	Grandson	Kleinzoon
Mother	Moeder	Granddaughter	Kleindochter
Grandfather	Grootvader / Opa	Uncle	Oom
Grandmother	Grootmoeder / Oma	Aunt	Tante
Son	Zoon	Cousin	Neef (male)
Daughter	Dochter	Cousin	Nicht (female)
Brother	Broer	Nephew	Neef (male)
Sister	Zus	Niece	Nicht (female)
Child	Kind	Children	Kinderen

When we talk about family through marriage or relationships, the following terms will be important to know.

English	Dutch
Marriage	Huwelijk
Wedding	Trouwerij
Husband	Echtgenoot / Man
Wife	Echtgenote / Vrouw
Brother-in-law	Zwager, schoonbroer
Sister-in-law	Zwager, schoonzus
Stepfather	Stiefvader
Stepmother	Stiefmoeder

This basic vocabulary is fairly easy to study. Please note, however, that the Dutch language does not make any written distinction between ‘cousin’ and ‘nephew’ or ‘niece’. Moreover, the same word is used to indicate either someone’s brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Besides family, there is also some important vocabulary related to other connections.

English	Dutch
Friendship	Vriendschap
Friend	Vriend (male)
Friend	Vriendin (female)
Man	Man
Woman	Vrouw
Boy	Jongen
Girl	Meisje
Boyfriend	Vriend
Girlfriend	Vriendin
Best friend	Beste vriend
Acquaintance	Kennis

In order to make things more interesting, you must be able to briefly relate to different people. We will now take a look at how we can relate to family members or friends by talking about them. This starts with an extensive table filled with adjectives that are commonly used in the Dutch language. The grammatical rules about using adjectives will follow later in this book. However, in order for you to be more effective during conversations, it is very useful to have them stored in your head already.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Nice	Leuk	Funny	Grappig
Young	Jong	Old	Oud
Large	Groot	Small	Klein
Hot	Heet	Cold	Koud
Happy	Blij	Sad	Verdrietig
Rich	Rijk	Poor	Arm

Good	Goed	Bad	Slecht
Important	Belangrijk	Unimportant	Onbelangrijk
Fast	Snel	Slow	Langzaam
Boring	Saai	Cosy	Gezellig
Much/Many	Veel	Few/Little	Weinig

Now you are ready to make some sentences that will describe not just you, but your family members and friends, as well as those of other people. Hopefully you are realizing that you are really starting to learn more than just some basics of the language!

English	Dutch
Stephanie is my sister.	Stephanie is mijn zus.
My father is funny.	Mijn vader is grappig.
My son's name is Sander.	Mijn zoon heet Sander.
My mother has two children.	Mijn moeder heeft twee kinderen.
His granddaughter is 9 years old.	Zijn kleindochter is 9 jaar oud.
Her cousin is rich.	Haar neef is rijk.
My husband is an acquaintance of her.	Mijn echtgenoot is een kennis van haar.

Your turn / Jouw beurt (Chapter 6 / Hoofdstuk 6)

It is time for you to put into practice what you have learned so far. This chapter is much about very important vocabulary. These exercises will require you to think about the materials that we have covered so far. You are allowed to use the tables in the chapters, but it would be great if you could do these exercises without any help from the tables of this chapter. Please bear in mind that the adjectives will be very important during the rest of your journey and many more will follow. Good luck with these exercises!

Exercise 1: Who are we talking about?

Read the following descriptions in Dutch and then point out what three asterisks (***) refer to. Please use the second column to give your answer. It may be very useful for you to study the previous tables again, in order to find out what the right answer is.

1. John is de vader van Thomas. Thomas heeft een zus. Zijn zus heet Sabrina. Sabrina is de *** van John.	
2. De oom van John heet Peter. Peter heeft een vrouw. De vrouw heet Lisa. Lisa is de *** van Peter.	
3. De kleindochter van Jordy heet Eva. De grootmoeder van Eva heet Marie. Marie is de *** van Eva.	

Exercise 2: Using the opposite adjectives

Please read the following information in English and then use the opposing word to say the same, but then in Dutch. Look at the example to help yourself clarify what you have to do. The table with adjectives from this chapter will help you as well.

Gary is not fast. (example / voorbeeld)	Gary is langzaam. (voorbeeld)
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1. My grandmother is not young.	
2. His father is not happy.	
3. Her sister is not poor.	
4. The house is not cozy.	
5. The post office is not small.	

Answers / Antwoorden (Chapter 6 / Hoofdstuk 6)

Exercise 1: Who are we talking about?

1. John is de vader van Thomas. Thomas heeft een zus. Zijn zus heet Sabrina. Sabrina is de dochter van John.
2. De oom van John heet Peter. Peter heeft een vrouw. De vrouw heet Lisa. Lisa is de tante John.
3. De kleindochter van Jordy heet Eva. De grootmoeder van Eva heet Marie. Marie is de grootmoeder van Eva.

Exercise 2: Using the opposite adjectives

1. Mijn grootmoeder is oud. / Mijn oma is oud.
2. Zijn vader is verdrietig.
3. Haar zus is rijk.
4. Het huis is saai.
5. Het postkantoor is groot.

Chapter 7: The Weather (Het Weer)

This chapter will be concerned with words, phrases and sentences related to the weather. You are definitely going to need this in the Netherlands. The weather conditions in the Netherlands vary extensively, from warm autumn days to rainy summers. Understanding the weather forecasts is thus one of the things you must be able to do when you are in the Netherlands. It will save you many problems during your stay in the Dutch landscape.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Weather	Weer	Weather forecast	Weersverwachting
Sun	Zon	Ice	IJs
Sunshine	Zonneschijn	Snow	Sneeuw
Rain	Regen	Water	Water
Wind	Wind	Cloud	Wolk
Temperature	Temperatuur	Degrees	Graden

Talking about the weather is especially very useful in order to keep a conversation going. Whenever you are chatting with someone, the weather is a topic that is constantly present. It does not matter where you are, the weather is something you and your collocutor or partner always have in common.

Expressions to keep the conversation going

English	Dutch
It is sunny	Het is zonnig
It is rainy	Het is regenachtig
It is windy	Het waait
Do you like the weather?	Vind je het weer goed?
I do (not) like the weather.	Ik vind het weer (niet) goed.
What's the weather like today?	Hoe is het weer vandaag?
The weather is lovely	Het weer is prachtig
The weather is bad	Het weer is slecht

It is cold	Het is koud
It is hot	Het is warm*
There is no sunshine.	Er is geen zonneschijn.
Currently	Momenteel
Currently it is raining.	Momenteel regent het.
Currently it is not snowing.	Momenteel sneeuwt het niet .
Is it going to rain today?	Gaat het vandaag regenen?
Yes, it's going to rain. No, it's not going to rain	Ja, het gaat vandaag regenen. Nee, het gaat vandaag niet regenen.
Really?	Echt waar?
Have a nice day!	Fijne dag!

* *Note: when talking about the weather, the word 'hot' is translated as 'warm'. The word 'heet' can be used in other situations.*

Your turn / Jouw beurt (Chapter 7 / Hoofdstuk 7)

Now it is your turn again. Drawing upon information from previous chapters, these exercises might test your knowledge and skills that you will need while having conversations.

Exercise 1: Translations

Please translate the following sentences from English into Dutch.

1. Today it is hot.	Vandaag is het warm.
2. The weather is bad today.	Het weer is slecht vandaag.
3. Currently it is 25 degrees.	Momenteel is het 25 graden.
4. There is much wind in the Netherlands.	Er is veel wind in Nederland.

Exercise 2: Answering Mr Jones

Please read the following questions asked by Mr Jones. Answer them in Dutch as accurately as possible, according to the weather conditions that you find yourself in at this very moment.

1. Hallo! Hoe gaat het met je?	
2. Hoe is het weer vandaag?	
3. Gaat het vandaag regenen?	
4. Echt waar? Vind je het weer goed?	

Antwoorden (Chapter 7 / Hoofdstuk 7)

Now it is your turn again. Drawing upon information from previous chapters, these exercises might test your knowledge and skills that you will need while having conversations.

Exercise 1: Translations

Please translate the following sentences from English into Dutch.

1. Today it is hot.	Vandaag is het warm.
2. The weather is bad today.	Het weer is slecht vandaag.
3. Currently it is 25 degrees.	Momenteel is het 25 graden.
4. There is much wind in the Netherlands.	Er is veel wind in Nederland.

Exercise 2: Answering Mr Jones

Possible answers to the questions include:

1. Hallo! Met mij gaat het goed. Bedankt.
2. Vandaag is het weer prachtig. Het regent niet en het is zonnig.
3. Nee, het gaat vandaag niet regenen.
4. Ja, ik vind het weer goed. Fijne dag!

Chapter 8: Shopping and Eating Out

While staying in a country and being surrounded by Dutch-speaking people, going out is very normal. Whether you are enjoying your time in a restaurant or at a shopping mall, you are definitely in need of much vocabulary if you want to have your products in the supermarket. When ordering a coke or a beer in a bar, it would be great for yourself and others if you spoke Dutch. But it is not just that. Holland is known for its cheese and in the Netherlands, you can find plenty of places with delicious food and drinks. The Dutch culinary landscape is multicultural with Asian, Italian and many more types of food being served. This chapter will guide you in doing your shopping or going to restaurants and bars.

Shopping and the supermarket

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Buy	Kopen	Shorts	Korte broek
Sell	Verkopen	Dress	Jurk
Souvenirs	Souvenirs	Skirts	Rok
Clothes	Kleding / Kleren	Jacket	Jas
Shirt	T-shirt	Shoes	Schoenen
Pants	Broek	Cap	Pet
Jeans	Spijkerbroek	Sweater	Trui
Expensive	Duur	Cheap	Goedkoop
Discount	Korting	Credit card	Creditcard

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Coffee	Koffie	Salt	Zout
Tea	Thee	Sugar	Suiker
Milk	Melk	Bread	Brood
Juice	Sap	Butter	Boter
Soft drink	Frisdrank	Cheese	Kaas
Water	Water	Ham	Ham
Shopping bag	Tasje	Union	Ui

Meat	Vlees	Chicken	Kip
Fish	Vis	Food	Voedsel
Egg	Ei	Sauce	Saus
Vegetables	Groenten	Fruits	Fruit
Apple	Appel	Banana	Banaan
Orange	Sinaasappel	Melon	Meloen
Pineapple	Ananas	Cherry	Kers
Tomato	Tomaat	Soup	Soep

If you want to clarify which product or article you would like to have, the use of demonstrative pronouns is very useful. These pronouns can be used in order to point to things that are within reach. Below you can find the different demonstrative pronouns, accompanied by some examples in Dutch.

Singular/Plural	English	Dutch
Singular	This	Deze
Singular	That	Dat / Die*
Plural	These	Deze
Plural	Those	Die

English	Dutch
I would like this shirt.	Ik zou dit T-shirt graag willen.
Can I buy those jeans?	Kan ik die spijkerbroek kopen?
These shoes are great!	Deze schoenen zijn geweldig!
Those sweaters are too expensive.	Die truien zijn te duur.

* Note: the demonstrative pronoun 'dat' will be used with nouns that are accompanied by the article 'het', whereas the demonstrative pronoun 'die' will be used with nouns that are accompanied by the article 'de', which is the case more often.

Phrases for buying clothes

English	Dutch
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Good morning. How can I help you?	Goedemorgen. Hoe kan ik u helpen?*
I would like to buy some clothes.	Ik wil graag kleren kopen.
I am just looking around.	Ik kijk alleen rond.
How much does it cost?	Hoeveel kost het?
How much is it?	Hoeveel is het?
Which one do you want?	Welke wil je?
I would like that one.	Ik zou die graag willen.
It is too expensive.	Het is te duur.
Do you also have...?	Heeft u ook...?
Do you have a bigger/smaller size?	Heeft u een grotere/kleinere maat?
We only accept cash.	We accepteren alleen cash.
Can I try it on?	Kan ik het passen?
Of course!	Natuurlijk!

**Note: this sentence contains the formal ‘u’ because shopping assistants are very likely to offer their services in a very polite way.*

So, remember: whenever you are going to the mall or grocery store, you know what you need to ask in order to buy the products you are in need of. Moreover, you have now seen how you can ask for something in a polite way and how you can answer those questions. Now we will turn to a little bit more informal type of conversation. Both bars and restaurants can have more informal conversations, depending on the type of company you are with. Let’s have a look!

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Restaurant	Restaurant	Café	Café
Bar	Bar	Cutlery	Bestek
Fork	Vork	Knife	Mes
Spoon	Lepel	Napkin	Zakdoek
Salad	Salade	Pasta	Pasta
Ice cream	IJsje	Drink	Drankje
Breakfast	Ontbijt	Lunch	Lunch

Dinner	Avondeten / Diner	Beer	Bier
Wine	Wijn	Glass	Glas
Menu	Menu	Check / Bill	Rekening
Cash	Contant	Money	Geld
Tip	Fooi	Change	Wisselgeld
Waiter	Ober	Waitress	Serveerster
Dish	Gerecht	Beverage	Drankje

Phrases to use in restaurants and bars

English	Dutch
Good evening. How can I help you?	Goedenavond. Hoe kan ik u helpen?
Excuse me.	Pardon.
Can I have the menu?	Mag ik het menu?
I would like to order something.	Ik zou graag iets willen bestellen.
Can I have a glass of white wine?	Zou ik een glas witte wijn mogen?
I would like to have a beer.	Ik zou graag een biertje willen.
Everything is fine.	Alles is in orde.
It is very good.	Het is zeer goed.
Everything was very delicious.	Alles was erg lekker.
I would like to have the check, please.	Ik zou graag de rekening hebben.
Can I pay with credit card?	Kan ik met creditcard betalen?

Your turn / Jouw beurt (Chapter 8 / Hoofdstuk 8)

Translate the following sentences from Dutch into English.

1. Ik wil graag die schoenen.	
2. Ik kijk alleen rond.	
3. How much does this souvenir cost?	
4. Those shorts are very expensive.	
5. Heeft u een grotere maat?	
6. Kan ik dit T-shirt passen?	
7. Heeft u ook petten met korting?	
8. Fijne dag!	

9. Pardon. Waar is hier een bar?	
10. Mag ik bestek?	
11. Zou ik een glas water mogen?	
12. Kan ik met contant betalen?	
13. De maaltijden waren erg lekker.	
14. Het ijsje was erg goed.	

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 8)

1. I would like those shoes.
2. I am just looking around.
3. Hoeveel kost deze souvenir?
4. Die korte broek is erg duur.
5. Do you have a bigger size?
6. Can I try this shirt on?
7. Do you also have caps with discount?
8. Have a nice day!

9. Excuse me. Where is a bar here?
10. Can I have (some) cutlery?
11. Can I have a glass of water?
12. Can I pay with cash?
13. The dishes were very delicious.
14. The icecream was very good.

Chapter 9: Seeing the Doctor (Naar de Dokter)

Everyone knows that the Netherlands is a very safe country. In terms of its health care insurance, people are known to be very safe and sound. A very low number of dangerous disease is found in the Netherlands and that is something we would like to keep that way. However, something could always occur and you may need to visit a doctor, or perhaps even a hospital. It is very common for travelers to be confronted with unpleasant experiences. Think about relatives or friends who went backpacking in Asia or South America, for instance. Many vaccinations may have been needed to prevent diseases. This chapter serves as a warranty that you will not need to be exposed to surprises when you visit the doctor. The provided terms will help you communicate with doctors and fellow patients, which will also be very good for your Dutch skills.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Doctor	Dokter	Hospital	Ziekenhuis
Sick / ill	Misselijk / Ziek	Disease	Ziekte
Pain	Pijn	Headache	Hoofdpijn
Stomach ache	Maagpijn	Sore throat	Zere keel
Sleep	Slaap	Cough	Kuch
Fever	Koorts	Medicine	Medicijn
Prescription	Recept	Vomit	Overgeven
Flu	Griep	Pill	Pil
Injection	Injectie	Vaccination	Vaccinatie
Dizzy	Duizelig	Blood	Bloed

The table above is a very short but catchy summary of important things to know when you visit a doctor. Now that you have learned how to point to certain places using demonstrative pronouns, as well as the names of various body parts mentioned in an earlier chapter, you can start explaining doctors and patients what is going on. There is more to it. Understanding a doctor is also of crucial importance.

English	Dutch

What is the problem?	Wat is het probleem?
Do you have pain?	Heb je pijn?
I am sick.	Ik ben ziek. / Ik ben misselijk.
I have a cold.	Ik ben verkouden.
You need to rest.	Je moet rusten.
Do you have health insurance?	Heb je een zorgverzekering?
I (do not) have a health insurance.	Ik heb (g)een zorgverzekering.
Where does it hurt?	Waar doet het zeer?
It hurts here, below my chest.	Het doet hier zeer, onder mijn borst.
My stomach hurts a lot.	Mijn maag doet erg zeer.
Could you prescribe something for me?	Kunt u iets voor me uitschrijven?

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 9)

These exercises will help to recapture some vocabulary you have had so far. Moreover, they will require you to critically think about the situations you might get into.

Exercise 1: Recap

Match the vocabulary on the left with the words on the right.

English		Dutch	Answer
1. fingers		a. Maagpijn	
2. sore throat		b. Koorts	
3. body		c. Hoofd	
4. fever		d. Lichaam	
5. dizziness		e. Zeer doen	
6. ears		f. Oren	
7. to hurt		g. Zere keel	
8. mouth		h. Vingers	
9. stomach ache		i. Mond	
10. head		j. Duizeligheid	

Exercise 2: Sara needs your help

Sara, a friend of yours, is in trouble. She needs to see a doctor, but she does not speak or understand a single word of Dutch. In a phone call, Sara and you agreed that you would send her an email with Dutch information about her injuries. Sara told you the following:

“I am very sick. My stomach hurts very much and I think that I have a cold. Tell the doctor that I have a sore throat and ask him if he wants to prescribe something for me.”

In the space provided below, please write out some lines in Dutch, in which you ask a local doctor to help Sara.

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 9)

These are the answers to the exercises belonging to chapter 9. Please be wary that the answers to exercise 2 might vary a bit. For that reason, several answers are given.

Exercise 1: Recap

1 – h, 2 – g, 3 – d, 4 – b, 5 – j, 6 – f, 7 – e, 8 – i, 9 – a & 10 – c

Exercise 2: Sara needs your help

Sara, een vriendin, is erg ziek. Haar maag doet erg zeer en ze is verkouden. Ze heeft ook een zere keel. Dokter, kunt u iets voor haar uitschrijven?

Or:

Een vriendin van mij (Sara) is erg ziek. Haar maag doet zeer. Ze is verkouden en ze heeft een zere keel. Kunt u iets uitschrijven voor Sara?

Chapter 10: Finding Accommodation

Het vinden van onderdak

Whether you are looking for a place to stay in a hotel or not, finding accommodation and the accompanying vocabulary is increasingly useful these days. Backpacking is a great trend, with Europe being one of the most popular destinations. And from our experience, we can tell that people from non-European countries love going to Amsterdam. It is one of these cities that they feel like they should visit. With many rainy days, you are going to find out that camping is not the best option, perhaps in summer. But hotels and hostels are usually more interesting for tourists to visit. The Dutch hotels are generally of great quality, although they can be pricy in the city centers, so be wary of this and aim for accommodation just outside the city. This chapter will guide you in finding your accommodation.

Hotels , hostels and camping in the Netherlands

English	Dutch
How can I help you?	Hoe kan ik u helpen?
Do you (still) have any rooms left?	Heeft u (nog) kamers over?
I would like to have a room.	Ik zou graag een kamer willen.
For how many people?	Voor hoeveel mensen?
I am by myself.	Ik ben alleen.
Hotel	Hotel
I am with another person.	Ik ben met nog een persoon.
I (do not) mind sharing a room.	Ik vind het (niet) erg om een kamer te delen.
I would like to reserve a room for two people.	Ik zou graag een kamer voor twee personen willen reserveren.
I would like to stay one night.	Ik zou graag één nacht willen blijven.
I would like to stay two nights.	Ik zou graag twee nachten willen blijven.
I (do not) have a reservation.	Ik heb (g)een reservering.
Unfortunately, we are full.	Helaas, we zitten vol.
Is breakfast included?	Is het ontbijt inbegrepen?

Do you have (free) Wi-Fi?	Heeft u (gratis) wi-fi?
Have a nice stay!	Fijn verblijf!
Where is the elevator?	Waar is de lift?
The shower does not work.	De douche werkt niet.
My/Our room has not been cleaned yet .	Onze kamer is nog niet schoon gemaakt.
Can I have another room?	Mag ik een andere kamer?
Could you bring me some towels?	Kunt u me wat handdoeken brengen?
Do you have any place left?	Heeft u nog plaats vrij?
I would like to rent a bungalow/tent.	Ik zou graag een bungalow/tent willen huren.
Can I have a map of the camping?	Mag ik een kaart van de camping?
Place	Plaats

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 10)

Now, we would like you to use the following exercises to confirm that you have studied and understood the previous vocabulary.

Exercise 1: Answer the hotel employee

Imagine you are in a hotel and you would like to stay in this hotel, together with a friend. You would like to stay for two nights and you do not have a reservation.

Goedemiddag. Hoe kan ik u helpen?	1. (I would like to have a room)
Voor hoeveel mensen?	2. (I am with another person, my friend Peter/Petra)
Heeft u een reservering?	3. (I do not have a reservation)
Oké, bedankt. Hoeveel nachten wilt u blijven?	4. (I would like to stay two nights)
Het ontbijt is inbegrepen. Fijn verblijf!	5. (Thank you very much. Have a nice day!)

Exercise 2: Asking for some help

After one night, you are not happy with your stay and your friend and you have agreed that you want to move to a different room because it has not been cleaned yet. Moreover, you need extra towels and you would like to

have a map of the city, because you are lost in the city. Please use the following space to write down your demands.

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 10)

The answers to the exercises of chapter 10 can be found below. For exercise 2, please note that your answer may vary a bit.

Exercise 1: Answer the hotel employee

1. Ik zou graag een kamer willen.
2. Ik ben met nog een persoon, mijn vriend Peter (/ vriendin Petra).
3. Ik heb geen reservering.
4. Ik zou graag twee nachten willen blijven.
5. Hartstikke bedankt. Fijne dag!

Exercise 2: Asking for some help

Goedemiddag. Onze kamer is nog niet schoongemaakt. Mag ik daarom een andere kamer? Kunt u me ook wat handdoeken brengen? Ik ben verdwaald in de stad. Mag ik een kaart van de stad?

** Note: 'daarom' means 'therefore'. Please regard this as an additional lesson.*

Chapter 11: The Bank

Whenever you have monetary issues, this chapter will be of great value. The Netherlands is in the Eurozone and just like many other European countries, the Euro is the currency that is used. In 2002, the Euro replaced the Guilder as the main currency. During your stay in the Netherlands, you might find out that you could use some additional vocabulary in terms of monetary issues. Going to the bank, asking for currencies or changing your money; another world is opening up for you! In the tables below, you can find some very useful words and phrases.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
The bank	De bank	Bank balance	Banksaldo
Money	Geld	To cash a check	Een cheque verzilveren
Bank account	De bankrekening	Credit card	De creditcard
Savings	Spaargeld	Debit card	De debitcard
Cash money	Contant geld	Debt	De schuld
Income	Inkomsten	Expenses	Uitgaven
To deposit money	Geld storten	Interest	De rente
To withdraw money	Geld opnemen	Loan	De lening
Currency	De valuta	To pay tax	Belasting betalen
Exchange rate	De wisselkoers	Mortgage	De hypotheek
Savings account	De spaarrekening	To pay (off)	(Af)betalen

The highest value that coins have is 2 Euros, followed by 1 Euro, 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. The coins worth 1 or 2 cents are very rare, since shops and supermarkets are not returning them anymore. You are allowed to spend them, though.

The paper money in the Eurozone starts from 5 Euros. Then, the values of the money increase; 10 Euros, 20 Euros, 50 Euros, 100 Euros, 200 Euros

and even 500 Euros worth of paper money. However, it is very rare in many shops to pay with bills of 200 or 500 Euros.

English	Dutch
We do not accept 200 or 500 Euro bills.	We accepteren geen biljetten van 200 of 500 euro.
I would like to open a bank account.	Ik zou graag een bankrekening willen openen.
You can pay with credit card.	U kunt met creditcard betalen.
Here is your change.	Hier is uw wisselgeld.
I would like to transfer money.	Ik wil graag geld overmaken.
I would like to exchange money.	Ik zou graag geld inwisselen.
How much is the dollar worth?	Wat is de waarde van de dollar?
I would like to withdraw money.	Ik zou graag geld opnemen.

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 11)

In the following exercises you will be trained to use your Dutch skills when it comes to talking about money.

Exercise 1: Talking about your savings

Translate the following sentences from English into Dutch or from Dutch into English.

Good afternoon. I would like to withdraw 300 Euros.	
I do not have savings.	
I have to pay my debt.	
I would like to exchange my dollars.	

Goedemorgen. Ik zou graag een bankrekening willen openen.	
Ik wil graag 200 euro overmaken.	
Kan ik met 500 euro betalen?	

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks

Wisselgeld	Valuta	Contant	Wisselkoers	Creditcard	Inkomsten
------------	--------	---------	-------------	------------	-----------

1. Kan ik met _____ geld betalen?
2. Bedankt. Hier is je _____.
3. De _____ van de Euro is erg goed.
4. Ik ben rijk. Ik heb meer _____ dan* uitgaven. (* 'dan' = than)
5. De Amerikaanse dollar is een _____.
6. Ik heb geen debitcard, maar wel een _____

5. Valuta

The American dollar is a currency.

6. Creditcard
credit card.

I do not have a debit card, but I do have a

Chapter 12: Travelling by Bus and Taxi

The last chapter of this part of this book will be concerned with public transportation in the country itself. It is less common to travel by taxi, but buses are everywhere in the Netherlands. Just like trains, they are a great way of transporting from place to another. You can even download an application for your smartphone (9292ov) that provides you with bus times and routes. When you are in the Netherlands, you now know what to do!

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Public transportation	Openbaar vervoer	Bus	Bus
Taxi	Taxi	Vehicle	Voertuig
Passenger	Passagier	Traveler	Reiziger
PT card (e.g. Oyster card)	OV kaart	Price	Prijs
The destination	De bestemming	Departure	Het vertrek
Arrival	De aankomst	Route	De route
Bus stop	Bushalte	Ticket	Het kaartje
Single ticket	Enkeltje	Return ticket	Het retourticket
From	Van	To	Naar
Bus driver	De buschauffeur	Taxi driver	De taxichauffeur
On time	Op tijd	(Too) late	Te laat
Delayed	Vertraagd	Timetable	De dienstregeling
Platform	Het perron	First class	Eerste klas
Second class	Tweede klas	Ticket inspector	De conducteur
Penalty	De boete	Underground	De metro
To catch a bus	Een bus nemen	To miss a bus	Een bus missen
Next	Volgende	Previous	Vorige

While being on the road, you might want to kill the time with your taxi driver or other passengers on the bus and train. Moreover, it would be a

great advantage if you could tell someone in Dutch what your or someone else's demands are.

Additional vocabulary

English	Dutch
Where can I take you?	Waar kan ik je heenbrengen?
What is your destination?	Wat is je bestemming?
Where are we going?	Waar gaan we heen?
I would like to go the zoo.	Ik zou graag naar de dierentuin willen.
I need to go to the train station.	Ik moet naar het treinstation toe.
How is your day?	Hoe gaat je dag?
You can stop over here.	U kunt hier stoppen.
How much is it?	Hoeveel is het?
Here you are.	Alstublieft.
You can keep the change.	U kunt het wisselgeld houden.
Thank you for the ride.	Bedankt voor de rit.
Which class are we in?	In welke klas zitten we?
We are in first/second class.	We zitten in de eerste/tweede klas.
To get on the bus/train.	In de bus/trein stappen.
To get off the bus/train.	Uit de bus/trein stappen.

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 12)

Now, please try and do the following exercises. Trust us, it will only get more fun from now on, so keep up, because your journey is about to get really serious!

Exercise 1: Match the correct vocabulary

This chapter introduced another wide variety of additional vocabulary. Please match the vocabulary so that you can check whether you have mastered the vocabulary.

English	Dutch	Answer
1. Delay	a. Een trein missen	1 – d
2. Traffic light	b. Geen eerste klasse	2 – g
3. To miss a train	c. Vertrek	3 – a
4. No first class	d. Vertraging	4 – b
5. Platform	e. Bestemming	5 – h
6. Destination	f. Een trein nemen	6 – e
7. Departure	g. Stoplicht	7 – c
8. To catch a train	h. Perron	8 – f

Exercise 2: Chatting with Menno, the taxi driver

Meet Menno, your first taxi driver in the Netherlands. He does not speak English, unfortunately, but he is a smart guy and will understand you if you speak some proper sentences. Please try to answer Menno in order to get to your destination in time.

Menno: Goedemorgen. Hoe heet je?	
Menno: Waar kan ik je heenbrengen?	
Menno: Hoe gaat	

het met je?	
Menno: Het weer is prachtig vandaag. <i>(The weather is lovely today)</i>	(You can stop over here. Thanks.)
Menno: Oké. Ik zal hier stoppen.	(How much is it?)
Menno: Het is 9 euro 30.	(Alstublieft. U kunt het wisselgeld houden.)
Menno: Hartstikke bedankt! Fijne dag!	(Have a nice day!)

Exercise 3: Feline catching the right train

You (Feline) just caught a train to The Hague and a passenger runs in, just in time. He is asking you whether he is in the right train. You are travelling second class and the next stop is The Hague. The train was delayed for 5 minutes. Please choose the correct sentences.

Passenger	Answer 1	Answer 2
Goedemorgen. Is dit de trein naar Den Haag?	Ja, dit is de trein naar Den Haag.	Nee, dit is niet de trein naar Den Haag.
In welke klas zitten we?	We zitten in de eerste klas.	We zitten in de tweede klas.
Hoe heet je?	Mijn naam heet Feline.	Mijn naam is Feline.
Wat is de volgende halte?	De volgende halte is Den Haag.	De vorige halte is Den Haag.
Is de trein vertraagd?	De trein is 5 minuten vertraagd.	De trein is niet 5 minuten vertraagd.

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 12)

Please be wary that the answers to exercise 2 may be somewhat different from your own answers.

Exercise 1: Match the correct vocabulary

1 – d, 2 – g, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – h, 6 – e, 7 – c & 8 – f

Exercise 2: Chatting with Menno, the taxi driver

Menno: Goedemorgen. Hoe heet je?	Goedemorgen. Mijn naam is [your name].
Menno: Waar kan ik je heenbrengen?	Ik zou graag naar de bank willen.
Menno: Hoe gaat het met je?	Met mij gaat het goed. Bedankt.
Menno: Het weer is prachtig vandaag. (<i>The weather is lovely today</i>)	(You can stop over here. Thanks.)
Menno: Oké. Ik zal hier stoppen.	(How much is it?)
Menno: Het is 9 euro 30.	(Alstublieft. U kunt het wisselgeld houden.)
Menno: Hartstikke bedankt! Fijne dag!	(Have a nice day!)

Exercise 3: Feline catching the right train

Passenger	Answer 1	Answer 2
Goedemorgen. Is dit de trein naar Den Haag?	Ja, dit is de trein naar Den Haag.	Nee, dit is niet de trein naar Den Haag.
In welke klas zitten we?	We zitten in de eerste klas.	We zitten in de tweede klas.
Hoe heet je?	Mijn naam heet Feline.	Mijn naam is Feline.
Wat is de volgende halte?	De volgende halte is Den Haag.	De vorige halte is Den Haag.

Is de trein vertraagd?

De trein is 5 minuten
vertraagd.

~~De trein is niet 5
minuten vertraagd.~~

Chapter 13: Work and Hobbies

Talking about your work and the job you have might seem a bit boring at first. However, your work is one of the things that bonds people together during conversations. Often, you can include hobbies too. Asking about hobbies is a fantastic way to get to know people. Perhaps you have the same hobbies and interests, which allows you to make friends much easier. This chapter is focused at showing interest towards others; asking people what they do and also understanding these explanations. We hope you will learn very well from this, because you are going to need this in conversations!

Talking about your profession

English	Dutch
What job do you have?	Welke baan heb je?
What do you do?	Wat voor werk heb je?
In my daily life..	In het dagelijks leven..
I am a professor.	Ik ben een professor.
Cleaner	Schoonmaker
Shop assistant	Winkelbediende
Farmer	Boer
Sportsman / Sportswoman	Sporter
Musician	Muzikant
Nurse	Zuster
Doctor	Dokter
Lawyer	Advocaat
Writer	Schrijver / Schrijfster
Translator	Vertaler
Administrative assistant	Administratief medewerker
Police officer	Politieagent
Firefighter	Brandweerman / Brandweervrouw
Student	Student / Studente
Cook	Kok
Receptionist	Receptionist / Receptioniste

Cleaner	Schoonmaker / Schoonmaakster
Waiter / Waitress	Ober / Serveerster
Engineer	Architect
Employer	Werkgever
Employee	Werknemer / Medewerker

** Note that each time two almost identical nouns are mentioned, the left noun refers to the male word and the right noun refers to the female word.*

That is far from everything you can tell about yourself. Expressing your hobbies are a great way of revealing yourself and it will increasing a sense of liking that people are about to experience with you. Just think about the things that you enjoy doing apart from your study or work. In the Netherlands, many people play football or they cycle, for instance. Physical activities are very popular. But there is much more that Dutch people do. The following table will briefly outline a great number of things you can mention when you are talking about hobbies, which includes doing sports.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Hobby	Hobby	Hobbies	Hobby's
Television	Televisie	Watch TV	TV kijken
Watch sports	Sport kijken	Go to the cinema	Naar de bioscoop gaan
I like doing	Ik vind het leuk om te doen	I do not like doing	Ik vind niet het leuk om te doen
Exercise	Oefeningen	Play games	Spellen spelen
Swimming (to swim)	Zwemmen	Dancing (to dance)	Dansen
Cycling (to cycle)	Fietsen	Running (to run)	Hardlopen
Reading (to read)	Lezen	Listening music (to listen music)	Muziek luisteren

Whenever you want to describe something you like doing, you start a sentence with: "Ik houd van ..." which means "I love ...". Please have a

look at the following table to find out how to structure a sentence like this.

English	Dutch
What do you like to do?	Wat doe je graag?
What are your hobbies?	Wat zijn je hobby's?
I love doing exercise.	Ik houd van oefeningen doen.
I love going to the cinema.	Ik houd van naar de bioscoop gaan.
I like playing games.	Ik vind het leuk om spellen te spelen .
Do you like reading?	Houd je van lezen?
I hate doing sports.	Ik haat sporten.

Using transition words in sentences

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Because	Omdat / Want	Of course	Natuurlijk
But	Maar	Firstly	Ten eerste
However	Echter	Secondly	Ten tweede
Moreover	Bovendien	Thirdly	Ten derde
Also	Ook	Finally	Tot slot
Then	Toen	Usually	Gebruikelijk

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 13)

Now it is up to you to use this information in the following exercises. Good luck!

Exercise 1: Talking about your job

Translate the following sentences from English into Dutch or Dutch into English.

1. I work in a supermarket.	
2. I am an administrative assistant in a bank.	
3. My brother is a cleaner in a big hotel.	
4. My mother is waitress in an expensive restaurant.	
5. I am an employee of Apple.	

6. Ik ben een politieagent in Nijmegen.	
7. Ik houd van naar mijn werk gaan.	
8. Mijn tante is een zuster in een ziekenhuis.	
9. Mijn vader is een	

schrijver en vertaler.	
10. Ik ben een receptioniste in een kantoor.	

Exercise 2: Answering questions about your hobbies

Please answer the following questions in Dutch. Do not just answer with yes or no; write out full sentences.

1. Wat zijn je hobby's?	
2. Vind je het leuk om videospellen te spelen?	
3. Houd je van naar de bioscoop gaan?	
4. Haat je naar muziek luisteren?	
5. Houd je van lezen?	

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 13)

Below you can find the answers of the exercises you just did. The answers provided with exercise 2 may vary a bit.

Exercise 1: Talking about your job

1. I work in a supermarket.	Ik werk in een supermarkt.
2. I am an administrative assistant in a bank.	Ik ben een administratief medewerker in een bank
3. My brother is a cleaner in a big hotel.	Mijn broer is een schoonmaker in een groot hotel.
4. My mother is waitress in an expensive restaurant.	Mijn moeder is een serveerster in een duur restaurant.
5. I am an employee of Apple.	Ik ben een werknemer van Apple.

6. Ik ben een politieagent in Nijmegen.	I am a police officer in Nijmegen.
7. Ik houd van naar mijn werk gaan.	I love going to my work.
8. Mijn tante is een zuster in een ziekenhuis.	My aunt is a nurse in a hospital.
9. Mijn vader is een schrijver en vertaler.	My father is a writer and translator.
10. Ik ben een receptioniste in een kantoor.	I am a receptionist in an office.

Exercise 2: Answering questions about your hobbies

1. Wat zijn je hobby's?	Ik houd van lezen, sporten en fietsen, maar ik houd niet van muziek luisteren. /
-------------------------	--

	Ten eerste houd ik van lezen. Ten tweede houd ik van sporten en ten derde houd ik van fietsen. Ik houd echter niet van muziek luisteren.
2. Vind je het leuk om videospellen te spelen?	Ja, ik vind het leuk om videospellen te spelen. / Nee, ik vind het niet leuk om videospellen te spelen.
3. Houd je van naar de bioscoop gaan?	Ja, ik houd van naar de bioscoop gaan. / Nee, ik houd niet van naar de bioscoop gaan.
4. Haat je naar muziek luisteren?	Ja, ik haat naar muziek luisteren. / Nee, ik haat naar muziek luisteren niet.
5. Houd je van lezen?	Ja, ik houd van lezen. / Nee, ik houd niet van lezen.

PART 3
GRAMMAR TIME

Chapter 14: Nouns

Until now, you have been studying very many words and phrases. It is of crucial importance to be able to understand how sentences are structured, though. We will now start to work on grammar. From past experience we can tell that grammar can be hard to understand, sometimes. On the other hand, it is the most important thing in any language. When you are aware of structures in a certain language, you can build sentences yourself, which will save you a lot of time in conversations.

Articles (Lidwoorden)

We will start by throwing some explanations of the way the Dutch language works when it comes to the use of articles. Contrary to the English language, there is just one indefinite article ('een'), so luckily for you, there is no theoretical part on the indefinite article. On the other hand, there are two definite articles: 'de' and 'het'.

We use the definite article 'het' for neutral words, whereas 'de' is used with any feminine or masculine word. Nouns that cover people or professions are generally therefore accompanied by 'de'. Learning Dutch as a second language is very tricky, because it is hard to master the rules of determining which article belongs to what noun. If you are a native speaker, this is fairly easy and straightforward. Luckily, there are some rules that can guide you.

We use 'de' with nouns in the following cases:

- In all plural forms (1)
- Nouns referring to fruits and trees (2)
- Names of mountains and rivers (3)
- Names of numbers and letters (4)

We use 'het' with nouns in the following cases:

- All diminutives (5)
- Names of languages (6)
- Names of countries or places (7)
- Metals (8)
- Wind directions (9)
- Nouns ending with [isme] (10)

English	Dutch	Category
The cars	De auto's	1
The chestnut tree	De kastanjeboom	2
The Mount Everest	De Mount Everest	3
The letter b	De letter b	4
The little rabbit	Het konijntje	5
Spanish	Het Spaans	6
The nice city of Rotterdam	Het leuke Rotterdam	7
The silver	Het zilver	8
The south east	Het zuidoosten	9
The socialism	Het socialisme	10

What's very important to realize with articles, is that you need to practice each individual article over and over again. Each time that you are not sure, ask someone, or think whether the nouns fit in the rules that we have covered in this chapter.

Jouw beurt oefening 1(Hoofdstuk 14)

Exercise 1: Articles

Now it is your turn to use the information about the articles to fit them with the right nouns. Please either use 'de' or 'het'. You can use this exercise to expand your Dutch vocabulary!

#		Dutch word	Translation
1	De / Het	baby'tje	The little baby
2	De / Het	Tomaat	The tomato
3	De / Het	Noordwesten	The North West
4	De / Het	Communisme	The communism
5	De / Het	Vlaams	The Flemish language
6	De / Het	Flessen	The bottles
7	De / Het	Meisje	The little girl
8	De / Het	Jongen	The boy
9	De / Het	Ijzer	The iron
10	De / Het	Maas	The River Maas

This is good for now. You can find the answers to this exercise at the back of this chapter, but do not stop here; there is more there and exercises to come in this chapter!

Singular and plural nouns (Enkelvoudige en meervoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden)

When we are transforming Dutch nouns from singular to plural, there are two options. We either add [s] or [en] to the noun. In a large majority of all cases, we will add [en]. Please take into consideration the following rules.

- 1. We just add [en] when the length of the vowel will remain the same. If this is not the case, we add the final consonant of the singular form as well.
- 2. There is no room for double open vowels in plural, so one vowel will then be taken off.
- 3. Whenever a noun ends with a voiceless [f] or voiceless [s], their plural forms will respectively replace these [f] and [s] with [v] and [z], followed by [en]. This is very often the case, but not always. For instance, many Latin loanwords also have the Latin plural form.

Singular	Plural	Translation	Category
De hond	De honden	The dog(s)	-
De fiets	De fietsen	The bicycle(s)	-
De rok	De rokken	The skirt(s)	1
De muur	De muren	The wall(s)	2
De dief	De dieven	The thief(s)	3
De reus	De reuzen	The giant(s)	3

Exceptions

Singular	Plural	Translation
Fotograaf	Fotografen	Photographer(s)
Kaars	Kaarsen	Candle(s)
Centrum	Centra	Center(s)
Historicus	Historici	Historian(s)

However, for many words this way of forming the plural form is not applicable. We add an [s] to the noun in plural if one of the following conditions are met:

- 1. The noun ends with a single vowel. We add [s] when these words derive from adjectives and when the singular form ends with a single [e]. However, ['s] is added to all other singular forms.
- 2. The noun ends with an unstressed vowel combination.
- 3. The noun has one of the following unstressed endings: [el], [en], [em], [er], [erd], [aar], [aard] or [um].
- 4. The noun has one of the following stressed endings: [eur] or [foon].
- 5. Titles and professions ending with [oor] or [ier].
- 6. Loanwords that are given an [s] in plural in its original language.
- 7. Names of letters and acronyms.

Singular	Plural	Translation	Category
De <u>b</u> aby	De baby's	The baby / babies	1
De <u>r</u> adio	De radio's	The radio(s)	1
De <u>bo</u> ete	De boetes	The fine(s)	1
De <u>mi</u> ssie	De missies	The mission(s)	2
De <u>l</u> epel	De lepels	The spoon(s)	3
De tele <u>fo</u> on	De telefoons	The phone(s)	4
De koerier	De koeriers	The courier(s)	5
De computer	De computers	The computer(s)	6

Een cd	cd's	a CD / CDs	7
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Jouw beurt oefening 2 (Hoofdstuk 14)

Choose the correct plural form for each noun given. You may cross out the wrong answer. The third and fourth column provide you with the two answer categories.

1. De passagier	(The passenger)	De passagiers	De passagieren
2. De foto	(The photo)	De fotos	De foto's
3. De pot	(The jar)	De poten	De potten
4. De monteur	(The mechanic)	De monteurs	De monteurs
5. De baas	(The boss)	De baazen	De bazen
6. De e-mail	(The email)	De e-mails	De e-mailen
7. De mand	(The basket)	De mands	De manden
8. De saxofoon	(The saxophone)	De saxofonen	De saxofoons

Now we will turn to the final explanations of nouns in the Dutch language. This can be a hard part. Words ending with [ie] and [ee] are usually given [ën] or [n].

- When the emphasis is on the [ie] or [ee], we add [ën]. Whenever a noun consists of just one syllable, you know this will be the case.
- When the emphasis is not on [ie] or [ee], we add [n], but the final [e] of the original noun will be replaced by [ë].

With words ending with [ik], there is a similar distinction:

- When the emphasis is on [ik], we write down two [k]'s in the plural form.
- When the emphasis is not on [ik], we write down one [k] in the plural form.

Singular	Plural	Translation
De fee	De feeën	The fairy / The fairies

De genie	De genieën	The genius(es)
De bacteria	De bacteriën	The bacterium / The bacteria
De olie	De oliën	The oil(s)
Monnik	Monniken	Monarch(s)
Tik	Tikken	Tap(s)
Viezerik	Viezeriken	Dirty fellow(s)

Jouw beurt oefening 3 (Hoofdstuk 13)

Write down the plural of the following nouns:

1. De zee	(The sea)	
2. De kop <u>i</u> e	(The copy)	
3. De p <u>o</u> rie	(The pore)	
4. De blik	(The gaze)	
5. De <u>leeu</u> werik	(The lark)	

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 14)

Below you can find the answers to all exercises from chapter 14. Please check your mistakes, if you have made any, to see where you went wrong.

Oefening 1

1 – het, 2 – de, 3 – het, 4 – het, 5 – het, 6 – de, 7 – het, 8 – de, 9 – het & 10 – de

Oefening 2

1. De passagier	De passagiers	De passagieren
2. De foto	De fotos	De foto's
3. De pot	De poten	De potten
4. De monteur	De monteuren	De monteurs
5. De baas	De baazen	De bazen
6. De e-mail	De e-mails	De e-mailen
7. De mand	De mands	De manden
8. De saxofoon	De saxofonen	De saxofoons

Oefening 3

1. De zee	De zeeën
2. De kop <u>i</u> e	De kopieën
3. De p <u>o</u> rie	De poriën
4. De blik	De blikken
5. De <u>leeu</u> werik	De leeuweriken

Chapter 15: Adjectives (Bijvoeglijke Naamwoorden)

During this course, we have provided you with many different adjectives. It was your task to just memorize them, but now you will learn the theory behind them. An adjective ('bijvoeglijk naamwoord') is a word that says something about a noun. Whereas the adjectives do not change in English, there are different forms in Dutch, which means there is a theoretical explanation behind it. Using adjectives shows that you are capable of being creative and having conversations, so it is certainly a big advantage to be wary of them. Let's start!

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Nice	Leuk	The house is nice.	Het huis is leuk.
Funny	Grappig	The guy is funny.	De jongen is grappig.
Boring	Saaï	The class is boring.	De klas is saai.
Fast	Snel	The car is fast.	De auto is snel.
Slow	Langzaam	The bike is slow.	De fiets is langzaam.

So far, so good. Describing nouns in short and snappy sentences with a structure like above is not a problem in Dutch. When you put the adjective in front of the noun, however, something will change. Please note the following examples:

English	Dutch
The cool woman.	De stoer <u>e</u> vrouw.
The cheap train ticket.	Het goedkoper <u>e</u> treinkaartje.
The boring book/magazine.	Het saai <u>e</u> boek/tijdschrift.
The empty bottle.	De leg <u>e</u> fles.

As you have noticed, the adjectives are given an additional [e] when being used before the noun. In almost all cases, we can see this happen. Please note the following:

- In the plural form, we will use this form too, as plural nouns are accompanied by the article ‘de’. We add an [e] to the adjective.
- Whenever the indefinite article ‘een’ is used with a noun that corresponds with the article ‘het’, we always use the original form of the adjective. With original form, we mean the form as presented in the first table on this page (e.g. ‘grappig’ and not ‘grappige’).
- Whenever the adjective is referring to a substance, we will add [en] to the adjective.

English	Dutch
A great day.	Een geweldige dag.
The great day.	De geweldige dag.
The sweet girl.	Het lie <u>ve</u> meisje.
A sweet girl.	Een lief <u>f</u> meisje.
The iron bar.	De ijzer <u>en</u> balk.
The wooden cage.	De hout <u>en</u> kooi.

English	Dutch
The cheap glasses.	De goedkope glazen.
The modern shops.	De moderne winkels.
The sharp pencils.	De scherpe potloden.
The blue pens.	De blauwe pennen.
The huge files.	De enorme bestanden.

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 15)

These exercises will test your knowledge about adjectives.

Oefening 1: Fill it in

Fill in the blanks with the adjective given.

English	Question	Answer
1. The dirty jeans.	De (vies/vieze) spijkerbroek.	Vieze
2. The green grass.	Het (groen/groene) gras.	Groene
3. The nice kid.	Het (leuk/leuke) kind.	Leuke
4. A happy uncle.	Een (blij/blijje) oom.	Blijje
5. A white rabbit.	Een (wit/witte) konijn.	Wit
6. The cool water.	Het (koel/koele) water.	Koele
7. An empty bottle.	Een (leeg/lege) flesje.	Leeg

* In Dutch, rabbit (*konijn*) is a word that generally corresponds with the article 'het'. Moreover, if you remember the explanation about nouns and diminutives, 'flesje' is a diminutive and thus corresponds with the article 'het' as well.

Oefening 2: Make them singular or plural

In this exercise, it is both important that you also pay attention to forming and understanding the plural of the noun. Please provide your answer in the space given.

#	Singular / Enkelvoud	Plural / Meervoud
1.	Het blijje meisje (The happy girl)	
2.	Het rode pakket (The red package)	
3.	De hongerige wolf (The hungry wolf)	
4.		Dikke dieren (Fat animals)

5.		Knappe dochters (Pretty daughters)
6.		Eenzame appartementen (Lonely apartments)

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 15)

Below you can find the correct answers to the exercises.

Oefening 1: Fill it in

Fill in the blanks with the adjective given.

English	Question
1. The dirty jeans.	De vieze spijkerbroek.
2. The green grass.	Het groene gras.
3. The nice kid.	Het leuke kind.
4. A happy uncle.	Een blije oom.
5. A white rabbit.	Een wit konijn.*
6. The cool water.	Het koele water.
7. An empty bottle.	Een leeg flesje.*

Oefening 2: Make them singular or plural

#	Answer
1.	De blijde meisjes
2.	De rode pakketten
3.	De hongerige wolven
4.	Een dik dier
5.	Een knappe dochter
6.	Een eenzaam appartement

Chapter 16: Using Pronouns (Voornaamwoorden Gebruiken)

In order to address your fellow conversation partners, it is of crucial importance that you know how to address someone. For that reason knowing your pronouns is extraordinarily valuable. The Dutch, like other Germanic languages, make a distinction between a formal 'you' ('u') and a less formal 'you' ('je' / 'jij'). We have covered this before, but just so that it is not necessary for you to go back, we will repeat this issue once again. We address grandparents, professors and sometimes parents in a formal way, whereas the informal way is used with people you feel very comfortable with, usually friends and acquaintances. We address a group of different people in a formal way with 'u' as well, using the exact same rules as with using 'u' to address a single individual.

Personal pronouns

Just like the English language, Dutch makes a distinction between using a pronoun as a subject or as an object. Personal pronouns are those referring to yourself or to another person as if you were replacing someone's name or names. Take a look at the following tables and examples.

		As a subject (Als onderwerp)	As an object (Als voorwerp)
Singular	1st	Ik	Mij / me
Singular	2nd	Jij / je, u	Jou / je, u
Singular	3rd	Hij, zij/ze, het	Hem, haar, het
Plural	1st	Wij / we	Ons
Plural	2nd	Jullie, u	Jullie, je, u
Plural	3rd	Zij / Ze	Hen Hun (after a preposition) Ze

Examples include:

--	--

English	Dutch
<u>I</u> have pain.	<u>Ik</u> heb pijn.
<u>You</u> believe <u>me</u> .	<u>Jij</u> gelooft <u>me</u> .
<u>He</u> sees <u>her</u> .	<u>Hij</u> ziet <u>haar</u> .
<u>She</u> takes <u>it</u> .	<u>Zij</u> neemt <u>het</u> .
<u>We</u> help <u>them</u> .	<u>Wij</u> helpen <u>ze</u> .
<u>You</u> look at <u>them</u> .	<u>Jullie</u> kijken <u>naar hun</u> .
<u>They</u> go to <u>you</u> .	<u>Zij</u> gaan naar <u>jou/je</u> .

As mentioned, the personal pronoun is always part of a sentence in a sense that it can be replaced by its original form. In the examples above, you can replace all personal pronouns by (groups of) names, although sometimes the verb tense might change. In the case of the word 'it', the personal pronoun obviously refers to an object and not a person.

When we are talking about possession, we will go a step further. Enclosing information about possession describes something of what belongs to you or someone else; we use possessive pronouns to refer to those nouns.

Moreover, reflexive pronouns are those referring to oneself. Many verbs cannot be used without a reflexive pronoun. An example includes 'to remember' (zich herinneren).

		Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
Singular	1st	Mijn	Me
Singular	2nd	Jouw / Je, uw	Je, u
Singular	3rd	Zijn, haar, zijn	Zich
Plural	1st	Ons / Onze	Ons
Plural	2nd	Jullie, uw	Je, u
Plural	3rd	Hun	Zich

Examples of using possessive pronouns

English	Dutch
<u>My</u> father's car is grey and fast.	<u>Mijn</u> vaders auto is grijs en snel.

<u>Your</u> credibility is high.	<u>Jouw</u> geloofwaardigheid is groot.
<u>His</u> oil tank is empty.	<u>Zijn</u> benzinetank is leeg.
He sleeps on <u>our</u> bed.	Hij slaapt op <u>ons</u> bed.
<u>Your</u> * secret is safe with me.	<u>Jullie</u> geheim is veilig bij mij.
<u>Their</u> help is of great value.	<u>Hun</u> hulp is van grote waarde.

**Plural*

Examples of reflexive pronouns with the verb 'to remember' include:

English	Dutch
Sam feels tired.	Sam voelt <u>zich</u> moe.
I feel perfect.	Ik voel <u>me</u> perfect.
They feel embarrassed.	Ze voelen <u>zich</u> beschaamd.
Amy and Kim feel angry.	Amy en Kim voelen <u>zich</u> boos.
We feel great.	We voelen <u>ons</u> geweldig.

Avoiding problems with using the reflexive pronoun can sometimes be done by using the verb 'to be' in order to express emotions. This verb will be introduced in the next chapter, when we will deal with emotions and descriptions.

We will now turn to three other pronouns, that are commonly used in both the English and Dutch language to describe objects, phrases or other grammatical parts of the sentence.

Each other	Elkaar, elkander
Each others (possessive)	Elkaars

Now, a very commonly used pronoun is the demonstrative pronoun, which is used to point to a certain object that you can see or know about. Using a demonstrative pronoun is additionally useful in describing things and talking about them. An example:

I like <u>this</u> cup so much!	Ik vind <u>deze</u> mok/beker zo leuk!
---------------------------------	--

Dutch demonstrative pronouns

English	Dutch
This	Deze (used with 'de'-words and plural nouns)
This	Dit (used with 'het'-words)
That	Die (used with 'de'-words and plural nouns)
That	Dat (used with 'het'-words)
Those	Dat (used with more than person)
Such a	Zo'n (= zo een)
Such	Zulke
The same	Dezelfde

In order to ask questions about certain people or objects, we use interrogative pronouns. We also use them to connect sentences and referring to the same people. We use relative pronouns to point to objects, people or sentences that we is mentioned twice (earlier or later in the same sentence), but not want to repeat. We thus replace them by a relative pronoun. Relative pronouns can also replace part of a sentence that is referred to.

Dutch interrogative pronouns

English	Dutch
Who	Wie
What	Wat
Which	Welk(e)
What kind of	Wat voor (een)

English	Dutch
<u>Who</u> is the woman at the corner of the street?	Wie is de vrouw op de hoek van de straat?
<u>What kind of</u> people visit a museum twice per week?	<u>Wat voor</u> mensen bezoeken een museum twee keer per week?

Dutch relative pronouns

English	Dutch
That	Die (used with 'de'-words and plural nouns)
That	Dat (used with 'het'-words)
Who	Wie
What	Wat

English	Dutch
Her husband, <u>who</u> I do not like, is 55 years old.	Haar man, <u>wie</u> ik niet aardig vind, is 55 jaar oud.
<u>What</u> I do not understand, is why he reads so many books.	<u>Wat</u> ik niet begrijp, is waarom hij zoveel boeken leest.

You can even replace an entire sentence with 'en dat':

English	Dutch
We are not going to the zoo anymore. That is something I don't like.	We gaan niet meer naar de dierentuin. Dat is iets wat ik niet leuk vind.
We are not going to the zoo anymore and that is something I don't like.	We gaan niet meer naar de dierentuin <u>en dat</u> is iets wat ik niet leuk vind.

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 16)

This chapter is almost coming to an end as you have proceeded to the exercises of this chapter. These will test your skills of the different pronouns (personal, possessive and reflexive).

Oefening 1: Fill in the right pronoun

In this exercise, choose the appropriate personal or possessive pronoun

1. Jeroen is een aardige jongen, want _____ heeft veel vrienden.	
2. Peter en ik hebben een prachtige auto. _____ kleur is zwart.	
3. Eva is saai. Ik vind _____ geen leuk meisje.	
4. Deze jongens huilen veel. Ik denk dat _____ verdrietig zijn.	
5. Ik heb een computer. _____ computer is heel erg snel en werkt perfect.	
6. Johans zelfvertrouwen is groot, want mensen vinden _____ aardig.	
7. Susan heeft een druk leven. _____ wasmachine is altijd* vol.	
8. Zonder Simone is het hier niet gezellig. _____ is een heel aardig meisje met veel plezier in het leven.	

**Altijd* = *Always*

Oefening 2: Using reflexive pronouns

1	They find themselves very funny, because they laugh all the time.	
	Ze vinden _____ erg grappig, want ze lachen heel de tijd.	
2	We think that he feels embarrassed.	
	We denken dat hij _____ schaamt.	

3	I feel angry, because he is not helping me.	
	Ik voel _____ boos, omdat hij me niet helpt.	

4	We should be ashamed of ourselves.	
	We moeten _____ schamen.	

Oefening 3: Using the other pronouns

Please fill in the right pronoun (demonstrative, interrogative or relative pronoun).

1. _____ weet je over de groene telefoon? Use 'what'	
2. _____ spijkerbroek vind je het meest leuk? Use 'which'	
3. Sporten, _____ ik haat, is gezond voor iedereen*.	
4. _____ is een lelijk gebouw (<i>het gebouw</i>) Use 'that'	
5. _____ zijn vriendelijke en prettige mensen. Use 'those'	
6. We hebben geen water _____ vind ik heel vervelend.	
6. _____ heeft mijn fiets? Use 'who'	
7. _____ schip is groot en het is heel mooi. Use 'this'	

* *Gezond voor iedereen = healthy for everyone*

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 16)

Below you can find the answers to the exercises of chapter 16. Check your answers and if you do not understand possible mistakes, make sure to turn back to the explanatory pages.

Oefening 1: Fill in the right pronoun

1. Jeroen is een aardige jongen, want hij heeft veel vrienden.
2. Peter en ik hebben een prachtige auto. Zijn kleur is zwart.
3. Eva is saai. Ik vind haar geen leuk meisje.
4. Deze jongens huilen veel. Ik denk dat ze/zij verdrietig zijn.
5. Ik heb een computer. Mijn computer is heel erg snel en werkt perfect.
6. Johans zelfvertrouwen is groot, want mensen vinden hem aardig.
7. Susan heeft een druk leven. Haar wasmachine is altijd vol.
8. Zonder Simone is het hier niet gezellig. Ze/zij is een heel aardig meisje met veel plezier in het leven.

Oefening 2: Using reflexive pronouns

1	They find themselves very funny, because they laugh all the time. Ze vinden zich/zichzelf erg grappig, want ze lachen heel de tijd.
2	We think that he feels embarrassed. We denken dat hij zich schaamt.
3	I feel angry, because he is not helping me. Ik voel me boos, omdat hij me niet helpt.
4	We should be ashamed of ourselves. We moeten ons schamen.

Oefening 3: Using the other pronouns

1. Wat weet je over de groene telefoon?
--

2. **Welke** spijkerbroek vind je het meest leuk?

3. Sporten, **wat** ik haat, is gezond voor iedereen*.

4. **Dat** is een lelijk gebouw (*het gebouw*)

5. **Dat** zijn vriendelijke en prettige mensen.

6. We hebben geen water **en dat** vind ik heel vervelend.

7. **Wie** heeft mijn fiets?

8. **Dit** schip is groot en het is heel mooi.

Chapter 17: Emotions and Descriptions (Emoties en Beschrijvingen)

Describing people and objects is great. Whenever you are having discussions with fellow students, colleagues or strangers, it is great to talk about people and objects. Expressing your emotions, too, is very useful in any language. People may have happiness in common or express different feelings towards other people. In that sense, you might find it very useful to study this chapter very hard. First, let us move into the expression of emotions. We will also study the verb 'to be', 'to have' and 'to feel', because these will be useful additions to expressing feelings.

To be = zijn

		English	Dutch
Singular	1st	I am	Ik ben
Singular	2nd	You are	Jij bent (jij = less formal) U bent (u = more formal)
Singular	3rd	He/she/it is	Hij/zij/het is
Plural	1st	We are	Wij zijn
Plural	2nd	You are	Jullie zijn
Plural	3rd	They are	Zij zijn

To have = hebben

		English	Dutch
Singular	1st	I have	Ik heb
Singular	2nd	You have	Jij hebt U hebt
Singular	3rd	He/she/it has	Hij/zij/het heeft
Plural	1st	We have	Wij hebben
Plural	2nd	You have	Jullie hebben
Plural	3rd	They have	Zij hebben

To feel = voelen

		English	Dutch
Singular	1st	I feel	Ik voel (me)
Singular	2nd	You feel	Jij voelt (je) U voelt (zich)
Singular	3rd	He/she/it feels	Hij/zij/het voelt (zich)
Plural	1st	We feel	Wij voelen (ons)
Plural	2nd	You feel	Jullie voelen (je)
Plural	3rd	They feel	Zij voelen (zich)

There are various different emotions that you may have and what would make you feel better to express them? Below you will find an extensive table with emotions.

Vocabulary regarding emotions

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Friendly	Vriendelijk(e)	Confident	Zelfverzekerd(e)
Sweet	Zachtmoedig(e), aardig(e), lieve	Resolute	Vastberaden
Safe	Veilig(e)	Secure	Zeker(e)
Thankful	Dankbaar / Dankbare	Moved	Ontroerd(e)
Optimistic	Optimistisch(e)	Pessimistic	Pessimistisch(e)
Energetic	Energiek(e)	Fascinated	Gefascineerd(e)
Intrigued	Geïntrigeerd(e)	Vivid	Levendig(e)
Relaxed	Ontspannen	Calm	Kalm
Clear	Helder	Content	Tevreden
Silent	Stil(le)	Loud	Luidruchtig(e)
Happy	Blij(e)	Sad	Verdrietig(e)
Demanding	Veeleisend(e)	Amazed	Verbaasd(e)

English	Dutch	English	Dutch

Frightened	Bang(e)	Worried	Ongerust(e)
Annoyed	Geïrriteerd(e)	Nervous	Nerveus / Nerveuze
Embarrassed	Beschaamd(e)	Confused	Verward(e)
Powerless	Futloos	Powerful	Krachtig
Angry	Boos / Boze	Frustrated	Gefrustreerd(e)
Lucky	Gelukkig(e)	Unlucky	Ongelukkig(e)
Helpless	Hulpeloos / Hulpeloze	Helpful	Behulpzaam / Behulpzame
Furious	Woedend(e)	Nostalgic	Nostalgisch(e)

We express our emotions using the verb 'to feel' (voelen), a verb that is accompanied by a reflexive pronoun. Several examples:

Dutch
Ik voel <u>me</u> machteloos.
Jij voelt <u>je</u> fantastisch.
Hij voelt <u>zich</u> gefrustreerd.
Wij voelen <u>ons</u> beschaamd.
Jullie voelen <u>je</u> blij.
Zij voelen <u>zich</u> ontspannen.

Jouw beurt 1 (Hoofdstuk 17)

Now it is your turn to express emotions. Translate the following sentences from English into Dutch.

English	Dutch
1. I feel very angry.	
2. He feels calm and vivid.	
3. They are very loud, but they feel happy.	
4. He is an energetic and pretty boy. Therefore, he feels very confident.	
5. You feel so secure all the time.	
6. Without his father, he feels very relaxed.	

Regarding emotions, this is it so far. In this chapter, we will now turn describing people's looks. We can describe people in different manners. Whether you want to talk about someone's hair, clothes, height or eyes, we have composed a list that will guide you to describe and talk about people

in a very detailed and comfortable manner. Are you ready to learn and use more vocabulary in your daily use of Dutch? Just keep on reading!

Describing height and build

In order to describe people's height and build, we always use the verb 'to be' (zijn). We are not talking about emotions anymore, so the verb 'to feel' (voelen) is not appropriate now.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Tall	Lang	Short	Klein
Average	Gemiddeld	Normal height	Normale lengte
Relatively tall	Relatief lang	Very short	Erg klein
Fat	Dik	Skinny	Slank
Overweight	Overgewicht	Underweight	Ondergewicht

Describing eyes and hair

You can relate to people by describing the color and length of their hair. Moreover, you can refer to their eyes, for instance.

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
Blonde	Blond(e)	Brunette	Brunette
Grey hair	Grijs haar	Black hair	Zwart haar
Long hair	Lang haar	Short hair	Kort haar
Bald	Kaal	Hairy	Harig
Curly	Krullend	Straight	Stijl

In general, you can have a conversation about what someone looks like. Someone might ask you, too. Please have a look at the phrases below in order to learn more about this. We have also some additional vocabulary that you could use in order to describe someone in terms of his or her looks.

English	Dutch
What's it like?	Hoe ziet het er uit?

What does he look like?	Hoe ziet hij er uit?
She is ...	Ze/zij is
What color is her hair?	Welke kleur heeft haar haar?
How tall is she?	Hoe lang is ze?
Old	Oud(e)
Young	Jong(e)
Pretty / Handsome	Knap
Ugly	Lelijk
Big	Groot

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 17)

Below you can find the answers to the exercises of chapter 17. Please note that for exercise 2, your answers may vary.

Oefening 1

English	Dutch
1. I feel very angry.	Ik voel me erg boos.
2. He feels calm and vivid.	Hij voelt zich kalm en levendig.
3. They are very loud, but they feel happy.	Ze zijn erg luidruchtig, maar ze voelen zich blij.
4. He is an energetic and pretty boy. Therefore, he feels very confident.	Hij is een energieke en leuke jongen. Daarom voelt hij zich erg zelfverzekerd.
5. You feel so secure all the time.	Jij voelt je altijd zo zeker.
6. Without his father, he feels very relaxed.	Zonder zijn vader voelt hij zich zeer ontspannen.

Oefening 2

Optional descriptions include:

Mijn vader is 49 jaar oud. Hij is kaal en is erg lang. Mijn vader is niet dik en ook vindt hij zich niet oud.

Mijn moeder is ook 49 jaar oud. Ze is relatief klein, maar ze heeft lang bruin haar. De brunette is erg slank en heeft een mooi gezicht.

Chapter 18: Making Comparisons (Vergelijkingen Maken)

Explaining whether something is better, bigger, more important, less valuable or funnier; these are just examples of comparisons that are very common in everyday speech, no matter what language. The comparison is a recurring theme in any language and it is a great addition to one's linguistic knowledge to be able to express them. In order to be able to make the actual comparisons, we will look at the adjectives and how one can form the comparative and superlative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Leuk	Leuk <u>e</u> r	Leukst(<u>e</u>)
Fijn	Fijn <u>e</u> r	Fijnst(<u>e</u>)
Grappig	Grappig <u>e</u> r	Grappigst(<u>e</u>)

As you can see, the Dutch rules are very much similar to the English rules. Just like we discussed with adjectives, the sound of the syllable must remain the same when we form the comparative form of the adjective. Therefore, an extra consonant may be added:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Wit	Wit <u>t</u> e	Witst(<u>e</u>)
Fel (= bright)	Fel <u>l</u> e	Felst(<u>e</u>)

The superlative can be referred to in short and snappy sentences, without adding a noun that you are referring to. Examples:

English	Dutch
He is the tallest.	Hij is de langste.
She is the dumbest.	Zij is de domste.
They are the fastest.	Zij zijn de snelsten. / Zij zijn de snelste mensen.

Whenever we are talking about placing two different people or objects at the same level, we can use different forms:

English	Dutch
Sven is <u>as clever as</u> Jan.	Sven is (<u>net</u>) <u>zo slim als</u> Jan.
We have <u>as funny</u> parents <u>as</u> they do.	Wij hebben <u>net zo grappige</u> ouders <u>als</u> zij.
<u>As wise as</u> Einstein.	<u>Zo wijs als</u> Einstein.

Adjectives with three syllables are often written with the word ‘meest’ (‘most’).

English	Dutch
The most helpful person in the classroom.	De meest behulpzame persoon in de klas.
The most intriguing photo in the museum.	De meest intrigerende foto in het museum.
The most generous boy in the neighborhood.	De meest gulle (or: gulste) jongen in de buurt.

Bigger than...

English	Dutch
I am more content than you.	Ik ben meer tevreden dan jij.
He has more money than Bart.	Hij heeft meer geld dan Bart.
We feel happier than those people.	We voelen ons blijer dan die mensen.

Important irregularities

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Goed (= good)	Beter(e)	Best(e)
Veel (many)	Meer	Meest(e)
Weinig (few)	Minder	Minst

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 18)

Now it is your turn again. Please read the exercises carefully and answer them to your best capabilities.

Oefening 1: Translate the sentences

1. Michael is a skinnier runner than Rob.	
2. Peter is taller than Dennis but he is as tall as Sander.	
3. Are there more inspiring musicians than Paul McCartney?	
4. My savings account is older than Kate's dog.	
5. My cousins are as hungry as I am.	

Oefening 2: Choose the correct form

1. De professor wiskunde is (banger/meer bang) dan zijn dochter van 5 jaar.	
2. Koen heeft (minder/even veel) geld als Hans.	
3. Zonder zijn vrouw was Pieter (armer/meer arm) dan nu.	

4. Amerikaanse basketbalspelers zijn vaak (langer/kleiner) dan Japanse mensen.	
5. Lionel Messi is een (goedere/betere) voetballer dan Wesley Sneijder.	

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 18)

Below you can find the answers of the exercises corresponding to chapter 18.

Oefening 1: Translate the sentences

1. Michael is a skinnier runner than Rob.	Michael is een dunnere hardloper dan Rob.
2. Peter is taller than Dennis but he is as tall as Sander.	Peter is langer dan Dennis maar hij is zo lang als Sander. / Peter is langer dan Dennis maar hij is even lang als Sander.
3. Are there more inspiring musicians than Paul McCartney?	Zijn er meer inspirerende muzikanten dan Paul McCartney?
4. My savings account is older than Kate's dog.	Mijn spaarrekening is ouder dan Kates hond.
5. My cousins are as hungry as I am.	Mijn neven/nichten zijn net zo hongerig als ik.

Oefening 2: Choose the correct form

1. De professor wiskunde is banger dan zijn dochter van 5 jaar.
2. Koen heeft even veel geld als Hans.
3. Zonder zijn vrouw was Pieter armer dan nu.
4. Amerikaanse basketbalspelers zijn vaak langer dan Japanse mensen.
5. Lionel Messi is een betere voetballer dan Wesley Sneijder.

Chapter 19: Time for Verbs (Tijd voor Werkwoorden)

Verbs are the one thing that structures a language for the biggest part. Each sentence is constructed with different verb tenses. In this chapter you will become familiar with using verbs in the Dutch language. If you just follow the guidelines, you should be capable of learning the most important basics. So let's start this trip right now!

General rule for conjugating verbs

For each verb, it is important to find the stem. You can find the stem of a verb by removing [en] from the infinitive (full verb).

Infinitive in English	Infinitive in Dutch	Stem in Dutch
To enjoy	Genieten	Geniet-
To throw	Gooien	Gooi-
To shoot	Schieten	Schiet-
To work	Werken	Werk-

Verbs ending with [ven] or [zen] follow this rule slightly differently:

Infinitive in English	Infinitive in Dutch	Stem in Dutch
To give	Geven	Geef-
To live	Leven	Leef-
To read	Lezen	Lees-

As soon as you have found the stem of the verb, you can start applying rules to find all verb forms:

			Schieten (to shoot)
Singular	1st	Stem	Ik schiet
Singular	2nd	Stem + t *	Jij schiet
Singular	3rd	Stem + t *	Hij/zij/het schiet

Plural	1st	Full verb	Wij schieten
Plural	2nd	Full verb	Jullie schieten
Plural	3rd	Full verb	Zij schieten

* Note: in 2nd person singular, we will only use the stem when asking a question. Moreover, we will only use the stem when the full verb already ends with [ten].

When dealing with full verbs with a double consonant, we take off the final three letters, rather than just [en]:

			Likken (to lick)
Singular	1st	Stem	Ik lik
Singular	2nd	Stem + t *	Jij likt
Singular	3rd	Stem + t *	Hij/zij/het likt
Plural	1st	Full verb	Wij likken
Plural	2nd	Full verb	Jullie likken
Plural	3rd	Full verb	Zij likken

Verbs ending with [ven] or [zen] will thus conjugate as follows:

			Lezen
Singular	1st	Stem	Ik lees
Singular	2nd	Stem + t *	Jij leest
Singular	3rd	Stem + t *	Hij/zij/het leest
Plural	1st	Full verb	Wij lezen
Plural	2nd	Full verb	Jullie lezen
Plural	3rd	Full verb	Zij lezen

So far, we have covered the irregular verbs 'to be' and 'to have'. Another very important verb is 'to go'. Please have a look at the following table:

			Gaan
Singular	1st	Stem	Ik ga

Singular	2nd	Stem + t*	Jij gaat
Singular	3rd	Stem + t*	Hij/zij/het gaat
Plural	1st	Full verb	Wij gaan
Plural	2nd	Full verb	Jullie gaan
Plural	3rd	Full verb	Zij gaan

Full verbs ending with [den] follow these rules as well. This may seem a bit odd at first, but it is the one and only correct way to structure these verbs:

			Worden (to become)
Singular	1st	Stem	Ik word
Singular	2nd	Stem + t	Jij wordt
Singular	3rd	Stem + t	Hij/zij/het wordt
Plural	1st	Full verb	Wij worden
Plural	2nd	Full verb	Jullie worden
Plural	3rd	Full verb	Zij worden

A list of important verbs to memorize

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
To lay down	Liggen	To sit	Zitten
To help	Helpen	To ask	Vragen
To say	Zeggen	To work	Werken
To grow	Groeien	To play	Spelen
To laugh	Lachen	To cry	Huilen
To write	Schrijven	To eat	Eten

Knowing how to structure verbs in the present simple form is something you should know by now. Before moving on to other tenses, we will do a little exercise to test your skills.

Jouw beurt 1 (Hoofdstuk 19)

1. De man _____ over straat met zijn twee honden. (lopen)	
2. Barend _____ morgen 29 jaar oud. (worden)	
3. Lize en René _____ samen gelukkig. (zijn)	
4. Je _____ hem heel veel aandacht. (geven)	
5. _____ je lang als je veel eet? (leven)	

Conjugate the verb 'graven' ('to dig').

		Graven (to dig)
Singular	1st	Ik
Singular	2nd	Jij
Singular	3rd	Hij/zij/het
Plural	1st	Wij
Plural	2nd	Jullie
Plural	3rd	Zij

Future simple

Hopefully, that went well! Now, we are going to look at a few other verb tenses. The first one will be the future simple. This is the easiest tense you will get, once you have understood the theory covered in this chapter so far. In Dutch, we indicate the future by using a verb form of 'to be', followed by the infinitive.

Gaan +	Infinitive
Ik ga	lopen
Jij gaat	helpen
Hij/zij/het gaat	vragen
Wij gaan	groeten
Jullie gaan	eten

Zij gaan	spelen
----------	--------

This is not the only option. We can also use another verb ('zullen'), which follows the same structure. In English, "I will do this" is the way to structure the future tense. This is exactly the same now:

Zullen +	Infinitive
Ik zal	gaan
Jij zult/zal	Huilen
Hij/zij/het zal	Liggen
Wij zullen	schrijven
Jullie zullen	Lachen
Zij zullen	Zeggen

Since we are basically not adding new information, we assume that you can do the future simple without exercises. However, you must train yourself at memorizing the verbs 'gaan' and 'zullen'. You will always need them when you are talking about events in the future.

Simple past

The simple past is a verb tense that is used to describe or refer to situations from the past. These situations have already been finished and then we use this verb tense. Regular verbs will be conjugated as follows:

			Huilen (to cry)	Maken (to make)
Singular	1st	Stem + de/te	Ik huilde	Ik maakte
Singular	2nd	Stem + de/te	Jij huilde	Jij maakte
Singular	3rd	Stem + de/te	Hij/zij/het huilde	Hij/zij/het maakte
Plural	1st	Stem + den/ten	Wij huilden	Wij maakten
Plural	2nd	Stem + den/ten	Jullie huilden	Jullie maakten
Plural	3rd	Stem + den/ten	Zij huilden	Zij maakten

Whether to use [de] and [den] instead of [te] and [ten] can be determined with a rule. Whenever the stem of the verb ends with a [t], [k], [f], [s] [ch] or [p], you will use [te] and [ten] while conjugating the simple past of the verb tense. When stems of the verb end differently, you will use [de] and [den]. The Dutch use the phrase ‘t kofschip to remember this rule. If you exclude the vowels, you get the exact same consonants as mentioned above. So, whenever you are making the simple past tense, first find the stem of the verb.

If the stem of a verb ends with [d] or [t], this consonant will be doubled in the past tense. A few examples to illustrate the theory of the simple past:

Verb	Stem	Stem + de(n) / te(n) ?	Example
Praten (to talk)	Praat-	Stem + te	Ik praatte
Werken (to work)	Werk-	Stem + te	Jij werkte
Leven (to live)	Leef-	Stem + de	Zij leefde
Vissen (to fish)	Vis-	Stem + ten	Wij visten
Draaien (to twist)	Draai-	Stem + den	Jullie draaiden
Gooien (to throw)	Gooi-	Stem + den	Zij gooiden

Obviously, again, we find many irregular verbs. There are some that you definitely need to know if you want to have a serious and lasting conversation:

Zijn (to be)	Hebben (to have)	Weten (to know)	Houden (to hold)	Houden van (to love)
Ik was	Ik had	Ik wist	Ik hield	Ik hield van
Jij was	Jij had	Jij wist	Jij hield	Jij hield van
Hij/zij/het was	Hij/zij/het had	Hij/zij/het wist	Hij/zij/het hield	Hij/zij/het hield van
Wij waren	Wij hadden	Wij wisten	Wij hielden	Wij hielden van

Jullie waren	Jullie hadden	Jullie wisten	Jullie hielden	Jullie hielden van
Zij waren	Zij hadden	Zij wisten	Zij hielden	Zij hielden van

Please be wary that the English language is given a set of signal words that indicate a past simple tense. These are called the LADY-words. The Dutch translations of these words also indicate a past tense:

English	Nederlands	English example	Nederlands voorbeeld
Last	Afgelopen	Last week I saw it too.	Afgelopen week zag ik het ook.
Ago	Geleden	2 years ago, I found this cat.	2 jaar geleden vond ik deze kat.
Date	Datum	On January 3rd, I was there.	Op 3 januari was ik daar.
Yesterday	Gisteren	Yesterday, I helped my father.	Gisteren hielp ik mijn vader.

Jouw beurt 2 (Hoofdstuk 19)

Use the correct form of the simple past to complete the sentences.

1. De flessen _____ in de prullenbak gegooid. (zijn)	
2. Jesse _____ de lengte van zijn vader. (meten)	
3. Stefan _____ de paarden en de varkens. (voeren)	
4. Lianne en Amy _____ Duits eten. (houden van)	
5. Pascal _____ altijd aan zijn vrienden vast. (plakken)	
6. Gijs _____ Lisa en haar vriendinnen niet zonder lach. (groeten)	

Past participle

Now we will turn to the final verb tense that we will cover in this course. The past participle is a past tense as well and it refers to actions that begun in the past and are still going on or still have effects on the presents. You could for instance tell your friends the following:

I have finally started doing that Dutch course.	Ik ben eindelijk begonnen met die cursus Nederlands.
---	--

Using the past participle in Dutch is fairly easy. You either use a present simple form of the verb 'zijn' or 'hebben', accompanied by the past participle itself. You use 'zijn' when the action is performed on you (passive form). You use 'hebben' when you have performed the action yourself (active form). Very often, the past participle start with [ge]. In other cases, it starts with [be], [ver] or [ont]. The ending of the past participle [d], [t] or [en] can differ too. If you are not sure whether to use [d] or [t], just make the verb form longer in its past tense, and you will hear a [d] or [t]. Examples:

I have run.	Ik heb gerend. (because: ik rende)
I have cycled.	Ik heb gefietst. (because: ik fietste)

I have finished the study.	Ik heb de studie afgemaakt.
He has seen the light after he won the lottery.	Hij heeft het licht gezien nadat hij de loterij won.
We are helped by the man with the dark shirt.	We zijn geholpen door de man met het donkere T-shirt.
They have won the game and now they are champions of the league.	Ze hebben de wedstrijd gewonnen en nu zijn ze kampioen van de competitie.
She is dressed in black.	Ze is in zwart gekleed.
It has found that we are a rich country.	Het heeft gevonden dat we een rijk land zijn.

Jouw beurt 3 (Hoofdstuk 19)

The last exercise of chapter 19 will require you to use your knowledge to translate a few sentences from English to Dutch. If you are capable of doing this, you can say you have learned a lot about the Dutch verb tenses. Good luck!

1. The girls have learned that we are equal.	
2. Everyone has had a bad experience with school.	
3. The man is dressed as a woman.	
4. Five teams have not finished the competition.	
5. I have learned the most important Dutch verb tenses.	

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 19)

With the answers given below, you can check the exercises you made.

Oefening 1

1. De man loopt over straat met zijn twee honden. (lopen)
2. Barend wordt morgen 29 jaar oud. (worden)
3. Lize en René zijn samen gelukkig. (zijn)
4. Je geeft hem heel veel aandacht. (geven)
5. Leef je lang als je veel eet? (leven)

		Graven (to dig)
Singular	1 st person	Ik graaf
Singular	2 nd person	Jij graaft
Singular	3 rd person	Hij/zij/het graaft
Plural	1 st person	Wij graven
Plural	2 nd person	Jullie graven
Plural	3 rd person	Zij graven

Oefening 2

1. De flessen waren in de prullenbak gegooid.	The bottles were thrown in the trash can.
2. Jesse mat de lengte van zijn vader.	Jesse measured his father's height.
3. Stefan voerde de paarden en de varkens.	Stefan fed the horses and the pigs.
4. Lisanne en Amy hielden van Duits eten.	Lisanne and Amy loved (or: used to love) German food.
5. Pascal plakte altijd aan zijn vrienden vast.	Pascal stuck to his friends all the time.
6. Gijs groette Lisa en haar vriendinnen niet zonder lach.	Gijs greeted Lisa and her friends not without a smile.

Oefening 3

1. The girls have learned that we are equal.	De meiden hebben geleerd dat we gelijk zijn.
2. Everyone has had a bad experience with school.	Iedereen heeft een slechte ervaring met school gehad.
3. The man is dressed as a woman.	De man is gekleed als een vrouw.
4. Five teams have not finished the competition.	Vijf teams hebben de competitie niet afgemaakt.
5. I have learned the most important Dutch verb tenses.	Ik heb de meest belangrijke Nederlands werkwoordstijden geleerd.

Chapter 20: Adverbs and Prepositions (Bijwoorden en Voorzetsels)

Adverbs

The adverb ('bijwoord') is a word that you can use to provide additional information in sentences. In English, they can be recognized by the common ending [ly], which is applicable for many adverbs in the language. In Dutch, adverbs can be used for dozens of things. Here you will be given a list with the most important ones.

Adverbs regarding place and time

Engels	Nederlands	Engels	Nederlands
Here	Hier	Now	Nu
There, yonder	Er	Sometimes	Soms
There	Daar	Often	Vaak
Somewhere	Ergens	Always	Altijd
Nowhere	Nergens	Never	Nooit
On the left/right	Links/Rechts	Soon	Binnenkort

Engels	Nederlands
He is often working in his office.	Hij werkt vaak in zijn kantoor.
We always buy ice cream at school.	We kopen altijd ijs op school
On the right, you can find the bank.	Rechts kun je de bank vinden.
Sometimes life can be tough.	Soms kan het leven hard zijn.

Apart from adverbs as separate words, we can also 'transform' adjectives to adverbs. They can always say something about adjectives, verbs or other adverbs, but not about nouns, because that would make them adjectives and not adverbs.

Engels	Nederlands
Ferrari cars are extremely fast.	Ferrari's zijn extreem snel.
The man runs slowly.	De man rent langzaam.
In the zoo, we can visit very	In de dierentuin kunnen we zeer mooie

beautiful animals.

dieren bezoeken.

As you may have noticed, the Dutch adjective and adverb do not differ. There is no difference between ‘he is slow’ (hij is langzaam) and ‘he runs slowly’ (hij rent langzaam). Transforming that adjective is thus something you will not need to bear in mind while having a conversation.

Finally, please be wary that you should never confuse an adverb with an adjective, although its spelling is the same. An adjective always says something about a noun, and not about adjectives, verbs or adverbs!

Prepositions

In order to increase your vocabulary and thus your skills to have conversations, there are several prepositions that you might be interested in if you want to have great Dutch skills. Below you can find a list of the most important prepositions in the Dutch language.

Prepositions regarding place and time

Engels	Nederlands	Engels	Nederlands	Engels	Nederlands
At	Op / Om	In	In	To	Naar
Above	Boven	Under	Onder	From	Van
For	Voor	During	Tijdens	Behind	Achter
Through	Door	About	Over	In front of	Voor

If we were to use these examples in full sentences, we would get the following:

Engels	Nederlands
He is sitting on his couch.	Hij zit op bank.
She goes to the train station.	Zij gaat naar het treinstation.
We are waiting in front of the house.	We wachten voor het huis.
You went through that brown door.	Jij ging door die bruine deur.

Jouw beurt (Hoofdstuk 20)

Please fill in the following sentences with the right preposition.

In	Voor	Door	Tijdens	Boven	Van
----	------	------	---------	-------	-----

1. _____ dat jaar, was hij gelukkig.	
2. Ze staan _____ het busstation in Rotterdam.	
3. De tweede verdieping is _____ de eerste verdieping.	
4. Er ligt een spin _____ het bed van de professor.	
5. Het doelpunt _____ Arjen Robben was erg uniek.	
6. Wanneer je _____ het huis loopt, zie je veel prachtige decoraties.	

Antwoorden (Hoofdstuk 20)

1. Tijdens dat jaar, was hij gelukkig.	During that year, he was happy.
2. Ze staan voor het busstation in Rotterdam.	They are standing in front of the bus station in Rotterdam.
3. De tweede verdieping is boven de eerste verdieping.	The second floor is above the first floor.
4. Er ligt een spin in het bed van de professor.	There is a spider in the professor's bed.
5. Het doelpunt van Arjen Robben was erg uniek.	The goal from Arjen Robben was very unique.
6. Wanneer je door het huis loopt, zie je veel prachtige decoraties.	When you walk through the house, you see many beautiful decorations.

Conclusion

Now, Your Adventure Will Really Start!

Congratulations! This course has learnt you the most important basics of the Dutch language. You can be sure of one thing: during your next stay in the Netherlands you will be capable of managing yourself. You can talk to strangers in public, find your way while travelling with public transportation and even at the airport. But that's far from everything! Your skills will assist you in describing things, so a little lack of vocabulary is not a problem as you have covered chapters referring to descriptions, emotions and questions about asking the way or showing interest!

Pronouncing a word wrong is the least you will have to worry about. Dutch people love it when foreign people make an effort to learn the language. Domestic citizens are aware of the fact that Dutch is not the easiest language to study. As a traveler, you will find your way in the Netherlands and you are capable of speaking the most important basics.

Aren't you excited yet? This book has not just served as a great tool for learning Dutch, it has also prepared you for the things that you might come across in the Netherlands. In the introductory part, moreover, you have read about some important things that you should always keep in mind.

It has been a great pleasure for us to teach you the basic skills of the Dutch language. But now, you have to show the Netherlands what you have learnt. We wish you all the best with using your skills and capabilities – hopefully, you will find the experience just as awesome as we did! Good luck and have fun in the Netherlands!

To your success,

Dagny Taggart

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**ONCE YOU'RE BACK,
FLIP THE PAGE!
BONUS CHAPTER AHEAD
=)**

Preview Of “Learn Spanish In 7 DAYS! - The Ultimate Crash Course To Learn The Basics of the Spanish Language In No Time”

Are You ready? It's Time To Learn Spanish!

Most people are daunted by the idea of learning a language. They think it's impossible, even unfathomable. I remember as a junior in high school, watching footage of Jackie O giving a speech in French. I was so impressed and inspired by the ease at which she spoke this other language of which I could not understand one single word.

At that moment, I knew I had to learn at least one foreign language. I started with Spanish, later took on Mandarin, and most recently have started learning Portuguese. No matter how challenging and unattainable it may seem, millions of people have done it. You do NOT have to be a genius to learn another language. You DO have to be willing to take risks and make mistakes, sometimes even make a fool of yourself, be dedicated, and of course, practice, practice, practice!

This book will only provide you with the basics in order to get started learning the Spanish language. It is geared towards those who are planning to travel to a Spanish-speaking country and covers many common scenarios you may find yourself in so feel free to skip around to the topic that is most prudent to you at the moment. It is also focused on the Spanish of Latin America rather than Spain. Keep in mind, every Spanish-speaking country has some language details specific to them so it would be essential to do some research on the specific country or countries that you will visit.

I will now list some tips that I have found useful and should be very helpful to you in your journey of learning Spanish. I don't wish you luck because that will not get you anywhere- reading this book, dedicating yourself, and taking some risks will!

*****Important note*****

Due to the nature of this book (it contains charts, graphs, and so on), you will better your reading experience by setting your device on LANDSCAPE mode!

Language Tips

Tip #1 - Keep an Open Mind

It may seem obvious but you must understand that languages are very different from each other. You cannot expect them to translate word for word. ‘*There is a black dog*’ will not translate word for word with the same word order in Spanish. You have to get used to the idea of translating WHOLE ideas. So don’t find yourself saying, “*Why is everything backwards in Spanish?*” because it may seem that way many times. Keep your mind open to the many differences that you will find in the language that go far beyond just the words.

Tip #2 - Take Risks

Be fearless. Talk to as many people as you can. The more practice you get the better and don’t worry about looking like a fool when you say, “*I am pregnant*” rather than “*I am embarrassed*,” which as you will find out can be a common mistake. If anyone is laughing remember they are not laughing at you. Just laugh with them, move on, and LEARN from it, which brings us to our next tip.

Tip #3 - Learn from your Mistakes

It doesn’t help to get down because you made one more mistake when trying to order at a restaurant, take a taxi, or just in a friendly conversation. Making mistakes is a HUGE part of learning a language. You have to put yourself out there as we said and be willing to make tons of mistakes! Why? Because what can you do with mistakes. You can LEARN from them. If you never make a mistake, you probably are not learning as much as you could. So every time you mess up when trying to communicate, learn from it, move on, and keep your head up!

Tip #4 - Immerse yourself in the language

If you're not yet able to go to a Spanish-speaking country, try to pretend that you are. Surround yourself with Spanish. Listen to music in Spanish, watch movies, TV shows, in Spanish. Play games on your phone, computer, etc. in Spanish. Another great idea is to actually put your phone, computer, tablet and/or other electronic devices in Spanish. It can be frustrating at first but in the end this exposure will definitely pay off.

Tip #5 - Start Thinking in Spanish

I remember being a senior in high school and working as a lifeguard at a fairly deserted pool. While I was sitting and staring at the empty waters, I would speak to myself or think to myself (to not seem so crazy) in Spanish. I would describe my surroundings, talk about what I had done and what I was going to do, etc. While I was riding my bike, I would do the same thing. During any activity when you don't need to talk or think about anything else, keep your brain constantly going in Spanish to get even more practice in the language. So get ready to turn off the English and jumpstart your Spanish brain!

Tip #6 - Label your Surroundings/Use Flashcards

When I started to learn Portuguese, I bought an excellent book that included stickers so that you could label your surroundings. So I had stickers all over my parents' house from the kitchen to the bathroom that labeled the door, the dishes, furniture, parts of the house, etc. It was a great, constant reminder of how to say these objects in another language. You can just make your own labels and stick them all over the house and hope it doesn't bother your family or housemates too much!

Tip #7 - Use Context clues, visuals, gestures, expressions, etc.

If you don't understand a word that you have heard or read, look or listen to the surrounding words and the situation to help you. If you are in a restaurant and your friend says, "I am going to ??? a sandwich." You can take a guess that she said *order* or *eat* but you don't have to understand

every word in order to understand the general meaning. When you are in a conversation use gestures, expressions, and things around you to help communicate your meaning. Teaching English as a second language to young learners taught me this. If you act everything out, you are more likely to get your point across. If you need to say the word *bird* and you don't know how you can start flapping your arms and chirping and then you will get your point across and possibly learn how to say *bird*. It may seem ridiculous but as I said, you have to be willing to look silly to learn another language and this greatly helps your language communication and learning.

Tip #8 - Circumlocution

Circumlo... what? This is just a fancy word for describing something when you don't know how to say it. If you are looking to buy an umbrella and don't know how to say it, what can you do? You can describe it using words you know. You can say, it is something used for the rain that opens and closes and then hopefully someone will understand you, help you, and maybe teach you how to say this word. Using circumlocution is excellent language practice and is much better than just giving up when you don't know how to say a word. So keep talking even if you have a limited vocabulary. Say what you can and describe or act out what you can't!

SECTION 1: THE BASICS

Chapter 1: Getting the Pronunciation Down

Below I will break down general Spanish pronunciation for the whole alphabet dividing it into vowels and consonants. One great thing about Spanish is that the letters almost always stay consistent as far as what sound they make. Unlike English in which the vowels can make up to 27 different sounds depending on how they are mixed. Be thankful that you don't have to learn English or at least have already learned English. There are of course some sounds in Spanish that we never make in English and you possibly have never made in your life. So get ready to start moving your mouth and tongue in a new way that may seem strange at first but as I keep saying, practice makes perfect!

The charts on the next page will explain how to say the letter, pronounce it, and if there is an example in an English word of how to say it I put it in the right column.

Vowel Sounds

Vowel	How to say the letter	How to pronounce it in a word	As in...
a	Ah	Ah	T <u>a</u> co
e	Eh	Eh	<u>E</u> gg
i	Ee	Ee	<u>E</u> asy
o	Oh	Oh	<u>O</u> pen
u	Oo	Oo	Bo <u>o</u> k

Consonant Sounds

Consonant	How to say the letter	How to pronounce it in a word	As in...
b	beh	similar to English b	

c	<u>ceh</u>	k after <i>a, o</i> , or <i>u</i> s after <i>e</i> or <i>i</i>	<u>ca</u> t <u>ce</u> real
ch	<u>cheh</u>	ch	<u>chee</u> se
d	<u>deh</u>	a soft d (place your tongue at the back of your upper teeth)	<u>thre</u> e
f	<u>efe</u>	F	<u>fre</u> e
g	<u>geh</u>	h before i or e g before a, o, u	<u>hi</u> m go
h	<u>ache</u>	silent	
j	<u>hota</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>hi</u> m
k	<u>kah</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>ka</u> rao <u>ke</u>
l	<u>ele</u>	like English l with tongue raised to roof of mouth	
ll	<u>eye</u>	Y	<u>ye</u> s
m	<u>eme</u>	M	<u>mo</u> ney
n	<u>ene</u>	N	<u>no</u>
ñ	<u>enye</u>	Ny	<u>ca</u> ny <u>o</u> n
p	<u>peh</u>	like English p but you don't aspirate	

Consonants continued

Consonant	How to say the letter	How to pronounce it in a word	As in...
Q	<u>koo</u>	k (q is always followed by u like English)	<u>qu</u> ilt
R	<u>ere</u>	* at the beginning of a word you must	

		roll your r's by vibrating tongue at roof of mouth * in the middle of a word it sounds like a soft d	
rr	<u>erre</u>	roll your r's as mentioned above	
S	<u>ese</u>	Like English s	<u>sorry</u>
T	<u>teh</u>	a soft English t, the tongue touches the back of the upper teeth	
V	<u>veh</u>	like Spanish b	<u>boots</u>

Consonants continued

Consonant	How to say the letter	How to pronounce it in a word	As in...
w	<u>dobleveh</u>	like English w	<u>water</u>
x	<u>equis</u>	*Between vowels and at the end of a word, it sounds like the English ks. *At the beginning of a word, it sounds like the letter s.	* <u>box</u> * <u>sorry</u>
y	<u>igriega</u>	like English y	yellow
z	seta	s	<u>six</u>

Note: If you're not sure how to pronounce a word, one thing you can do is type it in *Google translate* then click on the little speaker icon in the bottom

left corner to hear the correct pronunciation.

[Click here](#) to check out the rest of [“Learn Spanish In 7 DAYS! - The Ultimate Crash Course To Learning The Basics of The Spanish Language In No Time”](#) on Amazon



Check Out My Other Books

Are you ready to exceed your limits? Then pick a book from the one below and start learning yet another new language. I can't imagine anything more fun, fulfilling, and exciting!

If you'd like to see the entire list of language guides (there are a ton more!), go to:

>> <http://www.amazon.com/Dagny-Taggart/e/B00K54K6CS/> <<



About the Author



Dagny Taggart is a language enthusiast and polyglot who travels the world, inevitably picking up more and more languages along the way.

Taggart's true passion became learning languages after she realized the incredible connections with people that it fostered. Now she just can't get enough of it.

Although it's taken time, she has acquired vast knowledge on the best and fastest ways to learn languages. But the truth is, she is driven simply by her motive to build exceptional links and bonds with others.

She is inspired everyday by the individuals she meets across the globe. For her, there's simply not anything as rewarding as practicing languages with others because she gets to make friends with people from all that come from a variety of cultures. This, in turn, has broadened her mind and thinking more than she would have ever imagined it could.

Of course, as a result of her constant travels, Taggart has become an expert on planning trips and making the most of time spent out of what she calls her "base" town. She jokes that she's practically at the nomad status now, but she's more content to live that way.

She knows how to live on a manageable budget whether she's in Paris or Phnom Penh. She knows how to seek out the adventures and thrills, no doubt, lying in wait at any city she visits. She knows that reflection on each every experience is significant if she wants to grow as a traveler and student of the world's cultures.

Because of this, Taggart chooses to share her understanding of languages and travel so that others, too, can experience the same life-altering benefits she has.