

Engels: Taalpraktijk B (A703034)

Bachelor in de toegepaste taalkunde 1

Vertaling NL>EN (E1PB-NE)

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Verantwoordelijke uitgever:
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1. INTRODUCTION

E1PB-NE

○ Cluster

- **E1PB-sc:** writing skills
- **E1PB-sp:** speaking skills
- **E1PB-ll:** reading list
- **E1PB-ne:** translation

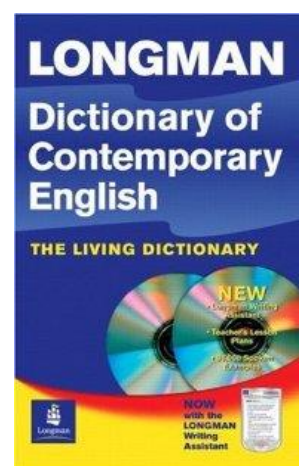


1

E1PB-NE

○ Course material

- Syllabus (+ hand-outs)
- Notes
- Learner's Dictionary (Longman)



2

E1PB-NE

○ Exam E1PB-ne (25%)

- Studiefiche:

*“Voor E1PB-ne is er een vertaling van een aantal nog **niet besproken Nederlandse zinnen of een kort tekstfragment met Engels verklarend woordenboek.***

Zinsstructuren, woordenschat en idioom waaraan tijdens de colleges bijzondere aandacht werd besteed, zijn in die zinnen/fragmenten verwerkt. Bij de evaluatie wordt vooral daarop gelet.”

3

E1PB-NE

○ Office hours

- 3rd quarter: _____
- 4th quarter: _____
- an.baeyens@telenet.be



4

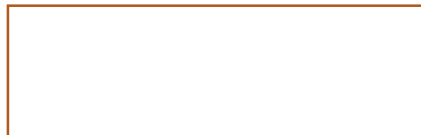
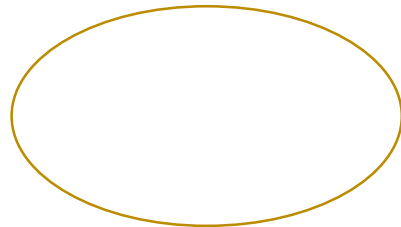
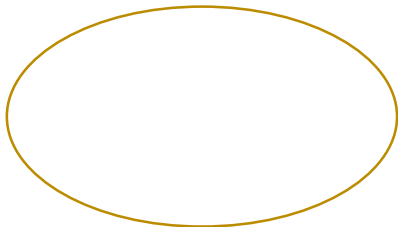
2. TRANSLATION THEORY IN A NUTSHELL



Woe to the makers of literal translations, who by rendering every word weaken the meaning! It is indeed by so doing that we can say the letter kills and the spirit gives life. - Voltaire

❖ Translation

Example:



❖ **Translating into a foreign language**

4. TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Unit 1

1. Je onderbreekt me altijd.
2. Tom is al de hele week ziek.
3. - Wat doe je?
- Ik proef van de soep. Ze smaakt zout.
4. Ik heb hout staan zagen. Daarom doet mijn pols pijn.
5. Ik kom uw gasmeter opnemen, mevrouw.
6. Ik heb deze auto in Birmingham gekocht.
7. De hond van onze buurman is al de hele dag aan het blaffen.
8. Deze kathedraal is in de middeleeuwen gebouwd.
9. Wat heb je gedaan toen je de zakkenroller herkende?
10. We hebben Obama gisteren in Londen gezien.
11. Toen ik nog op school zat, ging ik zelden naar de bioscoop.
12. De kaper schoot drie mensen neer voor hij zich overgaf.
13. - Waarom ben je zo mooi gekleed vanavond?
- Ik ga op blind date. Hopelijk zijn z'n versiertrucs niet al te afgezaagd.
14. Hoe lang ken je hem al? Waar heb je hem ontmoet?
15. Wanneer heb je je nieuwe wagen gekocht?
16. - Weet je het laatste nieuws al?
- Nee, ik luister.
17. Ik heb hem een paar minuten geleden nog gezien.
18. - Hebben jullie het druk?
- Ja, we hebben heel wat werk voor de boeg.
19. - Wat doe je nu?
- Ik doe wat zalf op de wond om de pijn te verlichten.
20. Ik ben in 1939 in Gent geboren.
21. Hij woont al twintig jaar in Londen.
22. Hij woonde al twintig jaar in Londen toen hij besloot terug naar huis te gaan.
23. Het regende toen ik van kantoor wegging.
24. Mary zat in de krant te lezen terwijl John de vaat deed.
25. Waar woonden jullie toen de burgeroorlog uitbrak?

26. Ze had al een uur gewacht toen ze uiteindelijk wegging.
27. Ik dank mijn succes aan mijn pleegouders.
28. Ik heb het nog niet gecontroleerd, maar ik neem aan dat je gelijk hebt.
29. - Wat doe je?
- Ik ruik aan de bloemen. Ze ruiken lekker.
30. Toen ik binnenkwam, was mijn vrouw aan het telefoneren.
Zodra ze me hoorde, legde ze de hoorn neer.
31. Hij had altijd een paraplu bij zich.
32. Hij zat altijd maar te klagen.
33. Wat deed jij eigenlijk in mijn kamer?
34. Ik wou dat we al thuis waren.
35. Om tien uur zat ik nog steeds te werken.
36. Hij zei dat hij in Oxford woonde.
37. Ik heb er in de krant over gelezen.
38. Toen ik hem tegenkwam, zat hij al twintig jaar in het leger.
39. - Wat lees je?
- Ik lees een stuk van Harold Pinter.
40. Ik wacht nu al een uur en ze is nog niet komen opdagen.
41. Je stelt me altijd maar van die moeilijke vragen.
42. Ik denk dat hij tegen dat voorstel bezwaar zal maken.
43. Wil je even op mij wachten? Ik ben nog aan het ontbijten.
44. We vertrouwen erop dat u allemaal aanwezig zal zijn.
45. Zet die radio eens af. Ik probeer na te denken.
46. Ze komt vanavond op Heathrow aan.
47. Tegen volgende week zal ik dit essay af hebben.
48. Hij zei dat hij van plan was harder te werken.
49. Volgende week om deze tijd zit ik mijn eindexamen te doen.
50. Ze was aan het inpakken, want ze vertrok nog diezelfde avond.

Unit 2

1. - Sorry dat ik te laat ben. Ik kom net van bij de bakker.
 - We zitten hier ondertussen wel al uren met onze duimen te draaien.
 - Dat meen je toch niet?
2. Heb je gisteren Panorama gezien? Ze vertelden dat die meisjes al maanden vermist waren vooraleer de politie hen terugvond. Uit deze zaak blijkt eens te meer de onbekwaamheid van de politie.
3. Ben je ooit al naar Ierland geweest? Wie daar geweest is, weet wat gastvrijheid betekent.
4. Waren het de katholieken of de protestanten die verantwoordelijk waren voor het begin van de onlusten in de jaren zestig in Noord-Ierland? Gelukkig leidde het vredesproces in 1998 tot het Goede Vrijdag-akkoord en uiteindelijk tot een duurzame vrede.
5. De leraar geschiedenis van Annie en Jan komt uit Brugge. Hij is een vriend van hen. Daarom hoor je ook nooit kritiek op hem.
6. De betrokken politicus gaf toe smeergeld te hebben aangenomen. Eigenaardig is wel dat men ons daar nooit iets over heeft gezegd.
7. Het spijt ons u te moeten meedelen dat u zich vergist heeft.

Unit 3

1. Hoe heette dat schip ook weer dat in de jaren 1980 voor Zeebrugge gezonken is?
Voldeed het wel aan de veiligheidsnormen?
2. Dit zijn vragen waarop het antwoord vooralsnog onzeker blijft. Toch kunnen we nu reeds enkele voorspellingen doen.
3. De besprekingen leidden uiteindelijk tot het vredesakkoord van Dayton en sedertdien is het weer rustig in Bosnië.
4. We gebruiken al meer dan dertig jaar kernenergie om elektriciteit te produceren.
Windkracht wordt nauwelijks gebruikt.
5. De politie beschouwt hem niet langer als een verdachte in deze zaak, maar volgens mij is hij toch niet te vertrouwen.
6. Zij rookt al jaren niet meer: ze is ermee gestopt toen men haar vertelde dat het slecht is voor de gezondheid. Maar daarvoor rookte ze wel twee pakjes per dag.
7. Zestig procent van de ondervraagde lezers meende indertijd dat het koninklijke huwelijk een goede zaak was voor het toerisme.
8. Wie heeft je dat halssnoer gegeven? 't Mijne is lang niet zo mooi.
9. - Wil je nog een dessertje?
- Wablijf? / Wat (zeg je)?

Unit 4

1. Als auto's niet zouden bestaan, zou onze hele levenswijze anders zijn.
2. Hij zei haar dat ze zich onverantwoordelijk gedroeg. Ik zou liever hebben dat hij dat niet meer doet. Hij doet niets anders dan ruziën. Met zo'n gedrag geraakt hij zeker in moeilijkheden.
3. - Als je naar zulke luide muziek luistert, riskeer je doof te worden.
- Welnee, ik ben het gewend naar luide muziek te luisteren.
4. Tot voor kort was het niet toegestaan honden mee te nemen naar Groot-Brittannië wegens het gevaar voor hondsdolheid.
5. Hoe meer de Europese Unie zich uitbreidt, hoe moeilijker de communicatie wordt. De EU gebruikt niet minder dan 24 officiële talen. 27 procent van de werknemers van de EU, dat wil zeggen meer dan een kwart, is vertaler of tolk.
6. Maar liefst 55 procent van de Belgen noemt zichzelf “behoorlijk racistisch”, 22 procent zelfs “zeer racistisch”. De bekendmaking van deze cijfers, die uit een onderzoek in opdracht van de Europese Commissie komen, vormt het slot van het Europees Jaar tegen het Racisme. Van alle Europeanen zijn Belgen de meest racistische burgers, op de voet gevolgd door de Fransen en de Oostenrijkers.
7. In de Europese Commissie werd het probleem ter sprake gebracht van de duizenden tonnen aardappelen die door de overstromingen van vorig jaar verloren zijn gegaan.
8. Vacature: voor onze nieuwe vestiging in Gent zoeken wij een verantwoordelijke voeding.
9. - Hoe noem je dat ook weer?
- Ik weet het niet, maar ik zal het morgen eens vragen in de les Engels.
10. Het geweld waar wij thans mee te maken hebben, ligt niet aan de maatschappij: het geweld bestaat reeds even lang als de mens zelf.

Unit 5

1. De ramp in het stadion zou meer dan honderd levens gekost hebben. Onder de slachtoffers bevinden zich tientallen kinderen. Er wordt gevreesd dat er nog meer mensen onder het puin bedolven liggen.
2. Aids, een ongeneeslijke ziekte waaraan miljoenen mensen lijden, heeft de laatste jaren weer meer slachtoffers gemaakt. Ook andere virussen, waarvan men dacht dat ze uitgeroeid waren, zijn aan een terugkeer bezig.
3. In 2008 werd de zestigste verjaardag van de Universele Verklaring van de Mensenrechten gevierd.
4. Gelieve de in de handleiding genoteerde instructies te raadplegen vooraleer u het apparaat terug naar de winkel brengt.
5. Er werd ons duidelijk gemaakt dat de onderneming hem niet langer als een ernstige concurrent beschouwde.
6. Men heeft me gevraagd deze tekst te vertalen. Weet jij soms hoe je 'doosje voor filmrolletje' vertaalt?
7. De politie zou geweld gebruikt hebben om de betogers van het Rode Plein te verdrijven.
8. Hij heeft z'n appendix moeten laten wegnemen. Hij werd gisteren geopereerd. Er werd even gevreesd voor complicaties.
9. Men kan aanvoeren dat de cijfers sterk overdreven zijn. Toch is het rapport niet slecht geschreven. Interessant is ook dat het verwijst naar de topontmoeting van vorig jaar.
10. Ik stel voor dat we volgende week weer een vergadering beleggen, dan kunnen we over dit probleem verder discussiëren.
11. De meeste slachtoffers van de treinramp zijn naar het ziekenhuis overgebracht. Toch wordt er nog verder gezocht tussen de wrakstukken.

Unit 6

1. De prijzen vindt u helemaal achteraan in deze folder.
2. - Volgens mij wordt het examen Engels te streng gequoteerd.
- Welnee, je maakt gewoon te veel fouten.
3. De verzorgingsstaat zorgt ervoor dat de zwakken, zoals de werklozen, aanspraak kunnen maken op steun.
4. - Ik had het je nog wel gezegd! Zo zie je maar dat je geen mens kunt vertrouwen.
- Ach, je mag niet iedereen over dezelfde kam scheren.
5. Gezien de toename van het aantal verkeersongevallen met fietsers heeft de gemeenteraad besloten geld uit te trekken om fietspaden aan te leggen.
6. De zaak-Dutroux heeft vele Belgen op een pijnlijke manier wakker geschud. Een zekere zelfgenoegzaamheid heeft plaats gemaakt voor een aantal kwellende vragen: was dit alles mogelijk omdat we thans leven in een wereld van consumptie, egoïsme en onverschilligheid? Dringend is ook de hervorming van onze gerechtelijke instellingen, aldus De Standaard.
7. Het politieke klimaat in België is de voorbije maanden bijna onherkenbaar veranderd. In juni, net voor de parlementsverkiezingen, was het land verwickeld in een diepe politieke en morele crisis. Men had dioxine ontdekt in veevoeders, wat de reputatie van de Belgische producten in het buitenland ernstige schade toebracht en een rampzalig effect had op de exportgerichte economie van het land.
8. Sedert de gruwel van de vloedgolf in Zuidoost-Azië gaat er geen dag voorbij of de kranten berichten over het stijgende dodencijfer en over de inspanningen van de internationale gemeenschap om hulp te verlenen.

Unit 7 (extra exercises / self-study)

1. Als ik dat gezegd zou hebben, zou je woedend geweest zijn.
2. Ze hebben gisteren onder de klok in Waterloo Station afgesproken.
3. Na het middelbaar onderwijs studeerde hij voor vertaler aan de Universiteit Gent. Hij behaalde zijn diploma van vertaler in 2015.
4. Neem maar een lunchpakket mee, voor het geval je de bus zou missen.
5. De vluchtelingen in Darfoer hebben dringend meer steun nodig van de internationale gemeenschap.
6. Naar verluidt zouden de asielzoekers vorige week uitgewezen zijn.
7. De westerse maatschappij is door het christendom beïnvloed.
8. De BBC heeft het concert gisteren rechtstreeks uitgezonden. Achteraf beschouwd was dat misschien toch niet zo'n goed idee.
9. Ik zal je eens een goede raad geven: ga in de politiek, of anders in de verzekeringen.
10. Het zou misschien beter zijn de syllabus in afzonderlijke hoofdstukken op te delen, zodat de lezer een beter inzicht krijgt in de structuur ervan.
11. Na de noodlanding heerste er een ware chaos op het vliegveld, maar als bij wonder vielen er geen dodelijke slachtoffers te betreuren.
12. Dit is nu al de derde keer op rij dat je te laat bent en je doet gewoon alsof er niets aan de hand is.
13. De minister zou in de bewuste periode verscheidene minnaressen gehad hebben. Hij zag er dan ook heel gegeneerd uit toen men hem daarover vragen stelde.
14. Uit deze gegevens blijkt dat het niet de werkende vrouwen waren die verantwoordelijk waren voor de stijging van de werkloosheid.
15. Het leven kort na de oorlog was lang niet zo gemakkelijk als het onze. Hele steden waren verwoest, de mensen leefden in te kleine huizen en de meeste jongeren studeerden niet verder.
16. De terroristische aanslagen op New York hebben gezorgd voor een plotse daling van het aantal luchtvaartreizigers, met dramatische gevolgen voor de werkgelegenheid in de sector. In november 2001 was Sabena een van de eerste luchtvaartmaatschappijen die failliet gingen en ook nu nog zien velen de toekomst somber tegemoet.

4. CHECKLIST

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

- 6) _____

- 7) _____

- 8) _____

- 9) _____

- 10) _____

11) _____

12) _____

13) _____

14) _____

15) _____

16) _____

17) _____

18) _____

19) _____

20) _____

That *awkard* moment
when you notice an error
after you've clicked "send"...



5. BRITISH VERSUS AMERICAN ENGLISH

We have really everything in common with America nowadays, except, of course, language.

- Oscar Wilde -

<i>BrE</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>AmE</i>
	zucchini	
sweets	candy	
	potato chips	
chips		
starter	appetizer	
	dessert	
	eggplant	
bill (at restaurant)		

chips:



U.S.

BRITAIN

<i>BrE</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>AmE</i>
the toilet / loo		
tap		
garden		
wardrobe		
bin / dust bin		
cooker		
torch		
plaster		
lift		

<i>BrE</i>	<i>Clothes</i>	<i>AmE</i>
		pants
pants		
jumper / pullover / sweater /jersey (1)		
		jumper (2)
vest (3)		
		vest (4)
wellington boots / wellies		rubber boots
trainers		
		suspenders
suspender (suspender belt)		
		turtleneck
		bathrobe
swimming costume, swimsuit		

jumper:

(1)



(2)



vest:

(3)

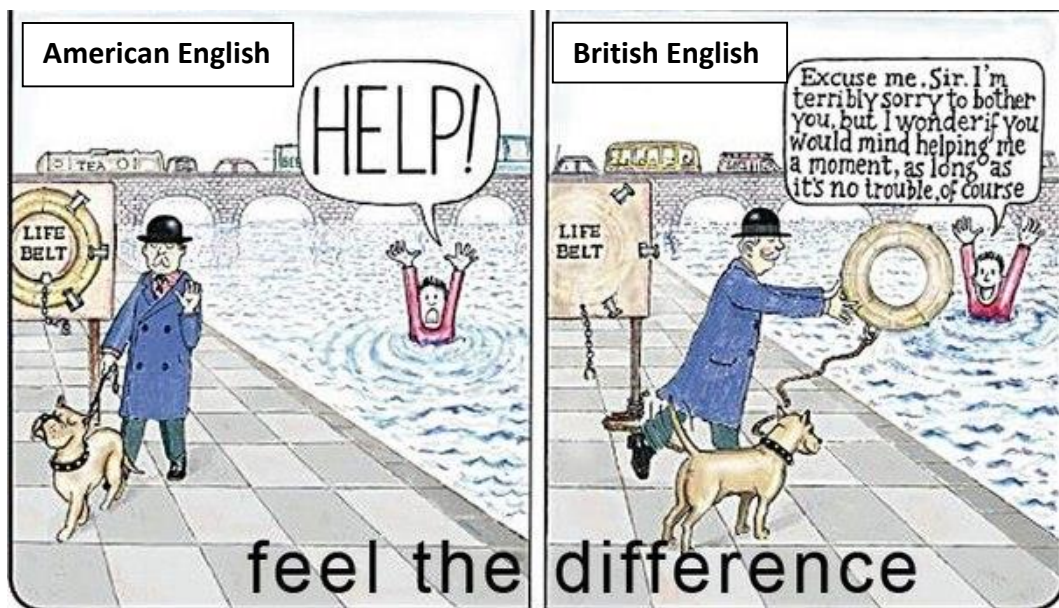


(4)



Charles was sure Chuck had said pants and suspenders ...

<i>BrE</i>	<i>Traffic</i>	<i>AmE</i>
		speed bump
		parking lot
		cross walk
		crossing guard
		freeway
		truck
		gas / gasoline
		gas station
		sidewalk
		detour
		windshield
		trunk
		back-up lights



<i>BrE</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>AmE</i>
autumn		fall
bank holiday		public holiday
to queue		to stand/wait in line

<i>BrE</i>	<i>AmE</i>

6. INFINITIVES AND ING-FORMS

Some common verbs that are normally followed by *ing-forms*:

admit	endure	(can't) help	put off
appreciate	enjoy	imagine	resent
avoid	escape	involve	resist
burst out (crying...)	excuse	keep (on)	risk
consider	face	leave off	(can't) stand
contemplate	fancy	mention	suggest
delay	feel like	mind	understand
deny	finish	miss	
detest	forgive	postpone	
dislike	give up	practise	

After some verbs (adjectives) either an *ing-form* or an *infinitive* can be used. In most cases, there is a difference in meaning between the two structures. Check the meaning/translation of the verbs and any differences in meaning (cf. Basics/Swan 299).

advise	forbid	love	see
allow	forget	mean	stop
be afraid	go on	permit	teach
be certain/sure	hate	prefer	try
be interested	hear	propose	watch
be sorry	learn	regret	
begin/start	like	remember	

☛ *To* can be an **infinitive particle** or a **preposition**. When *to* is a preposition, it is followed by a noun or by the *ing-form* of a verb. Examples of common expressions in which this happens:

- *look forward to*
- *object to*
- *be used to*
- *get round to*
- *in addition to*

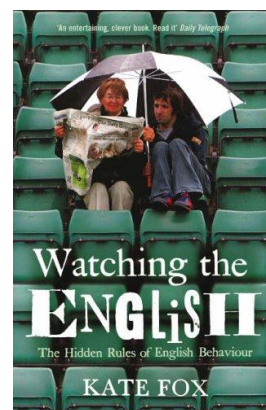


Put the verb in brackets into the ING-FORM or INFINITIVE.
Insert prepositions <____> wherever necessary.

1. After [get/know] _____ him better, I regretted [judge] _____ him unfairly.
2. The man whom the police found [act] _____ suspiciously <____> the shop doorway was charged <____> [loiter] _____ with intent.
3. I can't bear the thought of [you, go] _____ home without someone [accompany] _____ you.
4. 'A job worth [do] _____ is worth [do] _____ well'.
5. I would prefer [go] _____ to the cinema rather than [sit] _____ here [listen] _____ to the radio.
6. He tried [speak] _____ German but found that he couldn't. His attempts <____> [speak] _____ Spanish were equally unsuccessful.
7. I tried [cook] _____ eggs and bacon together and found that this was a much quicker way <____> [prepare] _____ a meal.
8. Surely you recollect [he, say] _____ that he would agree <____> [I, borrow] _____ his car if I didn't mind [pay] _____ <____> the petrol?
9. You know I hate [disappoint] _____ you, but much as I would like [go] _____ out this evening, I have to finish [decorate] _____ this room.
10. At present the new child is very shy <____> [join] _____ in with the others, but very soon I expect [he, show] _____ more confidence <____> himself.

7. LINGUISTIC CLASS CODES

There are, however, seven words that the English uppers and upper-middles regard as infallible shibboleths. Utter any one of these '**seven deadly sins**' in the presence of these higher classes, and their on-board class-radar devices will start beeping and flashing: you will immediately be demoted to middle-middle class, at best, probably lower – and in some cases automatically classified as working class.



Pardon

This word is the most notorious pet hate of the upper and upper-middle classes. Jilly Cooper recalls overhearing her son telling a friend 'Mummy says that "pardon" is a much worse word than "fuck"'. He was quite right: to the uppers and upper-middles, using such an unmistakably lower-class term is worse than swearing. Some even refer to lower-middle-class suburbs as 'Pardonia'. Here is a good class-test you can try: when talking to an English person, deliberately say something too quietly for them to hear you properly. A lower-middle or middle-middle person will say 'Pardon?'; an upper-middle will say 'Sorry?' (or perhaps 'Sorry – what?' or 'What – sorry?'); but an upper-class and a working-class person will both just say 'What?' The working-class person may drop the 't' – 'Wha'?' – but this will be the only difference. Some upper-working-class people with middle-class aspirations might say 'pardon', in a misguided attempt to sound 'posh'.

Toilet

'Toilet' is another word that makes the higher classes flinch – or exchange knowing looks, if it is uttered by a would-be social climber. The correct upper-middle/upper term is 'loo' or 'lavatory' (pronounced lavuhtry, with the accent on the first syllable). 'Bog' is occasionally acceptable, but only if it is said in an obviously ironic-jocular manner, as though in quotes. The working classes all say 'toilet', as do most lower-middles and middle-middles, the only difference being the working-class omission of the final 't'. (The working classes may also sometimes say 'bog', but without the ironic quotation marks.) Those lower- and middle-middles with pretensions and aspirations, however, may eschew 'toilet' in favour of suburban-genteel euphemisms such as 'gents', 'ladies', 'bathroom', 'powder room', 'facilities' and 'convenience'; or jokey euphemisms such as 'latrines', 'heads', 'privy' (females tend to use the former, males the latter).

Dinner

There is nothing wrong with the word ‘dinner’ in itself: it is only a working-class hallmark if you use it to refer to the midday meal, which should be called ‘lunch’. Calling your evening meal ‘tea’ is also a working-class indicator: the higher echelons call this meal ‘dinner’ or ‘supper’. (Technically, a dinner is a somewhat grander meal than a supper: if you are invited to ‘supper’, this is likely to be an informal family meal, eaten in the kitchen – sometimes this is made explicit, as in ‘family supper’ or ‘kitchen supper’. The uppers and upper-middles use the term ‘supper’ more than the middle- and lower-middles). ‘Tea’, for the higher classes, is taken at around four o’clock, and consists of tea and cakes or scones (which they pronounce with a short ‘o’), and perhaps little sandwiches (pronounced ‘sanwidges’, not ‘sand-witches’). The lower classes call this ‘afternoon tea’. All this can pose a few problems for foreign visitors: if you are invited to ‘dinner’, should you turn up at midday or in the evening? Does ‘come for tea’ mean four o’clock or seven o’clock? To be safe, you will have to ask what time you are expected. The answer will help you to place your hosts on the social scale.

Sweet

Like ‘dinner’, this word is not in itself a class indicator, but it becomes one when misapplied. The upper-middle and upper classes insist that the sweet course at the end of a meal is called ‘pudding’ – never the ‘sweet’, or ‘afters’, or ‘dessert’, all of which are déclassé, unacceptable words. ‘Sweet’ can be used freely as an adjective, but as a noun it is piece of confectionary [sic] – what the Americans call ‘candy’ – and nothing else. The course at the end of the meal is always ‘pudding’, whatever it consists of: a slice of cake is ‘pudding’, so is a lemon sorbet. Asking: ‘Does anyone want a sweet?’ at the end of a meal will get you immediately classified as middle-middle or below. ‘Afters’ will also activate the class-radar and get you demoted. Some American-influenced young upper-middles are starting to say ‘dessert’, and this is therefore the least offensive of the three – and the least reliable as a class indicator. It can also cause confusion as, to the upper classes, ‘dessert’ traditionally means a selection of fresh fruit, served right at the end of a dinner, after the pudding, and eaten with a knife and fork.

Source: *Watching the English. The Hidden Rules of English Behaviour*, Kate Fox.

8. VOCABULARY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION – THE EU

In 1958, the _____ (*voormalige*) _____
(*Europese Economische Gemeenschap, EEG*) passed a Regulation naming Dutch, French, German and Italian as its official languages, these being the languages of the first six countries to join the organisation.

Note:

- regulation: _____

- directive: _____

- decision: _____

- recommendation: _____

Since then, as more countries have become part of the EU, the (number/amount?) of official languages has increased. There are (less/fewer?) official languages than _____ (*lidstaten*), because some – e.g. Dutch, French, German, Greek – are widely spoken in more than one country. The European Union currently has **24 official languages**. These are:

B _____ F _____ M _____

C _____ G _____ P _____

C _____ G _____ P _____

D _____ H _____ R _____

D _____ I _____ S _____

E _____ I _____ S _____

E _____ L _____ S _____

F _____ L _____ S _____

There are 3 main _____ (*instellingen*) involved in **EU legislation**:

- 1) _____ (*het Europees Parlement*), which represents the EU's _____ (*burgers*) and is directly elected by them.



→ Current _____ (*voorzitter*) =

- 2) _____ (*de Raad van de Europese Unie*), which represents the governments of the individual member countries.

!!! Not to be confused with:

- _____ (*de Europese Raad*), which is another EU institution, where the _____
_____ (*staats- en regeringsleiders*) of the 28 EU member states meet around 4 times a year to discuss the EU's political priorities.



→ Current president =



→ Previous presidents =

- _____ (*de Raad van Europa*), which is not an EU body at all.

3) _____ (*de Europese Commissie*),
which represents the interests of the Union as a whole.



→ Current president =

→ Previous president =

Its members are called _____ (*commissarissen*).

E.g. (Translate):

- *Commissaris voor Handel*

- *Commissaris voor Internationale Samenwerking en Ontwikkeling*

- *Commissaris voor Europees Nabuurschapsbeleid en Uitbreidingsonderhandelingen*

- *Commissaris voor Werkgelegenheid, Sociale Zaken, Vaardigheden en Arbeidsmobiliteit*

- *Commissaris voor Economische en Financiële Zaken, Belastingen en Douane*

- *Commissaris voor Humanitaire Hulp en Crisisbeheersing*

The _____
(*hoge vertegenwoordiger van de Unie voor buitenlandse zaken en veiligheidsbeleid*) is
sometimes referred to as the **EU Foreign Minister**.

9. VOCABULARY AND COLLOCATIONS

A. Safety versus security

verkeersveiligheid

voor de veiligheid

veiligheidsnet

veiligheidsgordel

veiligheidshelm

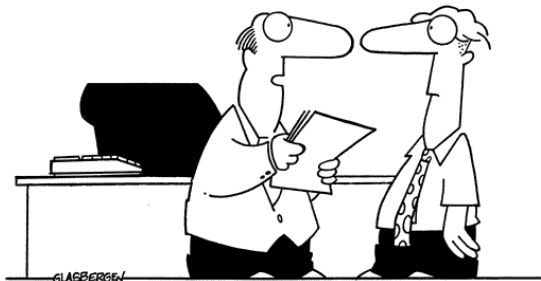
veiligheidskleding

veiligheidsvoorschriften

veiligheidsmaatregelen

(vb. tegen bedrijfsongevallen)

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"To conform to government safety regulations, no one may climb the ladder of success without wearing a harness and special non-slip shoes."

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"According to new government safety regulations, employees must wear goggles and protective clothing when exposed to sharp criticism or cutting remarks."

nationale veiligheid

Er worden strenge veiligheidsmaatregelen getroffen.

beveiliging verscherpen

werkzekerheid

veiligheidscontroles

beveiligingsmaatregelen

(vb. tegen diefstal, uitlekken van informatie)

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"Information security is a major priority at this company. We've done a lot of stupid things we'd like to keep secret."

B. Treaties

een verdrag
een bilateraal verdrag
een multilateraal verdrag
een vredesverdrag
een uitleveringsverdrag
een verdrag opstellen
een verdrag sluiten
een verdrag ondertekenen
de ondertekenaars van een verdrag
een verdrag goedkeuren
een verdrag ratificeren, bekrachtigen
een verdrag treedt in werking
toetreden tot een verdrag
de toetreding tot een verdrag

C. Meetings

een vergadering beleggen
een agenda opstellen
een vergadering uitstellen
een vergadering annuleren, afgelasten
een vergadering bijwonen
een vergadering houden
iemand aanduiden om ...
- de vergadering voor te zitten
- de notulen bij te houden, op te maken
de notulen van de vorige vergadering goedkeuren
een vergadering schorsen

→ In a meeting you can:

a _____
c _____
d _____ with
d _____
d _____
l _____ at/into
t _____

issues / matters / problems

→ If you don't spend much time on an issue, you **touch on** the **issue**.

→ If you pay a lot of attention to an issue you:

consider deal with discuss look at	the issue in _____ / in _____
debate discuss	the issue at _____
have	an _____ discussion about / on the issue
have take	an _____ look at the issue

→ At meetings you can:

an agreement – a compromise – a conclusion – a consensus – a decision – a point – a proposal
– a recommendation – a vote

reach	make	take



D. Politics versus Policy

politiek	politics
over politiek praten	to talk politics
beleid	policy
een beleid uitstippelen	to establish/outline/chart/formulate/set a policy
een beleid voeren	to pursue/carry out/follow/adopt a policy

E. Political Parties

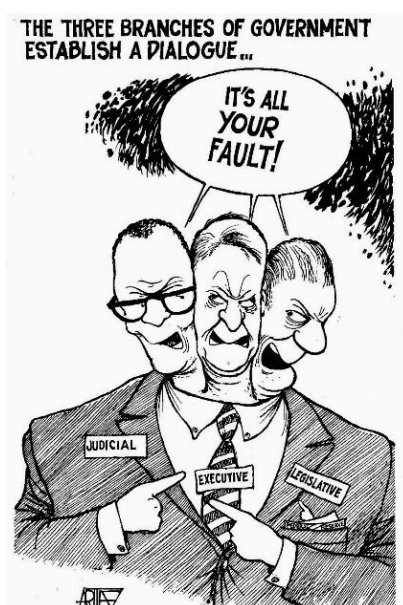
extreem links/rechts	the extreme/far left/right
gematigd links/rechts	the moderate left/right
de linker/rechtere vleugel	the left/right wing
links (adj.)	left-wing, leftist
rechts (adj.)	right-wing, rightist
een lid van de linkervleugel	a left-winger, a leftist
een lid van de rechtere vleugel	a right-winger, a rightist
partijcongres	GB: a party congress/conference US: a party convention
partijprogramma	a party platform
eenpartijstaat	a one-party state, single-party state
meerpartijensysteem	a multi-party system



“Do not adjust your set.
This station is merely exerting its leftist slant.”

F. Branches of Government

de scheiding der machten	the separation of powers
de uitvoerende macht	the executive
de rechterlijke macht	the judiciary
de wetgevende macht	the legislature

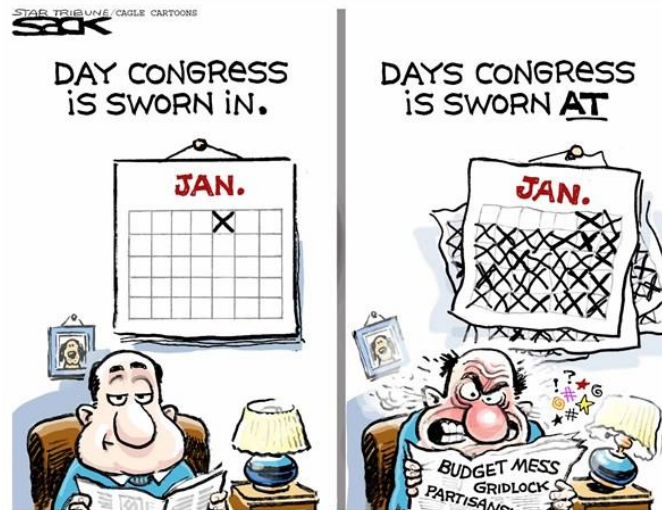


G. Parliament

het Parlement gaat uiteen/op reces	Parliament is adjourned/Parliament rises
het parlement zetelt	Parliament sits/is in session
het parlement bijeenroepen	to summon/convene/convoke Parliament
een parlement met een/twee kamers	a unicameral/bicameral Parliament
parlements lid	a Member of Parliament, MP
Europees parlements lid	a Member of the European Parliament, MEP
parlementssitting	a parliamentary session
wetsontwerp	bill
wetsvoorstel/ontwerp goedkeuren	to pass/adopt/vote a bill
verwerpen	reject a bill
wet(geving) (algemeen)	law
wet (1 bepaalde)	act
het maken/geheel van wetten	legislation
de wet bepaalt dat	the law provides that
de wet naleven	to abide by the law

H. Government

een regeringsleider	a head of government/government leader
een regering beëdigen	to swear in a government
de regering is afgetreden	the government has resigned
een regering omverwerpen	to topple a government



I. Elections

verkiezingen houden	to hold elections
verkiezingen uitschrijven	to order/call an election, to call for elections
algemene verkiezingen	general elections
gemeenteraadsverkiezingen	municipal elections
parlementsverkiezingen	parliamentary elections
presidentsverkiezingen	presidential elections
voorverkiezingen (VS)	primaries
tussentijdse verkiezingen (GB)	by-elections

J. Politicians and Their Titles

	<i>NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES</i>	<i>GREAT BRITAIN</i>	<i>UNITED STATES</i>
premier / minister-president / eerste minister	Prime Minister	Prime Minister	/
ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken minister van Binnenlandse Zaken	Ministry of Home Affairs Minister for Home Affairs	Home Office Home Secretary	Department of the Interior Secretary of the Interior
ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken minister van Buitenlandse Zaken	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Minister for Foreign Affairs/ Foreign Minister	Foreign Office Foreign Secretary	Department of State / State Department Secretary of State
ministerie van Financiën minister van Financiën	Finance Department / Ministry Minister of Finance /Finance Minister	The Treasury Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Treasury Department Secretary of the Treasury
ministerie van Defensie minister van Defensie	Ministry of Defence Minister of Defence / Defence Minister	Ministry of Defence (MoD) Defence Secretary	Department of Defense (DoD) Secretary of Defense
ministerie van Justitie minister van Justitie	Ministry / Department of Justice Minister of Justice / Justice Minister		
staatssecretaris	State Secretary	Minister of State / Junior Minister	Assistant Secretary

10. FALSE FRIENDS

A **false friend** is a word in a foreign language that looks or sounds similar to a word in your own language, but does not have exactly the same meaning. There are two reasons why English has so many false friends for speakers of other languages:

* English words often have the same origins as similar words in other languages, but sometimes different meanings of the words have developed in the different languages. For example, *sensible* looks like *sensible* (French, Spanish) and *sensibel* (German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish), but does not mean the same: these words mean the same as the English *sensitive*.

* English words have been borrowed by other languages, and sometimes these have been given new or different meanings.

Check out stand-up comedian Henning Wehn's clip about false friends (English/German)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/german/comedy/false_friends.shtml

☞ **Translate the following Dutch words into English.**

①

- eigenlijk, feitelijk* What I want is the _____ figure, not a mere guess.
actueel There was an interesting film about _____ events on TV last night.
- voorzitter* He was a(n) _____ of free trade.
advocaat He went to see a(n) _____ about the debts his wife was making.
- agenda* The next item on the _____ is our annual trip.
agenda I'll look up his phone number in my _____.
- wreed, ruw* The RSPCA has raised a protest against the _____ treatment of cattle.
brutaal Don't be _____ to me!

5. *afkeuring* The _____ of his latest novel in so many reviews was unfair.
censuur In a democracy _____ is unthinkable.
6. *code, geheimtaal* Secret agents usually send messages in _____.
cijfer, quoterig What _____ did you get for your translation?
7. *zetter* A _____ sets the type used in printing newspapers and books.
componist Bach and Handel are _____ born in 1685.
8. *suikergoed* Don't eat too much _____.
confectie(kleding) Most people buy their clothes _____.
9. *volgend op* There was a rise in prices, _____ on the failure of the crops.
consequent Your arguments are _____ throughout.
10. *beheersen* He was so angry he could barely _____ himself.
controleren Before paying, he first _____ the bill.
11. *criticus, recensent* He is a well-known art _____.
kritiek Your _____ is unfair.
12. *vochtig* Mushrooms thrive especially in _____ places.
damp Water turns into _____ when heated.
13. *uiteindelijk* Her husband's illness and _____ death reduced her to a shadow.
eventueel May I ask you to send _____ letters on to my address?
14. *verzinsel* That story of his is a clever _____.
fabricage The _____ of cars is almost completely automated.
15. *gezin* I'm taking my _____ to the mountains next summer.
familie Don't rely too much on your _____.

②

1. *joviaal* Our host greeted us with a _____ smile.
geniaal Einstein was a _____ physicist.
2. *wereldomvattend* Several oil companies have _____ proportions.
globaal That is only a(n) _____ estimate, of course.
3. *luiheid* He failed his exam through _____.
ijdelheid The famous writer's _____ makes him ridiculous.
4. *kreupel* He is so _____ he can hardly walk.
lam He is _____, so he has to lie in bed all day.
5. *gewoon* Jane is a(n) _____ girl, there's nothing special about her.
vulgair, ordinair What _____ behaviour!
6. *overuren* The miners refused to work _____.
te laat, 'over tijd' The train was _____.
7. *speciaal* Comets are of _____ interest to scientists.
particulier, privé " _____ property. Keep Out!"
8. *ontvangsbewijs* The cashier gave a _____ for the money.
recept, voorschrift The doctor wrote a _____ for sleeping pills.
recept Could I have the _____ of this delicious dish?
9. *huur* The tenant owed the landlord three months' _____.
rente If you borrow money, you have to pay _____.
10. *pees* The _____ join the muscles to the bone.
zenuw The human _____ centre is in the brain.
11. *slank* The word 'slender' is a synonym of ' _____ '.
slim He is a _____ businessman.
12. *vragen* He _____ her help, but she refused.
solliciteren He is _____ for the job of office manager.

13. *belasten* The government _____ people to get money for running the country.
taxeren, schatten His property is _____ at a million pounds.
14. *begrafenisondernemer* A(n) _____ manages funerals.
ondernemer In a capitalist economy a(n) _____ is an indispensable element.
15. *verzorgingsstaat* The _____ state takes care of the citizens from the cradle to the grave.
welvaartsstaat The _____ of the West should share their wealth with the poor countries.

11. CONFUSABLES

☞ Fill in the correct words.

1. to lie / to lay

- "The witness was _____ through his teeth," said Davis, "and should be charged with perjury."
- Farmers are now paid to let their land _____ fallow.
- The Queen _____ a wreath at the war memorial.
- Recent storms destroyed a wall that _____ undisturbed underwater for thousands of years.
- We're not going to take this _____ down!

2. to adopt / to adapt

- He _____ an old car engine to drive his boat.
- The committee _____ his proposal.

3. to rise / to raise

- He _____ to the rank of captain.
- He was _____ to the rank of captain.
- The bread won't _____ properly.
- He wasn't able to _____ enough money for his project.

4. sensible / sensitive

- He was not _____ of the trouble he caused.
- He's very _____ about his weight.
- Babies are _____ to cold.
- I think the _____ thing would be to take a taxi home.

5. readable / legible

- His stories are always very _____.
- His handwriting is not beautiful, but it is _____.

6. definite / definitive

- The look on her face was a _____ sign that sth was wrong.
- That book of his is a _____ success.
- She has written the _____ book on Byron.
- The _____ version of the text is ready to be published.

7. efficient / effective

- _____ engines don't need much petrol.
- He saw his threat was an _____ one, for they all kept silent.
- Her brother is the chairman of the Board of Directors, but she is the _____ boss.

8. number / amount

- The _____ of homeless people has increased dramatically.
- A(n) _____ of problems (form of 'to have') _____ arisen.
- We've had an enormous _____ of help from people.
- You will receive a bill for the full _____.

9. certainly / surely

- It's _____ only a matter of time before he is found, isn't it?
- _____ you don't think I was responsible for this?
- Without treatment, she will almost _____ die.

10. incidental(ly) / accidental(ly)

- _____, if you need the book, just ask me.
- I didn't think our meeting was _____ - he must have known I would be there.
- During the intermission, a small orchestra played _____ music.
- You may be able to get help with _____ expenses.
- As I turned around, I _____ hit him in the face.

11. eatable / edible

- The prison food was scarcely _____.
- Do you think these mushrooms are _____?

12. economic / economical

- The government's _____ policy is a disaster, the Opposition says.
- It is usually _____ to buy washing powder in large quantities.

13. historic / historical

- In Berlin, President Kennedy made a _____ speech.
- The discovery of America was a _____ event.
- Let me try and situate the events in their _____ context.
- *Ivanhoe* is a _____ novel, though most characters in it are imaginary, not _____.

14. borrow / lend

- Don't _____ books from me, _____ them from the library.
- I will _____ you £10, but I can't _____ money to everybody.

15. beside / besides

- She would like to live _____ the sea.
- You're quite tall _____ your sister.
- What other sports do you play _____ hockey?
- I don't like that dictionary; _____, it's too expensive.

16. to affect / to effect

- The new regulations will _____ all the taxpayers.
- Production was halted until repairs could be _____.
- His letters _____ her profoundly.

12. DICTIONARY ENTRIES

A)

advice *noun*

- ADJ. **constructive, excellent, good, helpful, practical, sensible, sound, useful, valuable** *That's very sound advice.* | **bad, wrong** *I think my solicitor gave me the wrong advice.* | **clear** | **general** | **detailed** | **conflicting** | **confidential** | **impartial, independent** | **free** | **expert, professional, specialist** | **financial, legal, medical**
- QUANT. **bit, piece, word** *Can I give you a friendly word of advice?*
- VERB + ADVICE **give (sb), offer (sb), pass on, provide (sb with)** *I hope I can pass on some useful advice.* | **get, obtain, receive, take** *I think you need to take legal advice.* | **ask (for), go to sb for, seek, turn to sb for** *Go to your doctor and ask for advice.* ◊ *She asked her mother's advice.* | **accept, act on, follow, heed, listen to, take** *I wished that I had followed her advice.* | **ignore, reject**
- ADVICE + NOUN **centre** *The Local Authority runs an advice centre in the town.*
- PREP. **against sb's** ~ *Permission was given against the advice of the planning officers.* **on sb's** ~ *On the advice of his experts he bought another company.* | **~ about** *advice about bringing up children* **~ for** *Here is some advice for pregnant women.* **~ on** *Can you give me some advice on where to buy good maps?* **~ to** *My advice to you would be to wait a few months.*

aid *noun*

1 money, food, etc.

- ADJ. **emergency** | **humanitarian** | **cash, development, economic, financial, food, legal, medical, military, relief** *Legal aid (= government money for legal advice) is a fundamental part of our system of justice.* | **federal, government, state** | **bilateral, external, foreign, international, overseas** *The country relies on foreign aid.*
- VERB + AID **appeal for, call for** *The country's president has appealed for international aid in the wake of the disaster.* | **extend, give (sb), grant (sb), provide (sb with), send (sb)** | **get, receive** | **depend on, rely on** | **promise** | **cut (off), suspend, withdraw, withhold** *The British government has now suspended humanitarian aid to the area.*
- AID + NOUN **agency, worker** | **budget, package, programme** *a \$14million aid package*

allow & permit (more formal)

- **object + infinitive**

We do not **allow / permit people to smoke** in the kitchen.

- **When there is no personal object, an ing-form is used.**

We do not **allow / permit smoking** in the kitchen.

- **Passive structures are common; personal subjects and gerund (ing-form) subjects are both possible.**

People are not allowed / permitted to smoke in the kitchen.

Smoking is not allowed / permitted in the kitchen.

- **The passive structure with *it* is only possible with *permit*.**

It is not permitted to smoke in the kitchen.

It is not allowed

- **Allow, but not permit, can be used with adverb particles.**

She wouldn't **allow me in**.

Mary isn't **allowed out** at night.

B)

[-] ⓘ **Business** is a general term for commercial organizations or any type or size: *Almost all businesses will be closed on Christmas Day* (= shops, factories, offices, etc.). It is also used especially to talk about small organizations, including those run by a single person or family, without any employees. (A **company** or **firm** always has employees.) **Business** is often used when people *start up* or *set up* in business for the first time. You can also have a *big business* but **big business** is used even more often as an uncountable noun to mean 'large companies as a group'.

[-] **NOTE COMPANY OR FIRM?** **Firm** is often used to talk about a small, fairly specialized organization, especially one that sells professional advice or services: *a/an engineering/law/consulting/insurance/security firm* ◇ *a firm of accountants/consultants/lawyers/solicitors*. **Firm** is also often used to talk about companies run by members of a family: *a/the family firm* ◇ *his father's firm* or companies that have been operating for a long time: *a/an old/long-established/old-fashioned/reputable/renowned firm*. **Company** is much wider in range, and can be used to talk about any type of organization that makes money by producing or selling goods or services.

c)

SYNONYMS
continuous / continual
 These adjectives are frequently used with the following nouns:

continuous ~	continual ~
process	change
employment	problems
flow	updating
line	questions
speech	pain
supply	fear

Continuous describes something that continues without stopping.
Continual usually describes an action that is repeated again and again.
 The difference between these two words is now disappearing. In particular, **continual** can also mean the same as **continuous** and is used especially about undesirable things: *Life was a continual struggle for them.* However, **continuous** is much more frequent in this sense.

WORD CHOICE: ▲

continual, continuous
continual and **continuous** are both used to describe things that continue without stopping

- *continual rain*
- *a continuous fall in unemployment since 1998*

Use **continuous** to describe things that go on without a break

- *I had six continuous hours of meetings.*
- *a continuous line of trees*

Use **continual** to describe things which happen repeatedly

- *his continual attempts to intervene*

Use **continual** when the thing that is happening is annoying or bad

- *She was fed up with the continual arguments.*

→ See also **CONTINUAL**

criticism noun w2 s2

Menu | Word family | Word origin | Verb form | Word set

[uncountable and countable]

1 remarks that say what you think is bad about someone or something [≠ praise]

COLLOCATIONS ▲

strong/severe/harsh criticism
widespread criticism (=when a lot of people criticize something)
public criticism
constructive criticism (=criticism aimed at helping someone improve)
direct/level criticism at somebody (=criticize someone)
come in for/attract/draw criticism (=be criticized)
face criticism
accept/take criticism (=accept criticism and learn from it)
provoke criticism (=make people criticize something)
a storm/barrage of criticism (=a lot of criticism)

criticism of

- ❖ *My main criticism of the scheme is that it does nothing to help families on low incomes.*
- ❖ *Despite **strong criticism**, the new system is still in place.*
- ❖ *There has been **widespread criticism** of the decision.*
- ❖ *We try to give students **constructive criticism**.*
- ❖ *Another **criticism levelled at** him was that his teaching methods were old-fashioned.*
- ❖ *The government's economic strategy has **attracted** a lot of **criticism**.*
- ❖ *You must learn to **accept criticism**.*
- ❖ *Many employees find it hard to **take** even mild **criticism**.*
- ❖ *His actions **provoked** severe **criticism** from civil rights groups.*
- ❖ *the **storm of criticism** that followed his announcement*

2 writing which expresses judgments about the good or bad qualities of books, films, music etc:

- ❖ *literary criticism*

word choice ▲

critic, review, criticism, critique
 !! Do not use **critic** to refer to something that a critic says or writes.
 A **review** is the usual word for a short article that a critic writes in a newspaper or magazine

- *His first novel got wonderful reviews.*
- *Have you read the reviews of her play?*

criticism is the activity of publishing opinions about things such as books and films, or a group of essays, lectures etc on this subject

- *a collection of literary criticism*

A **critique** is a detailed explanation of the problems of something such as a set of political ideas, in the form of a speech, book, article etc

- *He wrote a critique of capitalism.*

→ See also **CRITIC**

J)

SYNONYMS

job

post ♦ **position** ♦ **vacancy** ♦ **placement** ♦ **appointment** ♦ **opening**

These are all words for a position doing work for which you receive regular payment.

job a position doing work for which you receive regular payment: *He's trying to get a job in a bank.*

post a job, especially an important one in a large organization: *a key post in the new government*

position (rather formal) a job: *a senior position in a large corporation*

job or position?

Position usually refers a particular job within an organization, especially at a high level, and is not usually used about about jobs generally. It is also often used in job applications, descriptions and advertisements.

vacancy a job that is available for sb to do: *We have several vacancies for casual workers.*

placement (BrE) a job, often as part of a course of study, in which you get experience of a particular type of work: *a summer placement with a computer firm*

appointment (rather formal, especially BrE) a job or position of responsibility: *This is a permanent appointment, requiring commitment and hard work.*

opening a job that is available for sb to do: *There are several openings in the sales department.*

vacancy or opening?

These words have the same meaning and there is very little difference in their use. **Vacancy** is more frequent, especially in British English. **Opening** is slightly more informal and is used more in American English and in financial journalism.

a **permanent** / **temporary** job / post / position / vacancy / placement / appointment / opening

a **full-time** / **part-time** job / post / position / vacancy / placement / appointment / opening

to **have** / **have got** a(n) job / post / position / vacancy / placement / appointment / opening

to **apply for** a job / post / position / vacancy / placement

to **hold** a(n) job / post / position / appointment

to **fill** a(n) job / post / position / vacancy / appointment / opening

to **resign from** / **leave** / **quit** a job / post / position

WORD CHOICE: ▲

job, work, post, position, occupation, profession, career

Your **job** is the work that you do regularly in order to earn money, especially when you work for a company or public organization

- *My last job was with a computer firm.*
- *He finally got a job in a supermarket.*

Work is used in a more general way to talk about activities that you do to earn money, either working for a company or for yourself

- *Will you go back to work when you've had the baby?*
- *I started work when I was 18.*

!! Do not say 'what is your job?' or 'what is your work?'. Say **what do you do?** or **what do you do for a living?**

Post and **position** are more formal words for a job in a company or organization. They are used especially in job advertisements and when you are talking about someone moving to a different job

- *This post would suit a recent graduate.*
- *He left last summer for a teaching position in Singapore.*

Use **occupation** to talk about the kind of work that someone usually does, for example if they are a teacher, lawyer, driving instructor etc. **Occupation** is used mainly on official forms

- *State your name, age, and occupation in the box below.*

!! Do not use **occupation** to talk about your own job

- *I am an accountant. (NOT My occupation is an accountant).*

A **profession** is a kind of work for which you need special training and a good education, for example teaching, law, or medicine

- *the legal profession*

Your **career** is the type of work that you do or hope to do for most of your life

- *I'm interested in a career in television.*
- *His career is more important to him than his family.*

L)

late / ˈleɪt; NAmE ˈleɪt / adjective, adverb

■ adjective (**later, lat-est**)

1 [only before noun] near the end of a period of time, a person's life, etc.:
in the late afternoon • in late summer • She married in her late twenties (= when she was 28 or 29). • In later life he started playing golf. • The school was built in the late 1970s.

OPP EARLY

2 [not usually before noun] arriving, happening or done after the expected, arranged or usual time:
I'm sorry I'm late. • She's late for work every day. • My flight was an hour late. • We apologize for the late arrival of this train. • Because of the cold weather the crops are later this year. • Interest will be charged for late payment. • Here is a late news flash.

OPP EARLY

3 near the end of the day:
Let's go home—it's getting late. • Look at the time—it's much later than I thought. • What are you doing up at this late hour? • What is the latest time I can have an appointment? • I've had too many late nights recently (= when I've gone to bed very late).

OPP EARLY

4 [only before noun] (of a person) no longer alive:
her late husband • the late Freddie Mercury

► **late-ness** / ˈleɪtnəs; NAmE ˈleɪtnəs / noun [U]:

They apologized for the lateness of the train. • Despite the lateness of the hour, the children were not in bed.

—see also **LATER, LATEST**

IDIOMS

be too 'late

happening after the time when it is possible to do sth:
It's too late to save her now. • Buy now before it's too late.

P)

pres-ent-ly / ˈprezntli; NAmE ˈprezntli / adverb

1 (especially NAmE) at the time you are speaking or writing; now

SYN CURRENTLY:

The crime is presently being investigated by the police. • These are the courses presently available.

► **HELP NOTE**

In this meaning **presently** usually comes before the verb, adjective or noun that it refers to.

2 used to show that sth happened after a short time:

Presently, the door opened again and three men stepped out.

► **HELP NOTE**

In this meaning **presently** usually comes at the beginning of a sentence.

3 used to show that sth will happen soon

SYN SHORTLY:

She'll be here presently.

► **HELP NOTE**

In this meaning **presently** usually comes at the end of a sentence.

► **BRITISH / AMERICAN**

presently

In both BrE and NAmE, **presently** can mean 'soon' or 'after a short time': *I'll be with you presently.* In NAmE the usual meaning of **presently** is 'at the present time' or 'now': *She is presently living in Milan. • There is presently no cure for the disease.* This use is becoming more accepted in BrE, but **at present** or **currently** are usually used.

Q)

► WHICH WORD

quite / fairly / rather / pretty

Look at these examples:

The exam was fairly difficult.

The exam was quite difficult.

The exam was rather difficult.

Quite is a little stronger than **fairly** and **rather** is a little stronger than **quite**. **Rather** is not very common in *NAmE*; **pretty** has the same meaning and this is used in informal *BrE* too: *The exam was pretty difficult.*

In *BrE* **quite** has two meanings: *I feel quite tired today* (=fairly tired). With adjectives that describe an extreme state ('non-gradable' adjectives) it means 'completely' or 'absolutely': *I feel quite exhausted*. With some adjectives, both meanings are possible. The speaker's stress and intonation will show you which is meant: *Your essay is 'quite good* (= fairly good — it could be better); *Your essay is quite 'good* (= very good, especially when this is unexpected).

In *NAmE* **quite** usually means something like 'very', not 'fairly' or 'rather'. **Pretty** is used instead for this sense.

Usage note ▲

In British English, using **quite** suggests you are not very enthusiastic about something. In American English, **quite** is a stronger way of qualifying an adjective. In both British and American English, the way you say the word is important. In British English, if you say *It was quite good* and you put the emphasis on the **quite**, you mean it was good, but not very good. If you put the emphasis on **good**, you mean it was very good. In British English, when it is used with adjectives like *impossible* or *unacceptable*, it means **completely**, and you put the emphasis on it. In American English, the emphasis is always on the adjective that goes with **quite**.

WORD CHOICE: ▲

rather, fairly, quite, pretty

Rather, fairly, quite, and pretty are all used to say that something is true to some degree, but not completely or extremely

- *She's rather shy.*
- *You should find the test fairly easy.*
- *It took quite a long time (NOT a quite long time).*
- *His English is pretty good.*

Rather is fairly formal but can be used in spoken English, especially British English. In American English it is more usual to use **pretty**. In both American and British English, **pretty** is more usual in speech than in writing.

Quite can also be used in front of an adjective or adverb, and in British English a verb, to mean 'completely'. This is a fairly formal use

- *You are quite wrong.*
- *I quite understand your feelings.*

→ See also **RATHER**

R)

► SYNONYMS

regard

consider ◆ **see** ◆ **view** ◆ **perceive**

These words all mean to think about sb/sth in a particular way.

regard to think of sb/sth in a particular way: *He seemed to regard the whole thing as a joke.*

consider to think of sb/sth in a particular way: *Who do you consider (to be) responsible for the accident?*

regard or consider?

These two words have the same meaning, but they are used in different patterns and structures. In this meaning **consider** must be used with a complement or clause: you can *consider sb/sth to be sth* or *consider sb/sth as sth*, although very often the *to be* or *as* is left out: *He considers himself an expert.* • *They are considered a high-risk group.* You can also *consider that sb/sth is sth* and again, the *that* can be left out. **Regard** is used in a narrower range of structures. The most frequent structure is *regard sb/sth as sth*; the *as* cannot be left out: *I regard him as a close friend.* You cannot: *regard sb/sth to be sth* or: *regard that sb/sth is sth*. However, **regard** (but not **consider** in this meaning) can also be used without a noun or adjective complement but with just an object and adverb (*sb/sth is highly regarded*) or adverbial phrase (*regard sb/sth with suspicion / jealousy / admiration*).

see to have an opinion of sth: *Try to see things from her point of view.*

view to think of sb/sth in a particular way: *How do you view your position within the company?*

NOTE

View has the same meaning as **regard** and **consider** but is slightly less frequent and slightly less formal. The main structures are *view sb/sth as sb/sth* (you cannot leave out the *as*) and *view sb/sth with sth*.

perceive [often passive] (*rather formal*) to regard sb/sth as sb / sth: *This discovery was perceived as a major breakthrough.*

to regard / consider / see / view / perceive sb/sth **as** sth

to regard / consider / see / view / perceive sb/sth **from** a particular point of view

to consider sb/sth **to be** sth

to consider **that**...

generally / usually regarded / considered / seen / viewed / perceived as sth

to regard / consider / see / view / perceive sb/sth **favourably / unfavourably**

S)

► BRITISH / AMERICAN

say / tell

Say never has a person as the object. You **say something** or **say something to somebody**. **Say** is often used when you are giving somebody's exact words: *'Sit down', she said.* • *Anne said, 'I'm tired.'* • *Anne said (that) she was tired.* • *What did he say to you?* You cannot use 'say about', but **say something about** is correct: *I want to say something / a few words / a little about my family.* **Say** can also be used with a clause when the person you are talking to is not mentioned: *She didn't say what she intended to do.*

Tell usually has a person as the object and often has two objects: *Have you told him the news yet?* It is often used with 'that' clauses: *Anne told me (that) she was tired.* **Tell** is usually used when somebody is giving facts or information, often with *what, where, etc.*: *Can you tell me when the movie starts?* (BUT: *Can you give me some information about the school?`) **Tell** is also used when you are giving somebody instructions: *The doctor told me to stay in bed.* • *The doctor told me (that) I had to stay in bed.* OR *The doctor said (that) I had to stay in bed.* NOT *The doctor said me to stay in bed.**

WORD CHOICE: ▲

say, tell, give, ask

You use **say** when you are mentioning someone's exact words

• *'Hello,' she said.*

• *Someone said, 'Let's go!'*

Say can be followed by 'that'

• *He said that he was tired.*

In speech people often leave out 'that'

• *They said there had been a mistake.*

Say can be followed by 'something', 'anything', 'nothing', or 'so'

• *Did you say something?*

• *Nobody dared to say anything.*

• *You have to come - Dad said so.*

It can also be followed by 'goodbye' or 'hello'

• *I'll just go and say hello to David.*

Apart from these uses, **say** is not normally followed by an object. For example, it cannot be followed by 'a story', 'a lie', 'some information', or 'an answer'.

You **tell** a story, a joke, a lie, or the truth

• *They told a funny story about their trip.*

You **give** information, an order, an instruction, or an answer

• *He gave no reply.*

!! You do not say a question. You **ask** a question

• *Can I ask a question?*

You can **say** something **to** someone

• *Has he said something to you?*

When talking about giving information, it is more usual to say that you **tell** someone something

• *Clare told us something interesting (NOT said us something...).*

• *Can anyone tell me what time it is? (NOT say to me what...)*

You can **tell** someone **about** something

• *Did you tell Lucy about the party? (NOT say to Lucy about...)*

You can **say to do** something, but it is more usual to **tell** someone **to do** something

• *The teacher told us to open our books (NOT said us/said to us to...).*

→ See also **SAY**

Sources:

- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

- Oxford Collocations

- Oxford Learner's Thesaurus

- Oxford Practical English Usage

- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English