

Lesson 1

Numbers

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty

Alphabet

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

Listen and repeat

11 comes after 10

8 comes before 9

3 is more than 2

10 is less than 20

B comes after A

O comes before P

Question

What comes before 12?

What comes after 4?

What comes after A?

Opposition

more ↔ less

before ↔ after

behind ↔ before

Lesson 2

Colour

red	blue
orange	brown
yellow	black
green	white

Days of the week

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Listen and repeat

Monday comes before Tuesday

Wednesday comes after Tuesday

Monday is the first day

Sunday is the last day

Question

Which day comes first: Friday or Saturday?

What day comes after Wednesday?

What day comes before Sunday?

Opposition

white ↔ black

before ↔ after

first ↔ last

Lesson 3

Money

1 cent 1 euro

2 cent 2 euro

5 cent

10 cent

20 cent

50 cent

5 euro

10 euro

20 euro

50 euro

100 euro

1 euro = 100 cent

Listen and repeat

A hundred euro is a lot.

10 cents is a little.

1 euro is more than 50 cents.

1 euro is less than 10 euro.

Question

What is more: 5 euro or 10 euro?

What is less: 20 euro or 15 euro?

Opposition

a lot ↔ a little

more ↔ less

Lesson 4

Name, country

I am called Jan.

My names is Jan.

I am called...

My name is...

I live in The Netherlands

Where do you live?

I live in...

Listen and repeat

The Netherlands are a small country.

China is a big country.

Question

Who?

Who is this?

The queen of The Netherlands.

What?

What is this?

A book.

Where?

Where do you live?

How?

What is your name?

When?

When are you going to The Netherlands?

Opposition

small ↔ big

here ↔ there

this ↔ that

Lesson 5

Family

child father mother

grandfather + grandmother grandfather + grandmother

father + mother

child son / daughter

man boy

woman girl

the boy and the girl: brother and sister

father + mother

children brother + sister

Listen and repeat

I am a boy.

I am not a girl.

My father's name is Karel.

My mother's name is Annet.

Question

Is your mother a man or a woman?

Is your grandfather a man or a woman?

What do you call the mother of your mother?

What do you call the father of your mother?

Opposition

boy ↔ girl

brother ↔ sister

man ↔ woman

father ↔ mother

grandfather ↔ grandmother

son ↔ daughter

Lesson 6

Body

head

back

arm

leg

hand (5 fingers) foot (5 toes)

hair

eye

ear

nose

mouth

teeth

Human being

man human being

woman human being

child human being

Listen and repeat

A human being has two ears.

Those ears are for hearing

A human being has two eyes

Those eyes are for seeing

A human being has two legs

Those legs are for walking

A human being that cannot hear is deaf

A human being that cannot see is blind.

The man is standing up.

Question

What are your legs for?

What are your eyes for?

What are your ears for?

What is your mouth for?

What do you call someone who cannot hear?

What do you call someone who cannot see?

Opposition

to speak ↔ to be silent

to stand up ↔ to sit down

The woman sits down

Lesson 7

Clothing

trousers	skirt
dress	coat
shoes	scarf, woollen hat
belt	sweater
socks	suitcase

Listen and repeat

I put on my coat.

I take off my shoes.

A coat is used outside.

A dress is used inside.

A dress is long.

A skirt is short.

A suitcase is heavy.

The man is standing outside.

The woman is sitting inside.

Question

What does one wear outside?

One puts shoes on one's....

A woollen hat is worn on one's...

Opposition

on ↔ out

heavy ↔ light

inside ↔ outside

short ↔ long

stand up ↔ sit down

Lesson 8

Inside the house

couch drapes window
floor table chair
toilet shower
towel case
washstand bed
tap pillow
 lamp

Listen and repeat

The chair is in the room.

One sits on a chair.

The table has four legs.

One opens or shuts the drapes.

The window is made from glass.

One sleeps in a bed.

One washes at a washstand.

A towel is for drying off.

Water comes from a tap.

Water is wet.

Question

A table has how many legs?

One sleeps in a...

A towel is for?

What comes from a tap?

Opposition

standing up ↔ sitting down

closed ↔ open

on ↔ in

wet ↔ dry

Lesson 9

Kitchen

kitchen	pan
gas stove	lid, pan
oven	teapot
cup	fork, knife, spoon
mug	bottle
plate	

Listen and repeat

A spoon is used for eating.

A cup is used for drinking.

A pan is used for cooking.

An oven is used for baking.

A pan comes with a lid.

A knife is used for cutting.

A teapot is used for making tea.

A bottle is made from glass.

Question

What is a knife for?

What is a fork for?

What is a mug for?

What is a pan for?

What is an oven for?

Opposition

Eat ↔ drink

In ↔ out

Lesson 10

Groceries

bread	egg
meat	flower
fish	milk
butter	salt
cheese	tea
rice	coffee
sugar	chocolate milk

Listen and repeat

Bread is made from flower.

Meat comes from a cow or a sheep.

Butter is fat.

Sugar is sweet.

Herring tastes salty.

A chicken lays an egg.

One makes pancakes from flower, milk, butter and eggs.

Question

Is a pancake round or square?

What swims in water, a fish or a chicken?

What is sweet, sugar or salt?

Bread is baked from what?

A chicken lays what?

How does a herring taste?

Opposition

sweat ↔ salt

fat ↔ lean

full ↔ empty

Lesson 11

Fruit and vegetables

tomato strawberry

vegetable: apple

lettuce

onion

paprika

carrot

orange lemon

pear grapes

banana

Listen and repeat

A banana is bent.

An egg is round.

A carton of milk is square.

A strawberry is small.

An orange is big.

A lemon tastes sour.

Question

A tomato is what colour?

Milk is what colour?

A banana is what colour?

A strawberry is what colour?

An orange is what colour?

Opposition

straight ↔ bent

round ↔ square

small ↔ big

sour ↔ sweet

Lesson 12

Traffic

bicycle scooter

motorcycle bus

car moped

tram ship

train plane

Listen and repeat

A bicycle has two wheels

A car has four wheels

A boat does not have any wheels

A scooter has an engine

A bicycle is for cycling.

A boat is for sailing.

A train drives on a track.

A tram drives on a track.

A plane can fly.

A plane flies above the clouds.

A boat sails on the water.

People sit on a bus.

The bus drives on the road.

Question

How many wheels does a car have?

How many wheels does a bicycle have?

Are wheels round or square?

What does one do with a car?

What does one do with a boat?

Opposition

One ↔ none

Up ↔ under

In ↔ on

Lesson 13

Utilities

scissors	glasses
pen	pencil
paper	vase
book	ladder
camera	umbrella
mirror	purse
iron	key

Listen and repeat

Scissors are for cutting.

A pencil is for drawing.

A pen is for writing.

Glasses are for seeing well.

A book is made from paper.

A book is thick, paper is thin.

One can write on paper.

One can read in a book.

An iron is for ironing.

On a ladder one can climb up.

Flowers are put in a vase.

A camera is for making pictures.

A key is for opening a door.

Question

What is put in a vase?

What is done with a pen?

What is done with a pair of scissors?

What is done with a camera?

What does one need for ironing?

What is put in a purse?

Opposition

up ↔ down

fat ↔ thin

big ↔ small

good ↔ bad

open ↔ closed

Lesson 14

Animals

sheep duck
goat goose
cow chicken
cock cat
horse bird
dog

Listen and repeat

A sheep produces wool.

A goat and a cow give milk.

A duck can swim.

A cock can crow.

A dog can bark.

A cat can meow.

A bird can fly.

A chicken lays an egg.

A horse is strong.

Question

How many legs does a cat have?

Is a cock male or female?

What is bigger, a horse or a dog?

What animal produces wool?

What animal lays eggs?

What animal barks?

What does a bird do?

Opposition

strong ↔ weak

fat ↔ thin

man ↔ woman

beautiful ↔ ugly

Lesson 15

Months

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Listen and repeat

A year has twelve months.

January is the first month of the year.

February is the second month of the year.

March is the third month of the year.

April is the fourth month of the year.

May is the fifth month of the year.

June is the sixth month of the year.

July is the seventh year of the month.

August is the eighth month of the year.

September is the ninth month of the year.

October is the tenth month of the year.

November is the eleventh month of the year.

December is the twelfth month of the year.

Question

How many months are there in a year?

What is the first month of the year?

What is the last month of the year?

What month comes after January?

What month comes before December?

Opposition

first \leftrightarrow last

before \leftrightarrow after

Lesson 16

The world

Earth stars
sun compass
 North
 East
 South
 West
moon
sky snow
clouds wind
rain

Listen and repeat

Spring starts in March.

Summer starts in June.

Autumn starts in September.

Winter starts in December.

In summer it is warm.

In winter it is cold.

It is wet when it rains.

It is dry when it doesn't rain.

In June it is hot.

In July it is hotter.

In August it is hottest.

In December it is cold.

In January it is colder.

In February it is coldest.

Question

Is it hot or cold in winter?

In January is it summer or winter?

Rain, is that wet or dry?

What is colder, summer or winter?

What is hotter, summer or winter?

What month is colder, January or June?

What colour is snow?

Opposition

spring ↔ autumn

summer ↔ winter

hot ↔ cold

Wet ↔ dry

North ↔ South

East ↔ West

Lesson 17

Time

clock

6.00-12.00 hours morning 12.00-18.00 hours afternoon

18.00-24.00 hours evening 24.00-6.00 hours night

six o'clock a quarter past six

half past six a quarter to seven

The small hand points to the hour: six o'clock

The big hand points to the minutes: 15 minutes past six (six fifteen)

Listen and repeat

A day has 24 hours.

The sun shines, it is daytime.

It is light.

The moon shines, it is nighttime.

It is dark.

7.00 hours is early; it is daytime.

24.00 hours is late; it is nighttime.

Today it is Saturday.

Yesterday it was Friday.

Tomorrow it is Sunday.

Question

Does the sun shine at night?

Is it at night light or dark?

Today it is Monday, which day is it tomorrow?

Today it is Monday, which day was it yesterday?

What day comes after Saturday?

What day comes before Thursday?

Opposition

early ←->late

sun ↔ moon

day ↔ night

light ↔ dark

today ↔ tomorrow

after ↔ before

Lesson 18

Nature

tree plant
flower leave
garden meadow
ditch forest
grass sea
river

Listen and repeat

There are a lot of trees in the forest.

There are plants and flowers in a garden.

A tree and a plant have leaves.

The leaves are green.

In the autumn the leaf turns yellow.

In the spring new leaves grow on the trees.

Flowers have colours: red, white, yellow or orange.

In winter there aren't many flowers.

The goose is standing on the grass.

The cow walks in the meadow.

Water from a ditch is dirty.

Water from the tap is clean.

A ditch is narrow, a river is wide.

The sea has salt water, a ditch has sweet water.

Question

What colour is grass?

What colour is the flower in the picture?

What does a cow give?

Is water from a ditch healthy?

What is bigger, a tree or a plant?

Opposition

healthy ↔ unhealthy

small ↔ big

old ↔ new

many ↔ little

dirty ↔ clean

narrow ↔ wide

sweet ↔ salty

Lesson 19

Miscellaneous

scales telephone

cash register corkscrew

bag soap

matches fire

ruler line

circle triangle

square cube

Listen and repeat

Scales are for weighing.

At the cash register one pays.

One puts shopping in a bag.

A corkscrew is for opening a bottle.

Matches are for lighting a fire.

A ruler is for measuring.

An ounce is a hundred (100) grams

A kilogram is a thousand (1000) grams

A kilogram is heavy, an ounce is light.

An ounce of biscuits is little, a kilogram of biscuits is a lot.

A meter is a hundred (100) centimetres.

A kilometre is a thousand (1000) metres).

A metre is short, a kilometre is long.

A line is straight, a circle is round.

A triangle has three corners.

A square has four equal sides.

A cube has six equal faces.

Opposition

open ↔ closed

short ↔ long

heavy ↔ light

little ↔ a lot

more ↔ less

round ↔ straight

equal ↔ unequal

Lesson 20

Buildings

house shed

block of flats mill

farm church/tower

school city hall

shop embankment

market bridge

Listen and repeat

A house is low and a tower is high.

A house is small and a block of flats is big.

Many people live in a block of flats.

Children attend school.

At school children have lessons.

A house has four walls and a roof.

The roof of the house is pitched.

The roof of a block of flats is not pitched but straight.

A farmer lives on a farm.

Near the farm there is a large barn.

A miller lives in a mill.

A mill has four sails.

In a shop you can buy things.

In the market it is not expensive, but cheap.

The embankment keeps the water out.

The bridge is above the water.

The boat sails under the bridge.

Question

Is a tower low or high?

How many walls does a house have?

How many sails does a mill have?

Who takes care of the mill?

Who lives on a farm?

Where do children get lessons?

Is an embankment high or low?

Opposition

high \leftrightarrow low

many \leftrightarrow little

big \leftrightarrow small

pitched \leftrightarrow straight

expensive \leftrightarrow cheap

does not \leftrightarrow does

above \leftrightarrow underneath

Oppositions and word pairs

on	out
present	not present
nice	horrid
behind	before
last name	first name
active	passive
everything	nothing
always	never
different	similar
poor	rich
afraid	brave
beginning	end
known	unknown
polite	impolite
better	worse
conscious	unconscious
almost	completely
special	normal
inside	outside
interior	foreign
happy	sad
round	hollow
blunt	sharp
above	beneath
above	underneath
wide	narrow
brother	sister

after	before
day	night
ladies	gentlemen
brave	cowardly
closed	open
near	far

deep	shallow
thick	thin
this	that
dark	light
dead	alive
village	city
dry	wet
busy	quiet
expensive	cheap
real	fake
one	none
simple	complicated
fair	unfair
first	last
somewhere	nowhere
after	before
food	drink
even	odd
on purpose	by accident
fine	coarse
used	new
patient	impatient
lucky	unlucky

Woordenlijst Engels behorende bij de methode *Op weg* © 2007 Uitgeverij Boom

suitable	unsuitable
usual	unusual
healthy	unhealthy
mean	generous
yesterday	today
smooth	stiff
shiny	dull
good	wrong
good	bad
large	small
hate	love
half	whole
hand	foot
handy	clumsy
hard	soft
whole	broken
forth	back
hot	cold
clear	muddy
here	there
hereafter	before
hunger	thirst
high	low
horizontal	vertical
to love	to hate
somebody	nobody
something	nothing
in	on

in	out
entrance	exit
interesting	boring
is	was

yes	no
boy	girl
right	wrong
broken	whole
child	adult
clever	stupid
short	tall
cold	warm

low	high
last	first
slow	fast
later	former

empty	full
tasty	revolting
length	width
funny	tedious
alive	dead
light	heavy
left	right
loose	fixed
lazy	diligent

easy	difficult
man	woman
manly	feminine
maximum	minimum
more	less
mister	missus
modern	old-fashioned
possible	impossible
beautiful	ugly

after	before
nephew	niece
tidy	messy
not	really
new	old
necessary	unnecessary
never	always
North	South
normal	abnormal
now	later

morning	evening
up	down
bottom	top
uncle	aunt
war	peace
East	West
on	off
on	in

on	under
on time	too late
grandfather	grandmother
public	private
optimist	pessimist
old	young
parents	children
day	night
victory	defeat
plus	minus
to talk	to be silent
exact	around
home	out
straight	crooked
straight	pitched
round	straight
circular	square
together	alone
guilty	innocent
limp	stiff
smart	stupid
tasty	revolting
sometimes	always
stand up	sit down
strong	weak
naughty	sweet
firm	loose
tame	wild

future	past
father	mother
today	tomorrow
many	little
sad	happy
past	future
fresh	off
wise	unwise
greasy	lean
dirty	clean
fast	slow
full	empty
before	against
advantage	disadvantage
in front	at the back
spring	autumn
front	back
careful	careless
previous	next
question	answer
friend	foe
friendly	unfriendly
early	late
dirty	clean
wide	narrow
wise	foolish
profit	loss

winter summer

white black

certain uncertain

visible invisible

sick healthy

sweet salty

sweet sour

summer winter

sun moon

sun shadow

Verbs

to put on to take off

to dress to undress

to start to stop

to confess to deny

to burn to extinguish

to divide to multiply

to float to sink

to eat to drink

to give to receive

to grow to shrink

to load to offload

to wrap to unwrap

to come to go

to buy to sell

to live to die

to succeed to fail

to remember to forget

to open to close

to add to subtract

to talk to be silent

to pass to fail

to sleep to be awake

to stand to sit down

to rise to descend

to stop to continue

to marry to divorce

to put on to take off

to forget to remember

to increase to decrease

to appear to disappear

to find to lose

to freeze to thaw

to win to lose

