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NETHERLANDS**

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+ CHEAT
SHEET**

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TRAVEL TO THE NETHERLANDS

Conversation Cheat Sheet

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MONEY & SHOPPING

Is there an ATM nearby?

Is er een pinautomaat in de buurt?

How much is ~?

Hoeveel kost ~?



five hundred euros
vijfhonderd euro



two hundred euros
tweehonderd euro



hundred euros
honderd euro



fifty euros
vijftig euro



twenty euros
twintig euro



ten euros
tien euro



five euros
vijf euro



two euros
twee euro



one euro
een euro

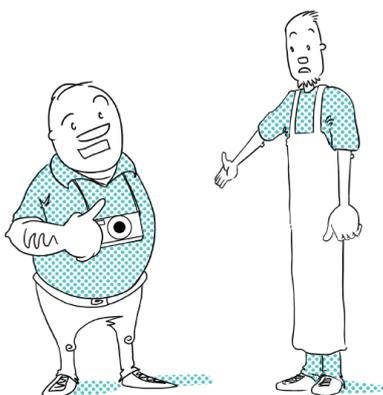
AROUND TOWN

Where is ~?

Waar is ~?

I'd like to go to ~.

Ik wil graag naar ~.



Natura Artis Magistra
Artis



Themepark and Resort Slagharen
Slagharen



Anne Frank House
Anne Frank Huis



Van Gogh Museum
Van Gogh Museum



Garden of Europe
Keukenhof



Efteling
Efteling

SURVIVAL PHRASES

Please take me to ~.

Breng me alstublieft naar ~.

Where is the station?

Waar is het station?

Where is the restroom?

Waar is het toilet?

COMMUNICATION

Hello.

Hallo.

Excuse me.

Pardon.

I'm sorry.

Het spijt me.

Excuse me.
Pardon.

Hello.
Hallo.



Nice to meet you.

Leuk je te ontmoeten.

Please.

Alstublieft.

Yes.

Ja.

I am ~.

Ik ben ~.

Thank you.

Dankuwel.

No.

Nee.

ASKING QUESTIONS

Do you understand?

Begrijpt u het ?

I understand.

Ik begrijp het.

I don't understand.

Ik begrijp het niet.

I don't understand.
Ik begrijp het niet.

Do you speak English?

Spreekt u Engels ?

Yes, I do.

Ja, dat doe ik.

No I don't.

Nee, dat doe ik niet.



Can you eat this?

Kun je dit eten ?

Of course.

Natuurlijk.

No, I can't eat it.

Nee, ik kan het niet eten.

ORDERING FOOD



syrop waffle
stroopwafel



oliebol
oliebol



hutspot
hutspot



frikandel
frikandel

~ please.
~ alstublieft.

What do you recommend?
Wat kunt u aanbevelen ?



erwtensoep
erwtensoep



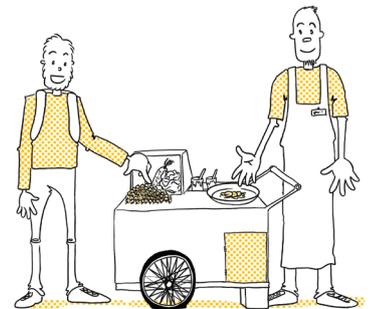
bitterbal
bitterbal



turnover
appelflap



Gouda cheese
Gouda kaas



COUNTERS

1

een

2

twee

3

drie

4

vier

5

vijf

6

zes

7

tien

8

acht

9

negen

10

tien

~ please.
~ alstublieft.

COUNTERS

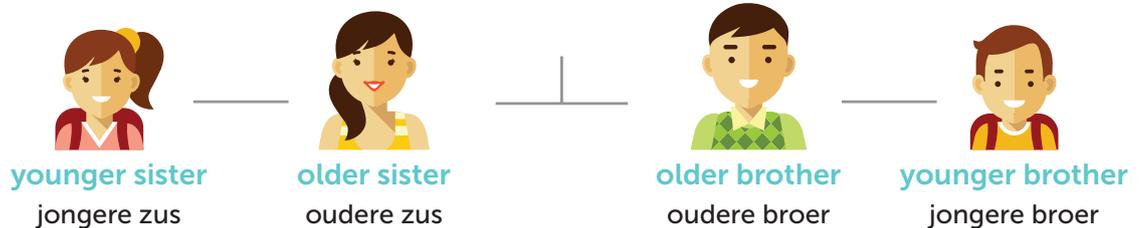
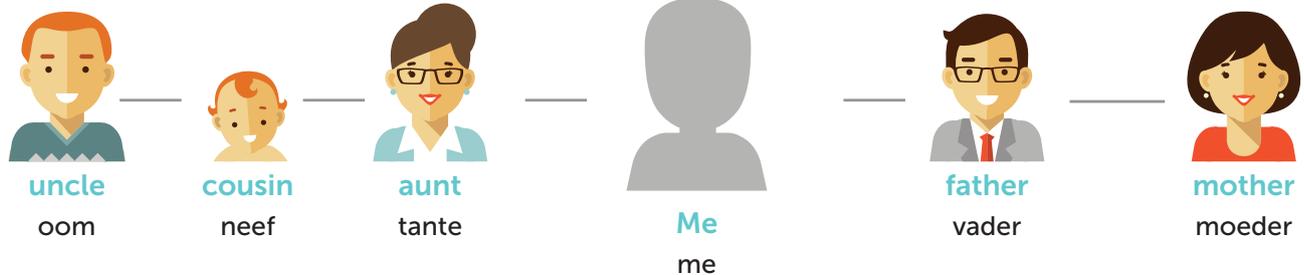
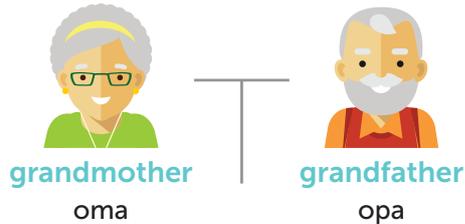
FAMILY & RELATIVES

Conversation Cheat Sheet



FAMILY RELATIONS

What kind of person is your ~?
Wat voor een type is je ~?



How's your mother?

☹️ Hoe gaat het met je moeder?

My mother is well.

😊 Met mijn moeder gaat het goed.

FAMILY RELATIONS



Forward my greetings to your ~.
Doe de groetjes aan ~.

PETS

I own a ~.
Ik heb een ~.

dog
hond

cat
kat

bird
vogel

fish
vis

bunny
konijn

snake
slang

FIRST MEETING

Nice to meet you.

Aangenaam kennis te maken.

Where are you from?

Waar kom je vandaan ?

Can I sit here?

Mag ik hier zitten ?

What's your name?

Hoe heet je ?

I'm from Amsterdam.

Ik kom uit Amsterdam.

What is this?

Wat is dit ?

How are you?

Hoe gaat het ?

This is for you.

Dit is voor jou.

How long will you stay?

Hoe lang blijf je ?

I've heard a lot about you.

Ik heb over je gehoord.

How many people are there in your family?

Hoeveel leden telt je familie ?

It was nice to meet you.

Het was leuk je te ontmoeten.

HOLIDAYS AND OBSERVANCES

What do you do on ~?
Wat doe je met ~?



Easter
Pasen



Christmas
Kerstmis



King's Day
Koningsdag



National Remembrance Day
nationale
dodenherdenking

When is ~?

☹️ Wanneer is ~?



Saint Nicholas Day
Sinterklaasfeest



Prince's Day
Prinsjesdag



Ascension Day
Hemelvaartsdag



Whitmonday
Tweede Pinksterdag

Please tell me more about ~.

☹️ Vertel me alstublieft meer over ~.

CELEBRATIONS

Happy birthday!

Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met je verjaardag !

April Fools!

1 april !

Merry Christmas!

Vrolijk Kerstmis !

Congratulations!

Gefeliciteerd !

Happy Halloween!

Happy Halloween !

Happy New Year!

Gelukkig Nieuwjaar !

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DINING LIKE A CHAMP

Conversation Cheat Sheet

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Phrases You Need to Know at the Dining Table

I have a reservation at nine.

Ik om 9 uur gereserveerd.

Do you have a table for two?

Heeft u een tafel voor twee ?

May I have a menu?

Mag ik de menukaart ?

May I order?

Mag ik bestellen ?

What do you recommend?

Wat raadt u aan ?

I'll have this, please.

Deze graag.

Excuse me.

Excuseer.

My order hasn't come yet.

Ik heb mijn bestelling nog niet gehad.

Check, please.

De rekening graag.

Top Words You'll Need at the Restaurant

POINT & SPEAK

Point & Speak

~ please.
~ alstublieft.



appetizer
voorgerecht



main dish
hoofdgerecht



dessert
nagerecht



chicken
kip



beef
rundvlees



pork
varkensvlees



salad
salade



seafood
zeevruchten

What are today's specials?

Wat is het menu van de dag ?

Can I have a drink menu?

Mag ik de drankenkaart ?

Can I have some more ~?

Mag ik iets meer ~.

Counters

1
een

2
twee

3
drie

4
vier

5
vijf

6
zes

7
zeven

8
acht

9
negen

10
tien

How to Choose The Best Foods to Fit Your Preferences

With ~, please.
Met ~, alstublieft.

meat vlees	fish vis	vegetables groente	butter boter	sugar suiker	olive oil olijfolie
----------------------	--------------------	------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------

Without ~, please.
Zonder ~, alstublieft.

bell pepper paprika	onions ui	wine wijn	cheese kaas	tomato tomaat	alcohol alcohol
-------------------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

Does this dish contain any ~?

Bevat dit gerecht ~?

I can't eat/drink ~.

Ik kan geen ~ eten/drinken.

Please remove ~ from this dish.

Dit gerecht graag zonder ~.

Table Request In The Restaurant

Can you bring me (a) ~?
Kunt u me ~ brengen.

spoon lepel	fork vork	knife mes	napkin servet	salt zout	black pepper zwarte peper
-----------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------------

I need (a) ~.
Ik heb ~ nodig.

water water	bread brood	drink drinken	menu menu	coffee koffie	dessert toetje
-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

Complimenting and Criticizing the Food

It's delicious!

Het is heerlijk.

It looks tasty.

Het ziet er lekker uit.

It's very good.

Het is erg lekker.

It's overcooked.

Het is doorgebakken.

It lacks salt.

Het is te flauw.

It's raw!

Het is rauw !

It smells so nice.

Het ruikt erg lekker.

This is not fresh.

Dit is niet vers.

It's too spicy.

Het is te heet.

Food Allergies & Restrictions!

I am allergic to ~.
Ik ben allergisch voor ~.

meat vlees	eggs ei	milk melk	peanuts pinda's	shellfish schelpdieren	wheat tarwe	soy soja	fish vis
----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------	--------------------

I am a vegetarian.

Ik ben vegetarisch.

I am a vegan.

Ik ben een veganist.

I can't eat pork.

Ik kan geen varkensvlees eten.



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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1

Thank You in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

1

DUTCH

1. Dank u wel.
2. Dank u wel voor alles.
3. Bedankt.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you for everything.
3. Thanks. (informal)

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
dank u wel	thank you (universal)	phrase
alles	everything	pronoun
bedankt	thanks (informal)	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dank u wel mevrouw. "Thank you, ma'am."	Ik zal voor alles betalen. "I will pay for everything."
---	---

Bedankt! Tot ziens!

"Thanks! See you!"

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! In this respect, Dutch is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip to Holland. I can't stress this enough; a little bit of the language can go such a long way!

Oh, before we start! Let me quickly explain something that might confuse you. Holland and the Netherlands both can be used as our country name. Officially, it's the Netherlands but Holland is a more well-known name for my country. To make things easier we will use the Netherlands in this course. Now let's continue and learn the first Dutch word!

In Dutch, "Thank you" is *Dank u wel. Dank u wel.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Dank u wel.* Now let's hear it one more time. *Dank u wel.*

Another useful phrase would be *Dank u wel voor alles*, which means, "Thank you for everything." *Dank u wel voor alles.* The component *voor* means "for." Let's say it one more time. *Voor. Alles* means, "everything." Let's break it down by syllable. *Al-les.* And *alles.* So the whole phrase is *Dank u wel voor alles.* Now let's hear it once again. *Dank u wel voor alles.*

Especially nowadays, a very popular phrase among friends expressing gratitude is *Bedankt*, which means, "Thanks." Let's break it down. *Be-dankt.* Now let's hear it once again. *Bedankt.* Please remember we can only use *Bedankt* among friends in an informal setting.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

By far, *Dank u wel* is the most common way to say "Thank you." Remember, when in doubt, keeping it simple is your safest bet. You don't have to worry about formal or informal situations. You can use *Dank u wel* with just about anyone, anywhere, and anytime. You can

say *Dank u wel* when the waiter brings your food or drinks, when the clerk in the hotel takes your luggage to your room (of course, tipping won't hurt either!), and when somebody welcomes you or congratulates you. His or her profession doesn't matter; *Dank u wel* will always be an appropriate response.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2

You're Welcome in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

#2

DUTCH

1. Graag gedaan.
2. Geen probleem.
3. Het is niets.

ENGLISH

1. You're welcome.
2. No problem.
3. It's nothing.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
graag gedaan	you're welcome	expression
geen probleem	no problem	phrase
niets	nothing	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Graag gedaan! "You're welcome!"	Dat is echt geen probleem. "That's really no problem."
---	--

Ik heb niets in mijn handen.

"I have nothing in my hands."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. The Dutch are very hospitable. They use phrases of gratitude quite often. Even though you may not get the chance to use *Graag gedaan*, the phrase for "You're welcome," during your trip to the Netherlands, there's a very good chance you will hear it. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Dutch, "You're welcome" is *Graag gedaan*. *Graag gedaan*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Graag ge-daan*. Now let's hear it once again. *Graag gedaan*. To recap, the words *Graag gedaan* mean, "You're welcome."

You can also respond to someone that has thanked you by using two very similar expressions. They are *geen probleem*, *geen probleem*, which means, "No problem," and *Het is niets*, *Het is niets*, which means, "It's nothing."

Geen probleem, let's break it down by syllable. *Geen pro-bleem*. Now let's hear it once again. *Geen probleem*.

Het is niets, let's break it down. *Het is niets*. Now let's hear it one more time. *Het is niets*.

Please remember, *Geen probleem*, "No problem," and *Het is niets* means, "It's nothing."

We can use any of these expressions, *Graag gedaan*, *Geen probleem*, and *Het is niets*, in any situation, formal or informal.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

The words *Graag gedaan* have many meanings and we can use it in many different

situations. We have looked at one of them today. When you want to say, "You're welcome," you can use *Graag gedaan* as a set phrase after *Dank u wel*. We will explain the other meanings of *Graag gedaan* in the next chapter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3

Please in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

3

DUTCH

1. Alstublieft.
2. Dit/Deze alstublieft.
3. Die/Dat alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. Please.
2. This, please.
3. That, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
alstublieft	please	interjection
bevallen	to please	verb
dit	this	pronoun
dat	that	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Twee rode wijn alstublieft. "Two red wines please."	Deze bloemen alstublieft. "These flowers please."
---	---

Deze muziek bevalt me.

"This music pleases me."

Dit huis is duur.

"This house is expensive."

Dat is een erg lange vlucht.

"That is a very long flight."

GRAMMAR

Today's phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In today's lesson, we will look at the word "Please," which will be very important when you need to ask for something.

In Dutch, "Please" is *Alstublieft*. *Alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Als-tu-blieft*. Now let's hear it once again. *Alstublieft*.

The easiest way to use "Please" is to point at something while saying *Alstublieft*, but let's try to build this up a bit, shall we? Let's start with the expression, "This, please," which in Dutch is *Deze alstublieft*. In English, "this" comes before "please." In Dutch, the order is the same. So we have *Deze alstublieft*.

Let's look at the word for "this." In Dutch, "this" is *deze* or *dit*. *deze* or *dit*. And once again, *deze* or *dit*.

Looking at the word for "this" warrants a look at the word for "that," which is *die* or *dat*. The phrase, "That, please," is *Die alstublieft*. *Die alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Die als-tu-blieft*. Now let's hear it once again. *Die alstublieft*.

If you forgot or don't know the name of the object you're asking for, it's okay to point at it and say, *Deze alstublieft*, or *Die alstublieft*. However, it sounds a little unnatural. The best way to ask for something would be *alstublieft* and then the name of the object you want to buy. For example, you could say, *Een krant alstublieft*, or "A newspaper, please," or *Een brood alstublieft*, which is, "Bread, please." Once again, *een*, which is "a," *krant* "newspaper" *alstublieft*. *Een krant alstublieft*. *Een brood*, which is literally, "a bread," *alstublieft*. *Een brood alstublieft*

The sentence order is the same as in English. Subject + "Please."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Like many other languages, the Dutch language also has formal and informal words, depending on the situation. *Alstublieft* is formal and *Alsjeblieft* is informal. Of course, the safest way is to use the formal form, *Alstublieft*.

Quick Tip #2

Pointing at people is considered very rude in the Netherlands. However, if one points at an object in order to explain what one wants, that is perfectly fine.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4 Basic Dutch Greetings

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- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

4

DUTCH

1. Goedendag.
2. Goedenavond.
3. Hallo.
4. Hoi.

ENGLISH

1. Good morning. and Good afternoon.
2. Good evening.
3. Hello.
4. Welcome.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
goed	good, object, matter, thing	adjective
dag	day	noun
avond	evening	noun
hallo	hello (informal)	expression
hoi	welcome (informal)	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dit is een goede computer.</p> <p>"This is a good computer."</p>	<p>Ik ben de hele dag aan het winkelen geweest.</p> <p>"I (female) spent the whole day shopping."</p>
<p>Het wordt een romantische avond.</p> <p>"It will be a romantic evening."</p>	<p>Goedenavond mevrouw Anna.</p> <p>"Good evening, Mrs. Anna."</p>
<p>Hallo Mies hoe gaat het?</p> <p>"Hello Mies, how are you?"</p>	<p>Hallo Adam.</p> <p>"Hello, Adam."</p>
<p>Hoi Jack.</p> <p>"Welcome, Jack."</p>	

GRAMMAR

Today, we'll cover basic greetings for the appropriate time of the day. As there are a few to cover, let's jump right in.

In Dutch, the most universal greeting, which stands for both, "Good morning," and "Good afternoon," is *Goedendag*. *Goedendag*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Goe-den-dag*. Now let's hear it once again. *Goedendag*. The second word *dag* means, "day." Let's say the word slowly now. *Dag* and *dag*. *Goeden*, which in Dutch is "good," goes before day. *Goe-den-dag* and *Goedendag*.

Goedendag is appropriate in both formal and informal situations.

In the evening, the Dutch say *Goedenavond*, which means, "Good evening." Let's hear it one more time. *Goedenavond*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Goe-den-a-vond*. *Goedenavond*. As we mentioned before, *goeden* stands for "good." *Avond* means, "evening," *avond*. Let's listen to the whole phrase once again. *Goedenavond*.

Goedenavond is appropriate in both formal and informal situations.

The most popular greeting among friends is *Hallo*, which in English means, "Hello." Let's say it slowly. *Hallo*. Let's hear it one more time. *Hallo*.

Another informal greeting is *Hoi*, meaning, "Welcome." *Hoi*. Let's hear it one more time. *Hoi*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Many Dutch greetings are accompanied by nonverbal gestures such as a smile, handshake, kiss on the cheek, or bowing your head a little. In some situations, men can kiss women on their hands or tip their hat.

While greeting someone, we can always ask, *Hoe gaat ie?* which means, "What's up?" or *Nog nieuws?* meaning, "What's new?" in English.

Quick Tip #2

The Netherlands has twelve provinces, and especially in the eastern and southern provinces, the dialects are very particular. They contain a variety of words that are not used in other provinces. One familiar word that is used in the southern provinces is the word *Houdoe*. It means "bye" in English. When you visit that part of the Netherlands, try using it. They will be impressed!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5

Good-bye in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

#5

DUTCH

1. Tot ziens.
2. Goedenacht.
3. Doei.
4. Tot later.

ENGLISH

1. Goodbye.
2. Good night.
3. See you.
4. Till later.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
goedenacht	good night	expression
doei	bye (informal)	expression
nacht	night	noun
zien	to see	verb
tot	until	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tijd om goedenacht te zeggen.</p> <p>"Time to say goodnight!"</p>	<p>Ik zei "doei" tegen mijn vriend.</p> <p>"I said 'bye' to my friend."</p>
<p>Het is een verschil van dag en nacht.</p> <p>"It's as different as night and day."</p>	<p>Een donkeren nacht.</p> <p>"A dark night."</p>
<p>Zonder bril kan ik niet goed zien.</p> <p>"Without glasses I can't see well."</p>	<p>Hij zag een mooie vrouw.</p> <p>"He saw a beautiful woman."</p>
<p>Ik wil dat programma zien.</p> <p>"I want to see that program."</p>	<p>De film duurt tot negen uur.</p> <p>"The movie runs until nine P.M."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce farewells.

As we learned in the previous lesson, *Hallo* means, "Hello." However, we can use this expression in informal situations only. Now let's learn how to say farewell in Dutch.

A parting expression that we can use for all occasions is *Tot ziens*, which means, "Goodbye." *Tot ziens. Tot ziens.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Tot ziens.* Now let's hear it again. *Tot ziens.*

When saying, "Good night," the word *Goedenacht* is the appropriate choice. Let's break it down by syllable. *Goe-de-nacht.* Now let's hear it one more time. *Goedenacht.*

There are several informal phrases for saying "Bye" or "Until later." The most popular one is *Doei*, which means, "Bye." *Doei.* Now, let's hear it again. *Doei.*

Another commonly used phrase is *Tot later*, meaning, "Until later." Here's the break down. *Tot La-ter.* Now let's hear it once again. *Tot later.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

A very common informal expression among the youth is *Later*, in English, "Later." It's really informal and is mostly used by teenagers. You'll be surprised how often you will hear this phrase during your stay in the Netherlands.

Quick Tip #2

While "Goodnight" is directly translated into Dutch as *Goedenacht*, it's not a common word to say to somebody who is about to go to sleep. The word the Dutch will use is *Weltrusten* and it means "sleep well" in English.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6

Where is the Bathroom in the Netherlands?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

6

DUTCH

1. Waar is het toilet?
2. Pardon, waar is het toilet?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom?
2. Excuse me, where is the bathroom?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
waar	where	adverb
toilet	lavatory, toilet	noun
pardon	excuse me, I'm sorry	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Waar is het postkantoor? "Where is the post office?"	Het toilet is daarginds. "The toilet is over there."
Pardon, is deze plaats nog vrij? "Excuse me is this seat taken?"	Pardon, waar is de St Mary's Church? "Excuse me, where is St Mary's Church?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover an extremely important phrase, "Where is the bathroom?"

In Dutch, "Where is the bathroom?" is *Waar is het toilet? Waar is het toilet?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is het toi-let?* Now let's hear it again. *Waar is het toilet?*

Let's look at the components. The first two words, *waar is*, mean, "where is." Let's break them down and hear them one more time. *Waar is. Waar is.* This is followed by *het toilet*. Let's break these words down as well. *Het toi-let. Het toilet.* So to recap, we have *Waar is het toilet?* This literally means, "Where is the toilet?"

We can make this phrase more formal by adding, "Excuse me," which in Dutch is *Pardon. Pardon.* Let's break it down. *Par-don.* So the whole phrase is, *Pardon, waar is het toilet?*

In the Netherlands, there are a reasonable amount of public toilets. They are usually in very good shape but not always free. Look for the signs that say *WC*, pronounced [we-*ce*] or [toilet]. You can also try using the toilet in a café or a restaurant, but if you are not a customer, you will sometimes have to pay for it.

When you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last problem: How to know which bathroom is for men, and which is for women. We usually have signs on the bathroom door. For women, this could be a figure of a girl or a circle. They may also use the word *Dames*, meaning, "Ladies." For men, you might find a figure of a boy or an inverted triangle. They can also use the word *Heren*, which is Dutch for "Gentleman."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You might wonder whom and how much you have to pay for the public toilet. A so-called toilet attendant always collects the money and gives you a little bit of the toilet paper. You can find the information about the cost on the door of the public toilet.

Quick Tip #2

Another meaning of the word *Pardon*, besides "excuse me," is "I'm sorry." We will talk more about this expression in our future lessons.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7

Can You Speak English?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

#7

DUTCH

1. Spreekt u Engels, meneer?
2. Spreekt u Engels, mevrouw?
3. Spreek je Spaans?

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English, sir? (formal)
2. Do you speak English, ma'am? (formal)
3. Do you speak Spanish? (informal)

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
spreken	to speak	verb
engels	English	noun
Spaans	Spanish	noun
meneer	sir, Mr.	noun
mevrouw	madam, Mrs., Ms.	noun
u (formal)	you	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kunt u harder spreken?</p> <p>"Can you speak louder?"</p>	<p>We spreken elkaar elke dag!</p> <p>"We speak to each other every day!"</p>
<p>Schrijf je in het Engels?</p> <p>"Do you write in English?"</p>	<p>Kun je in het Spaans tellen?</p> <p>"Do you know how to count in Spanish?"</p>
<p>Dit is meneer Smit.</p> <p>"This is Mr. Smith."</p>	<p>Dit is mevrouw Jansen.</p> <p>"This is Mrs. Jansen."</p>

Wilt u deze plaats hebben?

"Would you like to have this seat?."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover another extremely important phrase, "Do you speak English?" Using this phrase, as opposed to speaking English to someone, is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least they'll be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot of respect on your part that you've made an effort to learn a little bit of the language. For these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this important phrase.

In Dutch, "Do you speak English?" is *Spreekt u Engels?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Spreekt u Eng-els?* The first two words, *Spreekt u*, mean, "Do you speak?" *Spreekt* means, "speaks." *Spreekt* comes from the verb *spreken*, meaning, "to speak." The last component of our phrase is *Engels*, meaning literally, "in English." Let's break it down by syllable. *Eng-els*.

To recap, the whole phrase is *Spreekt u Engels?* "Do you speak English?"

Although it's not really needed, you can add "sir" or "ma'am" at the end of the sentence.

"Sir" in Dutch is *meneer*. "Ma'am" in Dutch is *mevrouw*.

The phrase we just learned is perfect in a formal setting. You should always use the above phrase with people you don't know or elders.

When speaking to someone we know or people our age, we will say in Dutch, *Spreek je Engels?* Now we'll break it down by syllable. *Spreek je Eng-els?* Here it is once again. *Spreek je Engels?*

Now for a change, let's try a different language. Let's try Spanish. "Do you speak Spanish?" is *Spreek je Spaans?* This is the informal way. The word for "Spanish" is *Spaans*. In this example, you need to change the word for the language only. The rest stays the same. The same rule applies to formal questions. For example, "Do you speak Spanish?" will be *Spreekt u Spaans?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Nowadays, many Dutch do speak English, especially the younger generation. However, when Dutch hear foreigners speak Dutch, they are always very impressed since the language is very difficult. We are very appreciative of the fact that you're trying and we like to pay compliments to those who give it a shot.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8

I Don't Understand in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

8

DUTCH

1. Ik begrijp het niet.
2. Sorry, ik begrijp het niet.
3. Wat betekent dat?

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand.
2. I'm sorry. I don't understand.
3. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
begrijpen	to understand	verb
betekenen	to mean	verb
wat	what	adverb
het	it	article
ik	I	pronoun
niet	not	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wij begrijpen het. "We understand."	Begrijp je die vraag? "Do you understand that question?"
Betekent het dat we er zijn? "Does it mean that we are there?"	Wat is dat? "What's that?"
Het is goed. "It's ok."	Het is in die richting. "It's in that direction."
Ik heet Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ik kom uit de Verenigde Staten. "I'm from the United States."
Ik moet vanavond naar huis. "I have to go home tonight."	Dat mag niet. "That is not allowed."
Het gaat niet gebeuren. "It's not going to happen."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will look at a very useful phrase, meaning "I don't understand." It is very useful because there will be many times you won't immediately understand what people are saying.

In Dutch, "I don't understand" is *Ik begrijp het niet*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik be-grijp het niet*. Let's have a look at the components of this expression. The first word, *Ik*, in this context, means, "I." *Ik*. In our expression, *Ik* is followed by *begrijp*, which means, "understand." The form *begrijp* comes from the verb *begrijpen*, "to understand." Let's break this word down by syllable. *Be-grijp*. The last two words in this context, *het niet*, literally mean, "it not." That was *het niet*. Now, to recap, we have *Ik begrijp het niet*, "I don't understand."

We can add the word *sorry* to the phrase above, which in this context means, "I'm sorry." So

the whole phrase will be, "I'm sorry. I don't understand." In Dutch, this is *Sorry, ik begrijp het niet*.

Another way to express that you don't understand is by asking the question, "What does it mean?" This phrase in Dutch is *Wat betekent dat?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Wat be-te-kent dat?* The first word, *wat*, means, "what." The second word is *betekent*, meaning, "means." *Betekent* comes from the verb *betekenen*, which is "to mean." Let's break it down by syllable. *Be-te-kent*. The whole phrase once again is *Wat betekent dat?* The last word *dat* means, "that."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

At the beginning, it might be a little difficult to understand what the Dutch are saying because they may speak very fast or may have a strong accent. But if you don't understand something, please don't be afraid to use the phrase, *Sorry, ik begrijp het niet*. They will be more than happy to give you an explanation. Or maybe you've understood the general sense of the phrase, but there was a word or two you have never heard before. The expression, *Wat betekent?* or "What does it mean?" would come in very handy here.

Quick Tip #2

If for any reason you forget how to say, "I don't understand" in Dutch, you can always use some body language. For example, you can always shake your head left and right. Another option is to hold up your shoulders.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9

Can You Say it Again in Dutch?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

9

DUTCH

1. Kunt u dat alstublieft herhalen?
2. Kunt u dat alstublieft nog een keer herhalen?
3. Kunt u alstublieft langzamer spreken?

ENGLISH

1. Could you repeat that, please?
2. Could you repeat that once again, please?
3. Can you speak slower, please?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
kunnen	can, to be able to	verb
nog een keer	once more	phrase
langzaam	slow	adjective
spreken	to speak	verb
herhalen	to repeat	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kunnen jullie me helpen?</p> <p>"Can you help me?"</p>	<p>Hij kan japans schrijven.</p> <p>"He can write Japanese."</p>
<p>Laten we die film nog een keer kijken.</p> <p>"Let's see that movie once more."</p>	<p>Kunt u alstublieft langzamer rijden?</p> <p>"Could you drive slowly, please?"</p>
<p>Kunt u harder spreken?</p> <p>"Can you speak louder?"</p>	<p>We spreken elkaar elke dag!</p> <p>"We speak to each other every day!"</p>
<p>We herhalen het twee maal.</p> <p>"We repeat it twice."</p>	<p>Herhaal de vraag alstublieft.</p> <p>"Repeat the question please."</p>

GRAMMAR

There will be many times when the Dutch around you or coming at you is fast and furious, and you may not catch any or all of it. In instances such as this, asking the speaker to say it again can prove the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information and spending the rest of the day trying to figure out what they've just said. The following phrases will not only give you a better sense of the language, but they will also help you tune your ears as well!

In Dutch, "Could you repeat that, please?" is *Kunt u dat alstublieft herhalen?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kunt u dat als-tu-blieft her-ha-len?* Let's look at the components. The first word, *kunt*, is a form from the verb *kunnen* and means, "can." The second component, *u*, means "you," which we have introduced in the first lesson. The following component, *dat*, can be translated as "that" and refers to what you want to have repeated. The fourth word, *alstublieft* as you may remember from lesson 3, means "please." *Alstublieft*. This is followed by the word *herhalen*, which means, "to repeat." *Herhalen*. To recap, let's say the whole phrase one more time. *Kunt u dat alstublieft herhalen?*

Let's look at the next expression. "Could you repeat that once again, please?" in Dutch is *Kunt u dat alstublieft nog een keer herhalen?* This phrase consists of *nog een keer*, meaning "once again." Let's break these words down and hear them one more time. *Nog een keer*. Let's say

the whole phrase one more time. *Kunt u dat alstublieft nog een keer herhalen?*

At times, even repeating the words isn't enough to understand the speaker. This is often due to how fast the person is speaking. For instances such as this, you can use the phrase, "Can you speak slower, please?" In Dutch, "Can you speak slower, please?" is *Kunt u alstublieft langzamer spreken?* We're sure that part of this expression sounds familiar to you. We again have *alstublieft* as "please." Then we have *spreken*, meaning, "to speak," which we learned in a previous lesson. *Spreken*. The new component in this phrase is *langzamer* and it means, "slower." Let's break it down. *Lang-za-mer*. Now let's see the whole phrase. *Kunt u alstublieft langzamer spreken?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You can use the phrase from the previous lesson, *Ik begrijp het niet* ("I don't understand"), with today's phrase, *Kunt u dat alstublieft herhalen?* ("Could you repeat that, please?"). So altogether, it will be *Ik begrijp het niet. Kunt u dat alstublieft herhalen?*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10

Apologies in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

10

DUTCH

1. Het spijt me.
2. Geen probleem.
3. Niets aan de hand.

ENGLISH

1. I'm sorry./Excuse me.
2. No problem.
3. No harm done.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
probleem	problem	noun
hand	hand	noun
geen	not any, none, neither, nobody	pronoun
niets	nothing	pronoun
het spijt me	I'm sorry	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Er is een probleem met de motor.</p> <p>"There is a problem with the engine."</p>	<p>Ik schud hem de hand.</p> <p>"I shake hands with him."</p>
<p>Een hand heeft vijf vingers.</p> <p>"One hand has five fingers."</p>	<p>Zij heeft drie pinda's, ik heb er geen.</p> <p>"She has three peanuts, I've none."</p>
<p>Ik heb niets in mijn handen.</p> <p>"I have nothing in my hands."</p>	<p>Het spijt me dat ik te laat ben.</p> <p>"I'm sorry for being late."</p>

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Now, as you haven't quite mastered Dutch, it's probably very prudent to go over the phrases for apologizing as they might come in handy.

We'll start with, "I'm sorry," which in Dutch is *Het spijt me*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Het spijt me*.

We can use *Het spijt me* both in formal and informal situations. We use *Het spijt me* when we have said or done something offensive, wrong, or embarrassing. If you want to be short and informal you can just say *sorry*.

We have mentioned in our previous lessons that *Pardon* means, "Excuse me."

Use this when you are trying to work your way through a crowd at the subway station, when you are trying to get someone's attention in a store, or when you ask for directions.

Now, what if someone says, *Het spijt me* to you after they've done something wrong and you want to respond, "No problem," or "That's okay." In this case, the proper response should be *Geen probleem*, which literally means, "Nothing happened." *Geen probleem*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Geen pro-bleem*. Now let's say the whole phrase one more time. *Geen probleem*.

Another useful phrase in such situations would be *Niets aan de hand*, which in English means, "No harm done." *Niets aan de hand*. Let's break this phrase down. *Niets aan de hand*.

The first word, *niets*, means "nothing." *Niets*. The following three components, *aan de hand*, are an expression and together they mean "going on." *Aan de hand*. Now let's repeat this phrase. *Niets aan de hand*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In the Dutch language, the word *sorry* (English "Sorry") is widely used.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11

Dutch Restaurant: How Many People?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

11

DUTCH

1. Hoeveel personen?
2. Drie personen.
3. Twee personen.
4. Alleen ik.

ENGLISH

1. How many people in your party?
2. We're three.
3. We're two.
4. Only me.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
ik	I	pronoun
persoon	person	noun
hoeveel?	how many?	phrase
alleen	just, only	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ik heet Jacob.</p> <p>"My name is Jacob."</p>	<p>Ik kom uit de Verenigde Staten.</p> <p>"I'm from the United States."</p>
<p>Ik moet vanavond naar huis.</p> <p>"I have to go home tonight."</p>	<p>Er zitten vijf personen aan deze tafel.</p> <p>"There are five people at this table."</p>
<p>Hoeveel appels heb je?</p> <p>"How many apples do you have?"</p>	<p>Ik heb alleen twee minuten.</p> <p>"I only have two minutes."</p>

GRAMMAR

There is a wide variety of Dutch dishes and your job as a visitor is to try as many different foods as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get to the table! In today's lesson, we will cover getting to the table in a restaurant.

When entering a restaurant in the Netherlands, they will greet you with *Goedendag*, which means both, "Good morning," and "Good afternoon," or *Goedenavond*, which is, "Good evening."

In the Netherlands, when entering a restaurant, the waiter or waitress will ask the question, "How many people in your party?" Practicing this phrase will come in handy at some point. "How many people in your party?" in Dutch is *Hoeveel personen?* The first word, *hoeveel*, means, "how much." Let's break this word down. *Hoe-veel. Hoeveel. Hoeveel* is followed by *personen*, which in Dutch, means, "people." So, let's hear the whole question once again. *Hoeveel personen?*

Now let's go over how to answer.

In Dutch, you would respond by giving the waiter or waitress the number of people you're with. So for example, let's say there are three of you. In Dutch, this would be *drie personen*. Let's break it down and say it one more time. *Drie per-so-nen*. Now we're going to review some numbers in Dutch in case your party happens to be bigger. The numbers one through five are *een, twee, drie, vier, and vijf*. Once again, that's *een, twee, drie, vier, vijf*. If there are four of you, you will simply say the number "four" plus persons. *Vier personen*.

If you are by yourself, the proper answer to the question would be *Alleen ik*. In English, this means, "Only me." Let's break these words down and see them one more time. *Al-leen ik*. *Alleen ik*. The first word, *alleen*, means, "only." The second word, *ik*, means, "I." The whole phrase once again is *Alleen ik*, or in English, "Only me."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Besides nice, exclusive restaurants, you can also come across the FEBO. It's a chain of Dutch fast food restaurants of the *automatiek* type. *Automatiek* is a "vending machine." In this case, there are rows of small, heated compartments with individual glass doors where you can see your selection of food. The customer inserts the correct amount of change in the slot, which then unlocks the individual compartment to whichever food item they wish. FEBO is most notable for its *automatiek*, but of course there is also a counter where you can buy hamburgers, French fries, beverages, etc.

The primary automat vended-items are typical Dutch snacks like *kroketten*, *frikandellen*, and cheese soufflés. There are almost sixty of those shops in the Netherlands and twenty-two of them alone can be found in Amsterdam. Give it a try!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12

Dutch Restaurant: Reserving a Table

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

12

DUTCH

1. Ik zou graag een tafel voor vanavond willen reserveren.
2. Voor hoeveel personen?
3. Voor twee.
4. Voor hoe laat?
5. Om acht uur.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to make a reservation for this evening.
2. For how many people?
3. For two.
4. At what time?
5. At eight.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
personen (plural)	persons	noun
tafel	table	noun
reserveren	to reserve	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Een bank voor drie personen.</p> <p>"A couch for three people."</p>	<p>De tafel heeft vier poten.</p> <p>"The table has four legs."</p>
<p>Aan de keukentafel doen we ons huiswerk en spelen we spelletjes.</p> <p>"We do homework and play games at the kitchen table."</p>	<p>Deze tafel is te laag voor me.</p> <p>"This table is too low for me."</p>
<p>Ik zou graag een kamer willen reserveren.</p> <p>"I would like to reserve a room."</p>	<p>Het wordt een romantische avond.</p> <p>"It will be a romantic evening."</p>
<p>Goedenavond mevrouw Anna.</p> <p>"Good evening, Mrs. Anna."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a table at a restaurant, but listeners, please know that it can be difficult to get a seat, especially on the weekends. The best thing to do, without a doubt, is to make a reservation for the time you want to go and eat.

In this lesson, we'll cover making a reservation at a restaurant.

Normally, if you make a phone call in order to make a reservation for the evening you would say, "I would like to make a reservation for this evening." *Ik zou graag een tafel voor vanavond willen reserveren.* Let's look at the components of this phrase. The words *Ik zou graag* mean, "I would like to." Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik zou graag*. The next two words are *voor vanavond*, which mean, "for tonight." Let's break these words down by syllable. *Voor*

van-a-vond. Voor vanavond. The next word is *een*, or "one," which you learned previously, and then *tafel*, which means, "table." *Tafel.* Let's break it down. *Ta-fel. Tafel.* The next component is the verb *willen*, and means, "want," which moves toward the end of the sentence. We follow this with the infinitive form, *reserveren*, meaning, "to book, to reserve." *Reserveren.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Re-ser-ver-en.*

Let's recap the phrase one more time.

Ik zou graag een tafel voor vanavond willen reserveren.

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in the party and the time of the reservation.

"For how many people?" in Dutch is *Voor hoeveel personen?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Voor hoe-veel per-so-nen? Voor hoeveel personen?*

Now let's imagine you are a party of two. In Dutch, you would say *Voor twee*, which in English means, "for two." *Voor twee.*

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. *Voor hoe laat?* ("At what time?") This phrase literally means, "for how late." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Voor hoe laat?*

Now, let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock.

Om acht uur. ("At eight.") Let's break down these words and hear them one more time. *Om acht uur.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In the Netherlands, the daily eating routine usually consists of three meals, which are *ontbijt* ("breakfast"), *middageten* ("lunch"), and *avondeten* ("supper"). The most important meal of the day is *avondeten* ("supper") and it's usually eaten between 18:00 and 19:00. It most often consists of potatoes, vegetables, and some meat. *Middageten* ("lunch") is much lighter. For instance, a cheese sandwich would be a popular choice.

Quick Tip #2

Cafés and pubs are open until 01.00 on weekdays and 04.00 on weekends, whereas restaurants tend to stay open until late evening or sometimes until the last customer. In the more exclusive restaurants, customers usually dress up elegantly.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13

Dutch Restaurant: Smoking or Non-smoking

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

DUTCH

1. Pardon. mag men hier roken?
2. Pardon, is het toegestaan om hier te roken?
3. Ja, Roken is hier toegestaan.
4. Ja, men mag hier roken.
5. Men mag hier niet roken.
6. Roken is hier niet toegestaan .

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, can one smoke here?
2. Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?
3. Yes, one can smoke here.
4. Yes, smoking is allowed here.
5. One cannot smoke here.
6. Smoking is not allowed here.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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niet	not	adverb
is toegestaan	is allowed	phrase
roken	to smoke	verb
ja	yes	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dat mag niet.</p> <p>"That is not allowed."</p>	<p>Het gaat niet gebeuren.</p> <p>"It's not going to happen."</p>
<p>Het is toegestaan om hier te lopen.</p> <p>"It's allowed to walk here."</p>	<p>Rookt u?</p> <p>"Do you smoke?"</p>
<p>Ja, wij gaan ook op vakantie.</p> <p>"Yes, we also go on holiday."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to make a reservation in a restaurant. Now that you know how to get a table, you have another big issue to tackle. If you want to enjoy your meal, the smoking issue is very important. If you are a smoker and you enter a non-smoking establishment, or if you are a non-smoker and enter a smoking establishment, this could ruin your meal.

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a smoking or non-smoking table.

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant, you need to ask, "Excuse me, can one smoke here?" *Pardon, mag men hier roken?*

Pardon, as we have seen before, means, "Excuse me." Then we have *mag men*, which means, "may one." *Mag men*. Let's see it one more time. *Mag men*. The next component is

hier, meaning, "here." The last word is *roken*, which in English means, "to smoke." Let's break this word down by syllable. *Ro-ken*.

Let's see the whole phrase one more time. *Pardon, mag men hier roken?* ("Excuse me, can one smoke here?")

Another useful expression in such a situation would be *Pardon, is roken hier toegestaan?* As you can see, it's almost the same as the phrase we just introduced. In this expression, we used the word *toegestaan*, which in English means, "is allowed." *Toegestaan*. Let's see the phrase one more time. *Pardon, is roken hier toegestaan?*

Now let's go and see the possible answers.

"Yes, one can smoke here." *Ja, men mag hier roken.*

"Yes, smoking is allowed here." *Ja, het is hier toegestaan om te roken.*

As you might have figured out, in these sentences we have only added the Dutch word for "yes" (*ja*) before *men mag hier roken* and before *het is hier toegestaan om te roken*. And we changed the position of the word *hier* (here). The words *om te* mean "to."

This is an easy answer to a question!

What do we say if smoking isn't allowed? We take the same pattern as before, and instead of *ja*, we add the Dutch word for "not" (*niet*) and make it negative. So let's hear the full sentences.

"One cannot smoke here." *Men mag hier niet roken.*

"Smoking is not allowed here." *Roken is hier niet toegestaan.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In restaurants, look for the sign *Niet-Roken* ("non-smoking room"). Unfortunately, if you are a non-smoker, even though there are two different rooms, you can still smell smoke. The smoke won't bother you so much in the summertime since almost every place has a few tables

outside. It's much worse in the winter. Since a few years ago, smoking is not allowed in bars and restaurants anymore. If you go out and want to enjoy the nightlife you will have to go outside and smoke your cigarette there—unless there is a separate smoking room.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14

Dutch Restaurant: Attracting the Attention of Your Waiter

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

14

DUTCH

1. Pardon, mag ik de menukaart zien?
2. Heeft u een keus gemaakt?
3. Wat raadt u aan?
4. Een sate en een water alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, may I see the menu?
2. Have you made a choice?
3. What do you recommend, sir?
4. A Sate and a water, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
menu, menukaart	menu	noun
aanraden, aanbevelen	to recommend	verb
bier	beer	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Er ligt een menukaart op tafel.</p> <p>"There is a menu on the table."</p>	<p>Wanneer raad je me aan te gaan?.</p> <p>"When do you recommend me to go?"</p>
<p>Heineken bier is het meest populaire internationale merk van Nederland.</p> <p>"Heineken beer is the most popular international brand from the Netherlands."</p>	<p>Ik hou van belgisch bier!</p> <p>"I love Belgian beer!"</p>

GRAMMAR

Finally, you're at the table and at your seat. Now it's time to order!

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a menu and then order your food and drinks.

Normally, to get the waiter's attention, you can simply ask, *Pardon*, which is, "Excuse me," when the waiter is passing by. Then you can ask for a menu by saying, *Mag ik de menukaart zien?* which is, "May I see the menu?"

Let's see the entire sentence. *Mag ik de menukaart zien?*

Let's look at the components of this phrase. The first word, *mag*, is from the verb *mogen* and means, "may." The component *menukaart* means, "menu." Let's break it down by syllable. *Me-nu-kaart*. The last word in our phrase is *zien*, which stands for "to see." To recap, let's repeat the whole sentence one more time. *Pardon, mag ik de menukaart zien?* or "Excuse me, may I see the menu?"

Once you have looked at the menu, you can finally call the waiter to order.

Dutch menus don't always follow a standard pattern. However, you will usually find the following components: *voorgerecht* or "appetizers," *soep*, which is your "soup," *hoofdgerechten*, meaning, "main entrées," *dranken*, ("drinks"), and of course there is always *nagerechten*, your "desserts."

In the Netherlands, after the waiter shows you to your table, he or she will usually ask for your drink. Then, you can take a look at the menu, which is usually found on the table. When you look ready to order, the waiter may ask you, *Heeft u een keus gemaakt?* This literary means,

"Have you made a choice?" In this context, *heeft* means, "have." The component *een keus* means, "a choice." And the last word, *gemaakt*, is a form of the verb *maken* and means, "to make." Let's break it down. *Ge-maakt*. Let's see it one more time. *gemaakt*.

If you're not sure what to order, you can always ask the staff for recommendations. The appropriate question in such a situation would be *Wat raadt u aan?* This means, "What do you recommend, sir?" Let's look at this phrase. *Wat* stands for "what," then we have *u*, meaning "you." We have to use the polite form here because the waiter is not our friend and so we cannot use the informal *jij*. The two words left are *raadt* and *aan*, they together make one verb, *aanraden* that stands for "to recommend." Let's break the verb down. *aan-ra-den* and *aanraden*. So let's listen to the whole phrase one more time. *Wat raadt u aan?* ("What do you recommend, sir?")

If the waiter is female, you don't need to change anything. The word *u*, which means, "you," can be used for both male and female.

When you order in the Netherlands, you usually say, *alstublieft*, which if you remember from a previous lesson means, "please," before the name of the dish you want to order.

Now let's go and see what can be usually found on the menu in Dutch restaurants.

1. *Garnalencocktail (Gar-na-len-cock-tail)* - A bowl filled with "lettuce, Norwegian or Dutch shrimp, and a nice dressing." It is eaten as an appetizer.
2. *Carpaccio (Car-pac-cio)* - A dish of "raw meat and fish generally thinly sliced" and served as an appetizer.
3. *Varkenshaas (Var-kens-haas)* - A "cut or slice from boneless pig meat." Tenderloin, which is the softest meat from a pig's back. It's served with any kind of sauce. Mushroom sauce is the most common.
4. *Sate (Sa-te)* - A few "roasted chunks of meat on a wooden stick, served with warm peanut butter sauce."
5. *Kindermenu (Kin-der-me-nu)* - A "dish for children." Consists usually of French fries, apple sauce, and a warm Dutch snack.

Let's break down these words and see them one more time.

Now let's see some beverages Dutch have with their dinner.

1. *wijn* (*wijn* - "wine")
2. *water* (*Wa-ter* - "water")
3. *bier* (*Bier* - "beer")

Let's break down these words and see them once again

Let's imagine you want to order *sate* and *water*. You should say *Een sate en een water alstublieft*. You simply have to say the amount followed by the name of the dish, your drink, and end with *alstublieft* ("please").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Reading a Dutch menu can sometimes require a lot of skill from the customers. The price of the main entrée usually includes the side dishes, such as potatoes and salads. Depending on the restaurant, the waiter can offer you a variety of side dishes.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15

Dutch Restaurant: Getting the Bill

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

15

DUTCH

1. Wilt u nog iets anders?
2. Nee, bedankt. De rekening alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?
2. No, thank you. The check, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
alles	everything	pronoun
anders	else	pronoun
iets	anything	pronoun
rekening	check	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ik zal voor alles betalen. "I will pay for everything."	Iets anders? "Anything else?"
De titel van een boek zegt iets over het boek zelf. "The title of a book says something about the book itself."	Is er iets dat ik voor je kan doen. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

We hebben om de rekening gevraagd.

"We asked for the check."

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we saw how to order at the restaurant, how to get the waiter's attention, and then how to order your meal and beverages.

Once you have the beverages and you finally have all the entrées you have ordered, you can start to enjoy the mouth-watering meal.

Normally, if the waiter sees that you have finished, he/she will come to your table and kindly ask, *Wilt u nog iets anders?* ("Would you like anything else?") Let's look at the sentence and break it down. The first component *wilt*, is a form from the verb *willen* and, "want." *Wilt*. Next, we have *u*, which means, "you." The following component, *nog*, means, "yet." *Nog. iets anders* means, "anything else." Let's break it down by syllable. *iets an-ders. iets anders*. To recap, the whole phrase is *Wilt u nog iets anders?*

If you are pleased with your meal and you are ready to leave, you should reply *Nee, bedankt. De rekening alstublieft.* ("No, thank you. The check please.") This is a long response; let's break it down. First, we have *Nee, bedankt*, meaning, "No, thank you." *Nee, bedankt*. We follow this with *de rekening*, meaning, "the check." Let's break it down by syllable. *Re-ke-ning. Rekening*. Finally, we have *alstublieft*, which we have introduced in an earlier lesson and means, "please."

All together it is *Nee, bedankt. De rekening alstublieft.*

And there you have it!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In the majority of restaurants in the Netherlands, you can pay with both debit or credit card, or

cash as well. If there is a restaurant where you have to pay cash only, they will let you know up front.

Quick Tip #2

The tips in the Netherlands are very rarely included in the price, so it is courtesy and good manners to give tips in restaurants, pubs, and at some cafés. About ten percent to twelve percent would be appropriate.

When it's time to pay for your bill and the waiter comes to take money for it, don't say, "Thank you," because they will assume they can keep the change. So even if your dinner was fifty euro and you paid with sixty euro, if you say, "Thank you," you won't see the change. Just let them take the money and they will bring the change. Then leave as much tip as you want.

We introduced the phrase, *Wilt u nog iets anders?* ("Would you like anything else?") As we explained above, you will be asked this at the end of the meal. While enjoying your dinner the waiter could come up to you and ask, *Is alles naar wens?* This can be translated as, "Is everything okay?" You can simply reply, *Alles is naar wens.*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16

Counting 1 - 10 in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

16

DUTCH

1. een banaan
2. vier bananen
3. Ik wil graag twee flessen jenever kopen.
4. Ik wil graag twee t-shirts kopen.

ENGLISH

1. one banana
2. four bananas
3. I would like to buy two bottles of jenever.
4. I would like to buy two t-shirts.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
fles	bottle	noun
jenever	jenever	noun
t-shirt	t-shirt	noun
kopen	to buy	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Drie flessen wijn.</p> <p>"Three bottles of wine."</p>	<p>Wanneer jenever wordt gedronken met bier noem je het een 'kopstoot'.</p> <p>"When jenever is drunk with beer, it's called a "headbutt"."</p>
<p>Jenever smaakt erg lekker.</p> <p>"Jenever tastes really delicious."</p>	<p>Draag een t-shirt gedurende de zomer.</p> <p>"Wear a t-shirt during the summer."</p>
<p>Ik koop mijn brood bij de bakker.</p> <p>"I buy my bread at the bakery."</p>	<p>Waar koop jij je spijkerbroeken?</p> <p>"Where do you buy your jeans?"</p>

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward as we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

Number	Dutch
0	<i>nul</i>
1	<i>een</i>
2	<i>twee</i>
3	<i>drie</i>
4	<i>vier</i>
5	<i>vijf</i>
6	<i>zes</i>
7	<i>zeven</i>
8	<i>acht</i>

The number comes first, followed by the object. To say "two bananas," you will say *twee bananen*. In this case, *bananen* is the plural of *banaan*. In Dutch, as you have seen, nouns have singular and plural forms and they can be masculine, feminine, and neutral.

If you want to say "four bananas," you should say *vier bananen*.

Numbers can be very useful, especially when shopping in the Netherlands.

Let's imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. For example, imagine you would like to buy two bottles of good Dutch *jenever*, or "Dutch gin" as it is known in English.

"I would like to buy two bottles of jenever." *Ik wil graag twee flessen jenever kopen.*

Let's break down this phrase and see it once again. *Ik wil graag twee fles-sen je-ne-ver kopen. Ik wil graag twee flessen jenever kopen.*

Ik wil graag means, "I (in masculine form) would like to." Let's repeat these words. *Ik wil graag*. Then you have the number *twee* ("two"), followed by *flessen*, which is the plural form for the feminine object "bottle" (*fles*). The word *jenever* stands for "jenever." The last word in our sentence is *kopen*. It's a verb and means, "to buy." Let's break it down by syllable. *Ko-pen* and *kopen*.

What do you say when you want to buy two t-shirts?

Ik wil graag twee t-shirts kopen.

Let's have a quick look at this sentence. We start the phrase with *Ik wil graag*, meaning, "I would like to." We follow this with *twee t-shirts*, which is "two t-shirts," and we end the sentence again with the verb *kopen*, or "to buy." Let's see the entire sentence now. *Ik wil graag twee t-shirts kopen.*

You're probably wondering how you can figure out the gender of the nouns. It's not that easy and there are many rules for it. Masculine nouns that end with *-aar*, *-er*, and *-erd* for example are: *eigenaar* is "owner," and *koster* means, "churchwarden." There are some masculine

professions that have the male gender, like *piloot* for "pilot" and *chauffeur* for "chauffeur."

The nouns that end with *-de*, *-te*, *-tuur*, and *-suur* are always feminine. For example, *liefde*, means "love," and *diepte* means, "dept." A small group of feminine nouns ends with consonants or the letters *-is*, for instance, *crisis* is "crisis."

Finally the neuter nouns. They are, for example, city names and country names and verbs that start with *-be*, *-ge*, and *-ont*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Dutch souvenirs can be found almost everywhere. Things that are popular are wooden shoes and tulips. We have introduced earlier in this lesson the word *jenever*, a typical "Dutch liquor."

This could also do well as a souvenir! *Jenever*, or "Dutch gin" as it is known in the English language, is made from berries of a juniper plant. It's quite a strong liquor, with a thirty-five percent alcohol percentage, so it will be served in a small shot glass. *Jenever* is famous amongst older people but the younger generation also drinks it, although they usually mix it with cola. It makes a great souvenir and of course, don't forget to try one yourself. "Cheers!" or *Proost!*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17

Counting to 100 in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

17

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
een	one (1)	noun
negentig	ninety	noun
tachtig	eighty	noun
zeventig	seventy	noun
zestig	sixty	noun
vijftig	fifty	noun
veertig	forty	noun
dertig	thirty	noun
twintig	twenty	noun
tien	ten (10)	noun
negen	nine (9)	noun
acht	eight (8)	noun
zeven	seven (7)	noun
zes	six (6)	noun
vijf	five (5)	noun
vier	four (4)	noun
drie	three (3)	noun
twee	two (2)	noun
honderd	hundred (100)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Een bier alstublieft.</p> <p>"One beer please."</p>	<p>Dit kost negentig euro.</p> <p>"This costs ninety euro."</p>
<p>Tachtig mensen.</p> <p>"Eighty people."</p>	<p>Hij reed zeventig mijl per uur.</p> <p>"He drove seventy miles per hour."</p>
<p>Hij is net zestig geworden.</p> <p>"He just turned sixty."</p>	<p>Ze heeft vijftig boeken.</p> <p>"She has fifty books."</p>
<p>Ik ben veertig jaar oud.</p> <p>"I am forty years old."</p>	<p>De kamer kost dertig euro per nacht.</p> <p>"The room costs thirty euro per night."</p>
<p>De CD kost twintig dollar.</p> <p>"The CD costs twenty dollars."</p>	<p>Tien bier alstublieft.</p> <p>"Ten beers please."</p>
<p>Katten hebben negen levens.</p> <p>"Cats have nine lives."</p>	<p>Acht flessen wijn.</p> <p>"Eight bottles of wine."</p>
<p>Zeven bier alstublieft.</p> <p>"Seven beers please."</p>	<p>Ik heb zes euro.</p> <p>"I have six euro."</p>
<p>Vijf appels alstublieft.</p> <p>"Five apples, please."</p>	<p>Een tafel voor vier alstublieft.</p> <p>"A table for four please."</p>
<p>We hebben om drie koffie gevraagd.</p> <p>"We asked for three coffees."</p>	<p>Zij hebben twee huizen</p> <p>"They have two houses."</p>
<p>Hij heeft honderd jaar geleefd.</p> <p>"He has lived one hundred years."</p>	<p>Ik heb alleen honderd euro.</p> <p>"I only have one hundred euros."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 11-100.

Let's just quickly review 0-10.

Number	Dutch
0	<i>nul</i>
1	<i>een</i>
2	<i>twee</i>
3	<i>drie</i>
4	<i>vier</i>
5	<i>vijf</i>
6	<i>zes</i>
7	<i>zeven</i>
8	<i>acht</i>
9	<i>negen</i>
10	<i>tien</i>

In Dutch, counting from 11-20 is also quite straightforward, so let's jump right in.

Number	Dutch
11	<i>elf</i>
12	<i>twaalf</i>
13	<i>dertien</i>
14	<i>veertien</i>
15	<i>vijftien</i>

16	<i>zestien</i>
17	<i>zeventien</i>
18	<i>achtien</i>
19	<i>negentien</i>
20	<i>twintig</i>

As you may have noticed, each number from 13 to 19 ends with *-tien*, which stands for "-ten." What you have to do is take the numbers from 3-9 and then add *-tien* to it.

Now let's look at the numbers 20, 30, 40 etc.

Number	Dutch
20	<i>twintig</i>
30	<i>dertig</i>
40	<i>veertig</i>
50	<i>vijftig</i>
60	<i>zestig</i>
70	<i>zeventig</i>
80	<i>tachtig</i>
90	<i>negentig</i>

What about the numbers 21-99?

For example, let's create "twenty-nine." Keep in mind that, unlike English, you will say the last number first. In Dutch, "twenty" is *twintig*. "Nine" is *negen*. We will replace the hyphen in English with *en*, which means, "and." So putting them together, we have *negenentwintig*, or "twenty-nine."

Let's break down this number and hear it once again. *Ne-gen-en-twin-tig. Negenentwintig.*

Now let's try with "thirty-five." We know that "five" in Dutch is *vijf*. Then we have to add the number for "thirty," which is *dertig*. So all together, we have *Vijfendertig*. ("thirty-five").

Let's break these words down and hear them one more time. *Vijf-en-der-tig. Vijfendertig.*

Finally, we have *honderd* ("100").

Number	Dutch
100	<i>honderd</i>

To count from *honderd* onwards, you need to add the tens and then the units you have just learned. Let's try with some examples.

Number	Dutch
110	<i>honderdtien</i>
198	<i>honderdachtennegentig</i>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Shopping in the Netherlands can be a great experience and one can enhance that experience by learning how to say numbers. For example, if you want to shop for clothes but have no idea how to tell the clerks your size, studying today's lesson will have helped you buy that lovely jumper you saw in the window. Be careful though, especially with the numbers *dertig*, which is "thirty," and *veertig* ("forty"), since they sound very similar for many foreigners.

Quick Tip #2

If you like to buy a lot of fruits and vegetables, we strongly recommend that you do your

shopping at so-called local markets. They usually consist of many stands or booths where local farmers sell their produce. They are mostly fresher and cheaper than in a regular store. You should be able to find local markets in every big city in the Netherlands.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18

How Much in Dutch?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

18

DUTCH

1. Hoeveel kost dit?
2. Hoeveel kost dit t-shirt?
3. Hoeveel kosten deze schoenen?

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. How much is this t-shirt?
3. How much are these shoes?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
schoenen	shoes	noun
t-shirt	t-shirt	noun
kosten	to cost	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Deze schoenen zijn bruin. "These shoes are brown."	Draag een t-shirt gedurende de zomer. "Wear a t-shirt during the summer."
--	---

Hoeveel kosten deze appels?

"How much are these apples?"

GRAMMAR

Now we will show you some useful Survival Phrases for your fun days of shopping around Dutch stores.

You should remember that *Pardon*, or "Excuse me," is almost always the first thing to say when asking for information. After saying *Pardon*, you should say, *Hoeveel kost dit?* which means, "How much is this?"

Hoeveel (*hoe-veel*) stands for both "how much" and "how many." Of course, in our context we need to translate *hoeveel* as "how much." We follow *hoeveel* with *kost*, meaning "costs." *Kost* comes from the verb *kosten* ("to cost"). The last component of our phrase is *dit*, which means, "this."

The question *Hoeveel kost dit?* is perfect in situations when you don't know the name of the object you're trying to buy. You can just point at it and say, *Hoeveel kost dit?* or "How much is this?"

However, if you know the name of the object you want to buy, you can be very specific. For example, let's say you want to buy a particular t-shirt. You'll ask, *Hoeveel kost dit t-shirt?* which is, "How much is this t-shirt?"

Let's break this sentence down. We again have *hoeveel*, meaning, "how much." Then we have *kost* ("costs"). Then we have *dit t-shirt*, which means, "this t-shirt." Let's break these two words down. *Dit t-shirt*.

When it comes to the plural form ("these"), and you would like to ask for the price of, let's say shoes, you should say, *Hoeveel kosten deze schoenen?* Let's look at this sentence. We start with *Hoeveel*, and then we have *kosten*. Please notice that this time we have *kosten* because we're talking about shoes, which is plural. Then we have *deze*, which stands for "these." *Deze*. The last word is *schoenen*, meaning "shoes." *Schoe-nen*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

Let's have a look at some possible purchases that might interest you.

1. *Shirt* ("Shirt")
2. *T-shirt* ("T-shirt")
3. *Blouse* ("Blouse")
4. *Rok* ("Skirt")
5. *Broek* ("Trousers")
6. *Schoenen* ("Shoes")
7. *Tas* ("Bag")

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19

Please Lower the Price in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

19

DUTCH

1. Pardon, hoeveel is dit?
2. Kan er iets van de prijs af mevrouw?
3. Te duur.
4. Ik geef u er vijfendertig euro voor.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is this?
2. Can you lower the price, ma'am?
3. Too expensive.
4. I will give you thirty-five euro for this.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
prijs	price	noun
afkunnen	to take off	verb
duur	expensive	adjective
geven	to give	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kun je de prijs verlagen?</p> <p>"Can you lower the price?"</p>	<p>De prijs is goedkoop.</p> <p>"The price is cheap."</p>
<p>Kunt u het van de prijs afhalen.</p> <p>"Can you take it off the price?"</p>	<p>Dat is een dure TV.</p> <p>"That is an expensive TV."</p>

Ik geef je wat chocolade.

"I will give you some chocolate."

GRAMMAR

In the Netherlands, haggling is possible at some informal places like a farmer's market or street market. You can find everything there, from food to clothes. In these places, you will be able to use the Survival Phrases you will learn in this lesson. Don't be afraid to use your Dutch when speaking to the merchants. Are you ready to have fun at the "market" or *markt*?

Upon entering a *markt*, you will find the variety of colorful stalls and something that interests you will immediately attract you.

Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say, "Excuse me, how much is this?" *Pardon, hoeveel kost dit?* As soon as they tell you the price, you can start bargaining to lower the price. We can't guarantee that the seller will lower the price, but it's worth a try. *Kan er iets van de prijs af?* ("Can you lower the price?") Let's repeat the whole phrase once more. *Kan er iets van de prijs af?* Let's have a look at this phrase. We start the question with *Kan*, which we'll get to in a second. The second word, *er*, means, "there." Then we have *iets*, which means, "something." The component *van* means, "from." Next is *de prijs* and means, "the price." Let's break it down by syllable. *De prijs. De prijs.* The last word of the sentence is *af* and can be translated as "off." It's part of the first word *Kan* and together they make the verb *afkunnen*. Let's repeat the whole phrase once again. *Kan er iets van de prijs af?*

If you have a male merchant, ask him, *Kan er iets van de prijs af meneer?* which is, "Can you lower the price, sir?"

At this point, the merchant will start haggling and the final result is in your hands!

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling is with *Te duur*. *Te duur* means, "too expensive." Let's break down these words and hear them one more time. *Te duur. Te duur.*

Let's imagine that you are at a *markt*, you want to buy a bag, and you want to suggest your price to the merchant straightforward; in other words, you want to establish your own price as the one you will bargain for. The merchant has just told you that the bag costs forty euro. You desperately want that bag, but it's too expensive and you want to suggest thirty-five euro.

After *Te duur*, you should say, *Ik geef u er vijfendertig euro voor*, or "I will give you for this thirty-five euro." Let's repeat the whole phrase. *Ik geef u er vijfendertig euro voor*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik geef u er vijf-en-der-tig eu-ro voor. Ik geef u er vijfendertig euro voor*. Let's have a look at the components. *Ik geef er voor* means, "I will give." *Ik geef er voor*. Then we have *er*, meaning, "for this." *Er*. We finish the phrase with the price. *Vijfendertig euro*.

If the merchant still refuses you, slowly walk away, and in most cases, they will give up.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Dutch don't like to haggle too much. They are willing to lower the price of their products more towards the end of the day. If they know that you are a foreigner, the chances that they will lower their prices are even smaller. You can always try. Who knows, maybe you'll be "successful." *Succes!*

Quick Tip #2

Almost every bigger city in the Netherlands has its *markt* or "market." In some cities, such as Amsterdam or Rotterdam, the market is organized every day and it's held in the same place. Market traders include both intermediaries who sell products bought from farmers, and the farmers themselves who sell their goods directly to increase their profits. Vegetables and fruits are usually fresher than at a regular store. Don't do your shopping immediately after entering the market. Walk around a little bit, check prices at different vendors, and then go back to the one that was the cheapest. If you get the chance to visit one, Survival Phrases will

be perfect for your day of Dutch haggling.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20

Dutch Currency

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

20

DUTCH

1. Achtentwintig euro en tweenvijftig cent.
2. Achtentwintig tweenvijftig.
3. Vier euro en negenennegentig cent.
4. Vier negenennegentig

ENGLISH

1. Twenty-eight euros and fifty-two cents.
2. Twenty-eight, fifty-two.
3. Four euros and ninety-nine cents
4. Four, ninety-nine.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
achtentwintig	twenty-eight	numeral
tweenvijftig	fifty-two	numeral
negenennegentig	ninety-nine	noun
en	and	conjunction
euro	euro	noun
cent	cent	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Haar verjaardag is de achtentwintigste.</p> <p>"Her birthday is on the twenty-eighth."</p>	<p>Ze werd tweenvijftig.</p> <p>"She turned fifty-two."</p>
<p>Mijn vader heeft negenennegentig stropdassen.</p> <p>"My father owns ninety-nine ties."</p>	<p>Ik en mijn vrienden.</p> <p>"Me and my friends."</p>
<p>De Euro wordt gebruikt in Europa.</p> <p>"The Euro is used in Europe."</p>	<p>Een 1 cent muntstuk is erg licht.</p> <p>"One cent coins are very light."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the Netherlands, the currency is the Euro. At the time of writing this, the exchange rate is roughly 0.75 Euros to the US dollar and 1.34 US dollars to 1 Euro. It is 1.10 Euros to the British Pound and 0.90 British Pounds to 1 Euro. The currency includes 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 500 Euro bills, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents, and 1 and 2 Euro coins. There are one hundred cents in one Euro.

Let's try to say prices in Dutch. Let's start with € 28,52

The long way is *Achtentwintig euro en tweenvijftig cent*. This is very straightforward. First, we say the number of Euros, then *Euro*. Secondly, note that the two numbers are separated by the conjunction *en*, which means, "and." So before the *en*, you always have the *Euros*, and after the *en*, you have the cents. Finally, we say the number of cents and finally, the word *cent*. *Achtentwintig euro en tweenvijftig cent*.

Cent is the singular word for "cent," and *centen* is its plural. When talking about prices you can use both singular and plural for *Cent*.

Saying Euro and *cent* is not so common in the Netherlands, so let's learn the easiest and local way of saying your prices. The short way is *Achtentwintig tweenvijftig*.

In this case, it might not be immediately clear which number is *Euros* and which is cents, but remember that there is a pause after the *Euros*. So *Achtentwintig tweenvijftig* is the equivalent of saying "twenty-eight fifty-two."

Let's have one more example:

€ 4,99 *Vier negenennegentig*, or the long version, *Vier euro en negenennegentig cent*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The Netherlands introduced the Euro in 2002. Before switching to the Euro, the Netherlands was using Guilder as their currency.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21

Internet in the Netherlands

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

21

DUTCH

1. Pardon, hoeveel kost een uur internetten?
2. Vier euro

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is one hour use of the Internet?
2. Four euro

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
uur	hour	noun
internetten	to Internet	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Een uur kost drie euro. "One hour costs three euros."	Hoe lang heb je geïnternet? "How long did you use the internet?"
---	--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age: the Internet café! You can find Internet cafés in most towns in the Netherlands. Normally, you find Internet cafés in the main cities but of course, the smaller cities have quite modern standards as well. The Netherlands has the highest percentage of Internet connections compared to other

European countries so it shouldn't be too difficult to find an Internet café.

Let's imagine you're at the reception desk and you need to ask how much the connection is and for how long. *Pardon, hoeveel kost een uur internetten?* This literally means, "Excuse me, how much is one hour use of the Internet?" Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Par-don, hoe-veel kost een uur in-ter-net-ten?* This sentence is made up of *pardon* and *hoeveel kost*, which we have already seen in previous lessons. The word *Pardon* means, "Excuse me." *Par-don. Pardon.* The next components, *hoeveel kost*, can be translated directly as, "how much cost." *Hoe-veel kost. Hoeveel kost* is followed by *een uur*, meaning, "one hour." *Een uur.* This is followed by *internetten*, a verb, which stands for "to make use of the internet." Let's break it down by syllable. *In-ter-net-ten.* Here it is again. *Pardon, hoeveel kost een uur internetten?*

They will probably answer you with the price per hour. Let's imagine that an hour of connection with the Internet costs four euro. You will hear then, *Vier euro.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In the Netherlands, we call "Internet cafés" an *internetcafé*. Many households have an Internet connection so *internetcafés* are mostly used by tourists. When you go to an Internet café, you can choose the computer you want to work on. Please allow a few seconds for the clerk to set your computer up from the counter and you are ready to go. In some *internetcafés*, you will have a choice of a non-smoking or a smoking room.

Quick Tip #2

There are more and more places where you can access the Internet with a Wi-Fi laptop. For example, most cafes, restaurants, and hotels offer a wireless Internet connection, however, they ask a small fee for those who want to use it. There are over one hundred and thirty free Wi-Fi Hot Spots in the Netherlands so you should be okay most of the time.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22

Riding the Dutch Bus: Getting a Ticket

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

22

DUTCH

1. Een strippenkaart alstublieft.
2. Hoeveel kost een strippenkaart?

ENGLISH

1. A strip card, please.
2. How much is a strip card?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
kiosk	kiosk	noun
strippenkaart	transportation ticket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Waar kan ik een kiosk vinden? "Where can I find a kiosk?"	Deze strippenkaart is blauw. "This strip card is blue."
---	---

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. Usually, we use buses to cover both long and short distances. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a *strippenkaart* or "strip card." The *strippenkaart* is a national ticketing scheme for public transportation. You can use it on the bus, tram, and metro. You may purchase a *strippenkaart*

for your trips within the city at a "newspaper kiosk" called *kiosk*. They are located all around the city. The tickets are also available at the post office, some big supermarkets, bookshops, or from the driver. Bear in mind though that sometimes the drivers don't have enough change, so you might pay a little more. Try to always have the exact change on you. Upon entering the bus, you must show your *strippenkaart* to the bus driver and he will stamp your *strippenkaart*.

Now let's teach you how to buy a bus ticket. If you're traveling within one city, you will say *Een strippenkaart alstublieft*, meaning, "Strip card, please." Let's break down this phrase. We have *alstublieft*, which means, "please," which has come up several times before, and we have *strippenkaart*, or "strip card." Let's break it down by syllable. *Strip-pen-kaart*. *Een* means, "one." All together, we have *Een strippenkaart alstublieft*. ("A strip card, please.")

Remember that you have to specify where you are traveling to.

Let's imagine you are in Haarlem and you want to go to Zandvoort, a small town close to Haarlem. Zandvoort is well-known for its beach, which is popular among tourists. After you find the bus that goes in the direction of Zandvoort you will show your *strippenkaart* to the busdriver and say where you want to go. You can simply say the name of the destination and then add "please." *Zandvoort alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Zand-voort al-stu-blieft*.

What if you want to know how much the cost is for a *strippenkaart*. You could simply use this sentence: *Hoeveel kost een strippenkaart?* which means, "How much is a strip card?" We start the question with *Hoeveel*, which means, "How much is." We have seen *hoeveel kost* in the previous lessons when we went shopping. *Hoeveel kost* is followed by *een strippenkaart* ("strip card").

Let's say the whole phrase again. *Hoeveel kost een strippenkaart?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

As we have explained earlier in this lesson, a *strippenkaart* can be used for the bus, tram, and metro. It can also be used for the train but only on the route between some stations. If you go by train, it's best to buy a ticket that is specifically for the train.

Quick Tip #2

There are many kinds of *strippenkaarten* ("strip cards") depending on how far you want to go by bus. The most common one is the 15-zone strip card and will cost you around seven Euros. You can also buy a *strippenkaart* from the bus driver but that will cost you quite a lot more.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23

Riding the Dutch Bus: Does This Bus Stop...

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

23

DUTCH

1. Pardon, gaat deze bus naar...?
2. Pardon, gaat deze bus naar de Dam?
3. Hoe lang duurt het naar...?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, does this bus go to (destination)?
2. Excuse me, does this bus go to the Dam Square?
3. How long does it take to get to (destination)?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
gaan	to go	verb
duren	to take (in sense of time only)	verb
bus	bus	noun
hoe	how	interrogative

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Waar gaan we heen vandaag?. "Where will we go today?"	Het duurt een uur. "It will take one hour."
---	---

<p>Sommige Nederlandse steden experimenteren met gratis busvervoer.</p> <p>"Some Dutch cities are experimenting with free public transport by bus."</p>	<p>Ga je met de bus?</p> <p>"Are you going by bus?"</p>
<p>Ik heet Marije, hoe heet jij?</p> <p>"My name is Maria, what is your name?"</p>	<p>Hoe gaat het?</p> <p>"How are you?"</p>

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get a bus ticket. So now that you have your ticket, get ready to jump on your bus and start the tour. But wait a moment. Before you get on the bus, you need to confirm if it's going to your destination. We can accomplish this by asking, *Pardon, gaat deze bus naar...?* ("Excuse me, does this bus go to...?"), and then add in a destination. Let's look at this phrase. We start with the word *pardon*, which you already know very well. Then we have *gaat*, meaning, "goes." *gaat*. This is followed by *deze bus*, which means, "this bus." Let's break it down by syllable. *De-ze bus. Deze bus*. The last word is *naar*, meaning, "to." *Naar*. So all together, we have *Pardon, gaat deze bus naar...?* ("Excuse me, does this bus go to...?")

Let's imagine now that you are in Amsterdam and you have to go to *de Dam*, or "Dam Square," the famous town square in Amsterdam. What would you ask the bus driver? *Pardon, gaat deze bus naar de Dam? Pardon, gaat deze bus naar de Dam?* ("Excuse me, does this bus go to the Dam Square?") As you can see, in this sentence we simply added the destination we would like to go to. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time. *Par-don, gaat de-ze bus naar de Dam? Pardon, gaat deze bus naar de dam?*

Imagine that you are visiting a city for the first time and you have no idea how far it is between your favorite destinations. You need to ask the bus driver how long the bus takes. *Hoe lang duurt het naar...?* ("How long does it take to get to ...?"), and then say your destination. *Hoe lang duurt het naar...?*

Hoe lang means, "how long." Then we have *duurt het*, which means, "it takes." *Duurt* comes from the verb *duren*, which means, "to take." Let's break it down by syllable. *Du-ren. Duren*. Next we have *naar*, which you already know means, "to." Let's say the whole sentence once

again. *Hoe lang duurt het naar...?*

Finally, all you have to do is add the place you want to go! It's as simple as that.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The buses in the Netherlands have their destination written on them in Dutch as well as a big number. But to be on the safe side, in case there is for some reason no destination is listed, you can always ask the bus driver.

With the newer buses, there's also an electric information board that informs the passengers what the next bus stop is.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24

Riding the Dutch Bus: What is the Next Stop?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

24

DUTCH

1. Wat is de volgende halte?
2. Is de Albert Cuyp Markt volgende halte?

ENGLISH

1. What is the next stop?
2. Is de Albert Cuyp Markt the next stop?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
halte	stop	noun
volgende	next	adjective
wat	what	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Er is een bushalte om de hoek. "There is a bus stop around the corner."	Volgende keer beter! "Better luck next time!"
---	---

Wat is dat?

"What's that?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned how to ask the bus driver if the bus covers your destination. Once on the bus, you can look at the electronic information board and check what the next bus stop will be. As we mentioned before, in older buses there is no information board so your only option would be to ask what the next bus stop is. You can also ask the driver if he can let you know when your bus stop is next.

The question, "What is the next stop?" is *Wat is de volgende halte?* The first word, *Wat*, means, "What." Then we have *is*, meaning, "is." This is followed by *volgende* ("next"). Let's break it down by syllable. *Vol-gen-de*. The last word in our phrase is *halte*, meaning, "stop." Let's break it down by syllable. *Hal-te. Halte*.

Let's now break down the whole phrase and see it one more time.

Wat is de volgende halte? which is again, "What is the next stop?"

Another way of inquiring could be to ask if your desired destination is the next stop. For this phrase, we will use Albert Cuyp Market, the famous market in Amsterdam. It will be our destination. In Dutch, the phrase is, *Is de Albert Cuyp Markt de volgende halte?* ("Is the Albert Cuyp Market the next stop?") Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Is de Al-bert Cuyp Markt de vol-gen-de halte?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You can check timetables and ticket prices at the Connexxion website: <http://www.connexxion.nl/>

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25

Riding the Dutch Train

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

25

DUTCH

1. Een kaartje voor de metro alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. A subway ticket, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
kaartje	ticket	noun
metro	metro	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Een kaartje voor de dierentuin alstublieft. "A ticket for the zoo, please."	Ik ga graag met de metro. "I like to go by metro."
---	--

GRAMMAR

In Amsterdam, riding the rails is one of the best choices you can make to get around and reach all the most important parts of the city. Today, we are going to cover how to get on the tram or metro.

For several years now, the metro in Amsterdam has been integrated into the entire public transport system. "GVB" or *Gemeentelijk Vervoers Bedrijf* operates the public transport system and they created a network of all possible means of transportation in Amsterdam, such as

trams, buses, and the metro where the same tickets are used. You can buy metro tickets at kiosks, post offices, and from the machines located at the stations. Always look for a sign with *Kaartverkoop* on it, or in English, "Ticket sale."

Now let's see how to get our subway ticket. As you remember from the previous lessons covering how to buy a bus ticket, we can accomplish this by asking, "A subway ticket, please." *Een kaartje voor de metro alstublieft.*

As you can see, the sentence doesn't change from the one we covered in lesson 22, apart from *voor de metro*, which is, "for the subway." *Voor de metro.*

Therefore, you have *Een Kaartje*, which is, "a ticket," and you end the sentence with *alstublieft*. Now let's break these words down and hear them once more. *Een ka-artje voor de me-tro als-tu-blieft.*

Let's repeat the entire sentence now. *Een kaartje voor de metro alstublieft.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you visit Amsterdam, a really great thing to buy is the "I Amsterdam Card." It's a discount card, which gives you free access to several Amsterdam museums and free tickets on public transport within the city including buses, trams, and metros. It also gives you a free canal cruise, a fifty percent discount on parking and several other small gifts and offers, including a twenty-five percent discount at several Amsterdam restaurants, car, bike rentals, gifts, cheese, and *haring* (herring) shops. How long you want to take advantage of the discount is up to you. You can choose between a twenty-four, forty-eight, or a seventy-two-hour card. The time starts from the moment you buy the card. If you choose a twenty-four hour card, then the card is no longer valid after twenty-four hours and the same goes for the other cards.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26

Riding the Dutch Train: Getting a Ticket

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

26

DUTCH

1. Een treinkaartje naar Maastricht alstublieft.
2. Hoeveel kost een treinkaartje naar Maastricht?
3. Twee treinkaartjes naar Maastricht alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. One train ticket to Maastricht, please.
2. How much does a train ticket to Maastricht cost?
3. Two train tickets to Maastricht, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
hoeveel	how much/many	pronoun
trein	train	noun
kosten	to cost	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hoeveel kost de tandpasta? "How much is the toothpaste?"	Hoeveel boeken neem je mee naar school? "How many books do you take to school?"
--	---

De reizigster is op de trein aan het wachten.

"The traveler is waiting for the train."

Nederlandse treinen zijn geel en blauw.

"Dutch trains are yellow and blue."

Hoeveel kosten deze appels?

"How much are these apples?"

GRAMMAR

In the Netherlands, riding the rails is one of the best ways to enjoy your trip and visit as many places as possible, not only at the local level, but for long-distance destinations! In fact, traveling by train can be one more way to see all the wonderful things the Netherlands has to offer!

You have to ask for tickets for the *trein*, or "train," at one of the ticket offices at the train station. We can accomplish that by asking, *Een treinkaartje naar...* which is, "a train ticket to..." and then say your destination. Now, of course, we need a destination. So let's use the wonderful city of Maastricht, which is located in the southern part of the Netherlands, just along the German border. So how do you ask for a ticket to Maastricht?

"One train ticket to Maastricht, please," in Dutch is *Een treinkaartje naar Maastricht alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Een trein-kaar-tje als-tu-blieft*. Let's see it one more time. *Een treinkaartje naar Maastricht alstublieft*.

The sentence is made up of *Een treinkaartje*, which is the word "train" and "ticket" together. So we have, "A train ticket," and the preposition *naar*, meaning, "to." The next component is the destination, *Maastricht*, and we end the sentence with *alstublieft*, which as we already know means, "please." Let's hear the whole sentence one more time. *Een treinkaartje naar Maastricht alstublieft*. ("One train ticket to Maastricht, please.")

What if you would like to know how much a ticket costs before buying it? "How much does a train ticket to Maastricht cost?" in Dutch is *Hoeveel kost een treinkaartje naar Maastricht?*

This sentence is so easy and you know the structure thanks to the previous lessons. In fact, we have *hoeveel kost*, which is literally, "how much costs," followed by *een treinkaartje naar*

Maastricht ("a train ticket to Maastricht"). Let's break down the words and see the entire sentence once more. *Hoe-veel kost een trein-kaart-je naar Maas-tricht? Hoeveel kost een treinkaartje naar Maastricht?*

Let's imagine that you are not traveling on your own but with someone else, so you need to ask for two or more tickets.

"Two tickets to Maastricht, please," in Dutch is *Twee treinkaartjes naar Maastricht alstublieft*. As you can see, it's very easy to understand. In place of *Een treinkaartje* ("one train ticket"), you have the number "two" (*twee*). Next, we have the plural form of the noun *treinkaartjes* ("tickets"). Let's break down the words and see the whole sentence. *Twee trein-kaart-jes naar Maas-tricht als-tu-blijft. Twee treinkaartjes naar Maastricht alstublieft*.

And that's it for this lesson! *Succes!!!*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In the Netherlands, you can buy train tickets at the train station and you can also buy them on the train. In such situations, please remember to report this fact to the train conductor immediately after boarding. Usually, they will charge you an additional fee. Don't try to go by train without a ticket because fines in the Netherlands are very high.

Quick Tip #2

There are many different types of train tickets as well as fares that apply to them. The most popular is *het retourtje*, which is "round ticket." Fares vary depending on where you're going and the type of train you're taking. There are the local ones like *stoptrein*, which stops at every train station. Then there is the Inter City train, the fastest and most comfortable that takes you directly to your destination with only some stops on its way. Finally, there are the high-speed trains. The Thalys for example can take you from Amsterdam to Paris in about three hours. Reservations are needed.

Dutch railways are operated by the "NS" (*Nederlandse Spoorwegen*). For more information

about the *treinkaartjes*, or "tickets," and *dienstregeling*, or "timetable," please visit www.ns.nl.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27

Riding the Dutch Train: What Type of Ticket?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

27

DUTCH

1. Een treinkaartje eerste-klasse naar Eindhoven alstublieft.
2. Een retourtje naar Eindhoven alstublieft.
3. Een enkeltje naar Eindhoven alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. A first-class ticket to Eindhoven, please.
2. A round-trip ticket to Eindhoven, please.
3. A one-way ticket to Eindhoven, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
eerste	first	adjective
tweede	second	adjective
klasse, klas	class	noun
retourtje	return ticket	noun
enkelkje	one way ticket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Wie het eerst komt, wie het eerst maalt.</p> <p>"First come, first serve."</p>	<p>De schaatser ligt op de eerste plaats.</p> <p>"The skater is in first place."</p>
<p>Het is de tweede deur van rechts.</p> <p>"It's the second door on the right."</p>	<p>Heb je ooit eerste klas?</p> <p>"Have you ever flown first class?"</p>
<p>Een retourtje Amsterdam alstublieft.</p> <p>"A return ticket to Amsterdam please."</p>	<p>Een enkeltje naar Eindhoven alstublieft.</p> <p>"A one-way ticket to Eindhoven, please."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask for and buy a train ticket. Once you have established the destination, it is time to select the type of seat you want. Normally in the Netherlands, you can choose between *eerste klasse* ("first class") and *tweede klasse* ("second class").

Eerste klasse. Let's break it down by syllable. *Eer-ste klas-se*. Now let's hear it once again. *Eerste klasse* ("first class"). The first word, *eerste*, means, "first," and it's a numerical adjective we use with the feminine noun, *klasse* ("class").

Then we have *tweede klasse*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Twee-de klas-se*. *Tweede klasse*. This time instead of *eerste* we have *tweede*, a numerical adjective meaning "second."

Let's now imagine you want to buy a first-class ticket. This time the destination will be Eindhoven. "A first-class ticket to Eindhoven, please," in Dutch is *Een treinkaartje eerste-klasse naar Eindhoven alstublieft*.

The structure is the same as you have just seen in the previous lesson. We just add *eerste-klasse* ("first class") after *treinkaartje*. Let's look at the components. The first word *een treinkaartje* means, "a trainticket." *Trein-kaar-the.Treinkaartje*. The next component is *eersteklasse* and means, "first class." *Eersteklasse*. This is followed by *naar* and can be translated as "to." *Naar*. Next is the destination, in this case the city Eindhoven. We will end the sentence with the Dutch word for "please," which is *alstublieft*. *Al-stu-blieft. Alstublieft*. Let's break down these words. *Een trein-kaar-tje eer-ste-klas-se naar Eind-ho-ven als-tu-blieft*. Now let's hear the whole phrase. *Een treinkaartje eerste-klasse naar Eindhoven alstublieft*.

On your trip to the Netherlands, it could happen that you will take the train and then you will go back to the city in which you're staying. If you wish to buy a round-trip ticket, how could you accomplish that in Dutch? "A round-trip ticket to Eindhoven, please" is *Een retourtje naar Eindhoven alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Een re-tour-tje naar Eind-ho-ven als-tu-blieft*. *Een retourtje naar Eindhoven alstublieft*. Let's have a look at the components. We start this sentence with *retourtje*, which stands for "round-trip ticket." Let's break it down by syllable. *re-tour-tje*. *Retourtje*. The next component in our phrase is the destination *Eindhoven* ("to Eindhoven"), and we end the sentence with "please" (*alstublieft*). Let's hear the whole expression once again. *Een retourtje naar Eindhoven alstublieft*.

Finally, if you just need a simple one-way ticket, you can accomplish that by asking, "A one-way ticket to Eindhoven, please." In Dutch, this is *Een enkeltje naar Eindhoven alstublieft*.

As you can see, we use the exact same structure as in the previous phrase but we replaced *retourtje* with *enkelkje*. Let's break down this word. *Enk-el-tje*. *Enkelkje*.

Let's say the whole sentence once again. *Een enkeltje naar Eindhoven alstublieft*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

When traveling by train, keep an eye on your luggage and your belongings. Trains tend to be very crowded and this creates a perfect opportunity for pickpockets. Be especially alert when getting on or off the train.

Quick Tip #2

Almost every bigger train station has a *bagagedepot*, which is a "place where you can leave your luggage." They seem to be safe. A small fee is charged. They are a little smaller but are as convenient as the *bagagedepot*, or the so-called *bagagekluizen*. These are big lockers that you can rent and have room for big bags or a suitcase.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28

Taking a Taxi in the Netherlands

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

28

DUTCH

1. Naar Amsterdam Centraal alstublieft.
2. Stop hier alstublieft.
3. Kunt u honderd euro wisselen, meneer?

ENGLISH

1. To Amsterdam Central Station, please.
2. Stop here, please.
3. Do you have change for one hundred euro, sir?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
station	station	noun
centraal	central	noun
stoppen	to stop	verb
hier	here	pronoun
wisselen	to change (money), to change, to break	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Amsterdam heeft een mooi station.</p> <p>"Amsterdam has a beautiful station."</p>	<p>Pardon, hoe kom ik bij het Centraal Station?</p> <p>"Excuse me, how can I get to the Central Station?"</p>
<p>Ze stopt voor het rode licht.</p> <p>"She stops for the red light."</p>	<p>Dat zou hier in deze lade moeten zijn.</p> <p>"That should be here in this drawer."</p>
<p>Ik moet vijftig euro wisselen.</p> <p>"I have to change fifty euro."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase we use to get to your destination when riding in a taxi. We'll look at the most basic way to express this, which is the word, "to," followed by a destination. In today's lesson, we'll use *Amsterdam Centraal*, which is the central station of Amsterdam. Now let's see it once again. *Amsterdam Centraal*. Let's go over what to say to the taxi driver to get there.

In Dutch, "To Amsterdam Central Station, please," is *Naar Amsterdam Centraal alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Naar Am-ster-dam Cen-traal als-tu-blieft*. The word *naar* in this context means "to." *Naar Amsterdam Centraal alstublieft*.

This is the most basic and at the same time, the most commonly used way of expressing where you would like to go.

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is, "Stop here, please." (*Stop hier alstublieft*). This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want. Let's break it down by syllable. *Stop hier als-tu-blieft*. *Alstublieft* is, as you know is, "please" in Dutch. Then we have the verb *stoppen*, meaning, "to stop." *Stop-pen*. In our phrase, *Stop* and *alstublieft* are separated by *hier*, which means, "here." *Hier*. So all together, we have *Stop hier alstublieft*. ("Stop here, please.")

Another useful phrase you could practice when riding in a taxi is *Kunt u honderd euro*

wisselen, meneer? This means, "Do you have change for one hundred euro, sir?" The bigger bills such as one hundred and two hundred euro might not be changed so easily. If you have bigger bills, try to ask, *Kunt u honderd euro wisselen?* before you jump into the taxi. Let's break it down by syllable. *Kunt u hon-derd euro wis-sel-en?* Let's see it once again. *Kunt u honderd euro wisselen?*

Let's have a quick look at this phrase. We start the question with *kunt u*, ("could you"). The next two components are *honderd euro*, which stand for "hundred euro." Then we have *wisselen*, which means, "to change." *Wis-sel-en. Wisselen.* Finally, we address the male driver by *meneer* ("sir"). If it happens that you have a female driver, you will address her by *mevrouw* ("ma'am").

If you have two hundred euro, your sentence will be, *Kunt u tweehonderd euro wisselen?*

As you have probably noticed, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numbers in Dutch change their endings or sometimes even the entire form, depending on the case they are in. In Dutch, we have seven cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative, and vocative.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There are many taxi companies throughout the Netherlands. They usually have a TAXI sign on the roof with their phone number. One can stop a cab by simply raising a hand, but a much more popular and easier way would be going to a taxi stand, in Dutch, *Taxistandplaats*. You can also order a taxi by calling one of the taxi companies. There is no extra charge for this service. A taxi should arrive within the next five to ten minutes. You only have to give them the name of the street where you want them to pick you up.

Quick Tip #2

On average, a five kilometer ride would be around thirteen euro and a ten kilometer ride about twenty-eight euro. We would strongly encourage you to have change on you when taking a taxi to be on the safe side. You don't want them to charge you more only because the

driver will tell you he doesn't have change.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29

Where Can I Find...in the Netherlands?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

29

DUTCH

1. Pardon, waar is...?
2. Pardon, waar is een restaurant?
3. Pardon, waar bevindt zich...?
4. Pardon, waar bevindt zich het restaurant?
5. Pardon meneer, kunt u me vertellen waar de telefooncel is?
6. Pardon mevrouw, kunt me vertellen waar de apotheek zich bevindt?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, where is (item or place you're looking for)?
2. Excuse me, where is a restaurant?
3. Excuse me, where is (item or place you're looking for) located?
4. Excuse me, where is the restaurant located?
5. Excuse me sir, can you tell me where the phone booth is?
6. Excuse me ma'am, can you tell me where the pharmacy is located?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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zijn	to be	verb
bevinden	located	verb
restaurant	restaurant	noun
telefooncel	phone booth	noun
apotheek	pharmacy	noun
waar	where	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dat zal niet mogelijk zijn.</p> <p>"That will not be possible."</p>	<p>Het museum bevindt zich naast de bioscoop.</p> <p>"The museum is located next to the cinema."</p>
<p>Dat is een goed restaurant.</p> <p>"That's a good restaurant."</p>	<p>We proberen een telefooncel te vinden.</p> <p>"We are trying to find a phone booth."</p>
<p>De apotheek is in dat gebouw.</p> <p>"The pharmacy is inside that building."</p>	<p>Waar is het postkantoor?</p> <p>"Where is the post office?"</p>

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you don't know at all and you are desperately looking for something you need and cannot find? It's happened so many times to me! I wandered around without knowing where to go to reach, for example, a bar, a phone, or a restroom! Don't worry. Thanks to this Survival Phrases lesson, if you go to the Netherlands, you will always be able to ask for information and help.

In this lesson, we would like to introduce you to a phrase that will help you track down that specific something you're looking for. "Excuse me, where is ... ?" and then mention the place.

In Dutch, this is *Pardon, waar is...?* Then, you add the name of the specific place or thing you're looking for.

You can use the basic structure, *Pardon, waar is...?* in any situation in which you need to get somewhere. This structure is made up of *pardon*, which is, "excuse me," then the pronoun *waar* ("where"), followed by *is*, which means, "is." Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is...* Now let's see it once again. *Pardon waar is...?*

Now let's see what kind of places or things you might need if you're traveling abroad. Let's imagine you're walking around one of Netherlands' many beautiful historical cities, you're tired, and you need to eat something. Let's go and ask where you can find a restaurant! "Excuse me, where is a restaurant?" in Dutch is *Pardon, waar is een restaurant?*

As you can easily notice, you have the structure you have just seen, *Pardon, waar is*, followed by the place you're looking for, *restaurant* ("restaurant"). *Restaurant* is a very easy noun. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Re-stau-rant. Re-stau-rant.* Now let's break down this sentence. *Par-don, waar is een re-stau-rant?* Now let's see it one more time. *Pardon, waar is een restaurant?*

In Dutch, there is another way of asking where something is. It's the phrase, *Pardon, waar bevind zich...?* In English this means, "Excuse me, where is... the item or place you are looking for... located?" As you have probably noticed, in this phrase we used the verb *bevinden*, which means, "is located." Let's break it down by syllable. *Be-vin-den.* Let's say it once again. *Bevinden.* After the verb *bevinden* we have to put the name of the place we're looking for. Let's also use *restaurant* as our example. So the phrase, "Excuse me, where is the restaurant located?" in Dutch is *Pardon, waar bevind zich het restaurant?* Let's break this phrase down by syllable. *Par-don, waar be-vind zich het re-stau-rant?* Let's see this sentence one more time. *Pardon, waar bevind zich het restaurant?*

With these forms, you can go anywhere you need, to ask for anything you are looking for. You could use another form if you wanted to be more polite and wanted to use a different expression. Let's imagine you're looking for a phone booth this time. "Excuse me sir, can you tell me where the phone booth is?" *Pardon meneer, kunt me vertellen waar de telefooncel is?* Don't you think this is more formal? Of course it is! So what do we have here? Again we have *pardon* ("excuse me") and *meneer* ("sir"), then we have *kunt u* meaning, "can you," used in the formal way of speech. Next, we have *me* ("me"). The next component is the infinitive *vertellen*, meaning, "to tell." After we have said, *Pardon meneer, kunt u me vertellen* ("Excuse me sir, can you tell me"), we have to ask what we want to be told! In this case, we want to find a phone booth, which is *waar de telefooncel is?* Let's look at the different parts. *Waar*, as we

have previously seen, means "where." Then we have *is* ("is"). This is followed by what we want to find, *telefooncel*, a "phone booth." *Te-le-foon-cel. Telefooncel.* There you have it! Let's see the phrase one more time! *Pardon meneer, kunt me vertellen waar de telefooncel is?*

If you're asking a woman, remember to change *meneer* ("sir") into *mevrouw* ("ma'am").

Pardon mevrouw, kunt me vertellen waar de telefooncel is?

To ask for any other item, we can just replace *restaurant* or *telefooncel* with any other word and the introduced phrases will work brilliantly! Let's try with "pharmacy," which in Dutch is *apotheek*. Let's break this word down. *A-po-theek*. Now let's see it once again. *Apotheek.* "Excuse me ma'am, can you tell me where the pharmacy is?" in Dutch is *Pardon mevrouw, kunt me vertellen waar de apotheek is?*

Now let's try the same phrase but let's use "is located." In Dutch, "Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the pharmacy is located?" is *Pardon meneer, kunt u me vertellen waar de apotheek zich bevindt?*

These phrases will come in handy before leaving the hotel and when talking with the taxi driver or other people trying to help you locate a desired place or item.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Here are some other places you might be looking for:

1. "Cinema" (*bioscoop*)
2. "Supermarket" (*supermarkt*)
3. "Post office" (*postkantoor*)
4. "Hospital" (*ziekenhuis*)
5. "Pub" (*kroeg*)

Quick Tip #2

There is a wide range of pubs, cafés, and clubs all over the Netherlands. If you like to dance, a Dutch discotheque would be your best choice. You will hear anything from rock, techno, disco, and hip-hop, to good old Dutch songs. It's a once-in-your-lifetime experience.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30

Is There a Dutch Store Nearby Here?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

30

DUTCH

1. Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde apotheek?
2. Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde pin-automaat?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the closest pharmacy?
2. Where is the closest ATM?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
pin, pin automaat	ATM	noun
dichtstbijzijnde	closest	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Gebruik een pin automaat om geld op te nemen. "Use the ATM to withdraw money."	Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde supermarkt? "Where is the closest supermarket?"
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GRAMMAR

In the previous lessons, we covered how to ask to get something. In this lesson, we'll introduce another useful phrase for asking for the place where you can find what you are

looking for. Our phrase is "Where is the closest place?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *apotheek*, which means, "pharmacy," or "drug store." Let's break it down by syllable. *A-po-theek*. Now, let's see it once again. *A-po-theek*.

In Dutch, "Where is the closest pharmacy?" is *Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde Apotheek? Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde apotheek?*

Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is de dichtst-bij-zijn-de a-po-theek?* Now let's see it once again.

Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde apotheek?

The first word, *waar*, means, "Where." *Waar*. This is followed by *is*, which means, "is." So far, we have *Waar is*. Next, we have *dichtstbijzijnde*, which is, "the closest." Let's see it once again. *Dichtstbijzijnde*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Dichtst-bij-zijn-de*. Finally, we have *apotheek* ("pharmacy"). So the whole phrase is *Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde apotheek?* ("Where is the closest pharmacy?")

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *apotheek* with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account. In Dutch, "Where is the closest ATM?" is *Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde pin-automaat?*

In this phrase we had to change the place you're looking for, in this case an "ATM" (*pin-automaat*).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You can spot Dutch pharmacies easily because the sign is a snake drinking from a bowl. Pharmacists are usually decent diagnosticians and may speak some English. They can help you with many medical problems and can be your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in the Netherlands. Usually in every town, there should be at least one pharmacy open twenty-four hours. Look in local newspapers for information about such pharmacies.

Quick Tip #2

Getting cash from ATMs in the Netherlands is more popular than any other method of exchanging money. In most cases, you pay your usual bank fee rather than a commission, though this may vary depending on your bank's policy.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #31

Directions in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

31

DUTCH

1. Ga rechtdoor alstublieft.
2. Rechts afslaan alstublieft.
3. Links afslaan alstublieft.
4. Bij het stoplicht rechts afslaan alstublieft.
5. Het is aan de rechterkant.
6. Het is aan de linkerkant.

ENGLISH

1. Go straight.
2. Turn right.
3. Turn left.
4. Turn right at the traffic light.
5. It's on the right.
6. It's on the left.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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rechtdoor	straight ahead	adverb
afslaan	to turn (direction)	verb
links	left	noun
rechts	right	noun
kant	side	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Laten we rechtdoor gaan?</p> <p>"Let's go straight!"</p>	<p>Bij de bioscoop links afslaan.</p> <p>"Turn left at the cinema."</p>
<p>Bij de bioscoop links afslaan.</p> <p>"Turn left at the cinema."</p>	<p>Mr John staat daar rechts.</p> <p>"Mr. John stands there on the right."</p>
<p>Aan welke kant is de auto geparkeerd?</p> <p>"What side is the car parked?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously we introduced, "Where is the closest place?" But while we can now ask the questions, we haven't addressed understanding the answers. In this lesson, we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us. In this lesson, we will go over basic directions. When Dutch give directions, they sometimes use *Alstublieft*, or "please," after the direction. You'll see it below in the practice. First, we have "go straight."

In Dutch, "go straight" is *Rechtdoor alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Recht-door als-tu-blieft*. Now let's see it once again. *Rechtdoor alstublieft*. First, we have the direction, *Rechtdoor*, meaning, "go straight." And we end the sentence with "please." We already know this word, it's *alstublieft*. Let's see the sentence again. *Rechtdoor alstublieft*.

Let's look at the next expression, which will help us turn. Let's cover "turn right," which in Dutch is *Rechts afslaan alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Rechts af-slaan als-tu-blieft*. Now let's see it once again. *Rechts afslaan alstublieft*. We start the phrase with *Rechts* ("right"). Then we have the infinitive of the verb, *afslaan*, meaning, "to turn." We follow this with *alstublieft* ("please"). So all together, we have *Rechts afslaan alstublieft*.

Now let's work on "turn left." In Dutch, "turn left" is *Links afslaan alstublieft*. Let's break down this phrase and see it one more time. *Links af-slaan als-tu-blieft*. *Links afslaan alstublieft*.

Now let's try "Turn right at the traffic light," which in Dutch is *Bij het stoplicht rechts afslaan alstublieft*. Before *rechts afslaan alstublieft*, which is, "turn right, please," which we have just seen, we have *bij het stoplicht* ("at the traffic light"). Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Bij het stop-licht*. *Bij het stoplicht*. First, we have *bij*, which in English is, "at." Then we have *stoplicht*, which is, "traffic light." Let's see the entire sentence now. *Bij het stoplicht rechts afslaan*.

"It's on the right," in Dutch, is *Het is aan de rechterkant*. *Het is aan de rechterkant*. This phrase literally means, "It's on the right side." Let's break it down by syllable. *Het is aan de rech-ter-kant*. Now let's see it once again. *Het is aan de rech-ter-kant*. The first words, *het is*, means, "it is." Then we have *aan de rechterkant*, which means, "on the right." *Aan de rechterkant*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Aan de rech-ter-kant*. *Aan de rechterkant*. So all together, we have *Aan de rechterkant*.

"It's on the left," in Dutch, is *Het is aan de linkerkant*. The only difference is the word *linkerkant* ("left side") in place of *rechterkant*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Lin-ker-kant*. *Linkerkant*. Now let's see it once again. *Het is aan de linkerkant*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Knowing your directions is very useful. However, your best bet is to get a map so that you don't get too lost. When buying a map, just say, *Een plattegrond alstublieft*. ("A map of the city, please"), and you'll never be lost again!

Quick Tip #2

Once you have mastered the rights and lefts in Dutch, knowing the words for north, east, south, and west could come in handy.

1. "North" (*Noord*)
2. "East" (*Oost*)
3. "South" (*Zuid*)
4. "West" (*West*)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #32

Can You Take My/Our Picture in the Netherlands?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

32

DUTCH

1. Kunt van ons een foto nemen meneer?
2. Kunt van ons een foto nemen mevrouw?
3. Kunt u van mij een foto nemen meneer?
4. Kun je van mij een foto nemen?

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture, sir? (Formal)
2. Can you take our picture, ma'am? (Formal)
3. Can you take my picture, sir? (Formal)
4. Can you take my picture? (Informal)

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
nemen	to take	verb
foto	photo	noun
plaatje	picture	noun
kunnen	can, to be able to	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ik neem het met me mee.</p> <p>"I will take it with me."</p>	<p>De toerist neemt foto's van de dieren.</p> <p>"The tourist is taking pictures of the animals."</p>
<p>We hebben veel foto's genomen.</p> <p>"We took many pictures."</p>	<p>Een plaatje tekenen.</p> <p>"Draw a picture."</p>
<p>Kunnen jullie me helpen?</p> <p>"Can you help me?"</p>	<p>Hij kan japans schrijven.</p> <p>"He can write Japanese."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card. The Netherlands is full of beautiful scenery. Obviously, you will take many pictures of landscapes and monuments. However, I have no doubt that some moments you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party in the picture. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take my/our picture?" will be invaluable.

In Dutch, "Can you take our picture, sir?" is *Kunt u van ons een foto nemen meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kunt u van ons een fo-to ne-men me-neer?* Now let's see it once again. *Kunt u van ons een foto nemen meneer?* We start with *Kunt u*, meaning, "can you," the third-person singular of the verb *kunnen*, which is, "can," or "to be able to," used in the formal way of speech. Then we have the personal pronoun *ons*, or "us." *Ons*. Next, we have *een foto nemen*, which means, "to take a picture." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Een foto ne-men. Een foto ne-men.* The last component is *meneer*, which you know already from previously is "sir," or "Mr." All together we have, "Can you take our picture, sir?" is *Kunt u van ons een foto nemen meneer?*

If you are on your own, and you want to ask, "Can you take my picture?" in Dutch, you just need to replace *ons* with *mij*; so you would have, *Kunt u van mij een foto nemen?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kunt u van mij een fo-to ne-men?* Now let's see it once again. *Kunt u van mij een foto nemen?*

If you want to ask a woman to take your picture, you just need to replace *meneer* with *mevrouw*. "Can you take my picture, ma'am?" will be in Dutch, *Kunt van mij een foto nemen mevrouw?*

What if you bump into a young person and you don't need to use the formal level of speech? It's very easy because the only element that changes is the form of the verb. There's also no *meneer* or *mevrouw*. So *kunt u* changes into *kun je*, the second-person singular of the verb *kunnen*. So once again, that's *kun je*. So all together, we will have *Kun je van mij een foto nemen?* ("Can you take my picture?") *Kun je van mij een foto nemen?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

We all know very well that if someone says, "cheese," this means that a picture is being taken. In the Netherlands, you might hear "cheese." It is also very popular. But the Dutch also came up with a phrase, which is, *even lichen*, which means, "quickly smile." Try it out.

Quick Tip #2

When you are in the Netherlands, you would likely want to keep all of the beautiful scenery on film, whether you use a video camera or digital camera. So make sure your battery is charged since there will be a lot to see. You don't want to miss it.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #33

May I Take Your Picture in the Netherlands?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

33

DUTCH

1. Mag ik een foto van u nemen mevrouw?
2. Mag ik een foto van u nemen meneer?
3. Mag ik een foto van jullie nemen?
4. Mag ik een foto van je nemen?
5. Mag ik hier foto's nemen?

ENGLISH

1. Can I take your picture, ma'am? (Formal)
2. Can I take your picture, sir? (Formal)
3. Can I take your picture? (Informal, you plural)
4. Can I take your picture? (Informal, you singular)
5. Can one take pictures here?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
mogen	to may	verb
nemen	to take	verb
hier	here	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Je mag haar helpen.

"You may help her."

Ik neem het met me mee.

"I will take it with me."

Dat zou hier in deze lade moeten zijn.

"That should be here in this drawer."

GRAMMAR

How many times have you been on one of your trips with your camera, trying to immortalize particular moments? In the Netherlands, it can happen so often that not only a landscape can arouse your curiosity, but also many people! That's why today we will cover some phrases related to the one we saw in the previous lesson, "Can you take my picture, sir?" (*Kunt u van mij een foto nemen meneer?*)

Now you would like to ask for permission, "Can I take your picture, ma'am?" In Dutch, this is *Mag ik van u een foto nemen mevrouw?* Let's have a look at the components. We have *mag ik*, which means, "May I." Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Mag ik. Mag ik.* Next follows *van u*, which is a formal way to say, "from you," formally. The next component is *een foto nemen*, which means, "to take a picture," which we have already seen in the previous lesson. *Een foto nemen.* The question ends with *mevrouw* ("ma'am"). So to recap here, we have *Mag ik van u een foto nemen mevrouw?*

If we would like to take a picture of a man, the question would be as follows: *Mag ik van u een foto nemen meneer?* or "Can I take your picture, sir?" Let's break it down by syllable and see the entire question once again. *Mag ik van u een fo-to ne-men me-neer? Mag ik van u een foto nemen meneer?*

If you are able to socialize immediately with the Dutch, or even if you simply meet some young people, you can use the informal phrase, *Mag ik een foto van jullie nemen?* ("Can I take your picture?") In this sentence, we exchanged *mevrouw* or *meneer* for *jullie*. *Jullie* is the personal pronoun meaning "you," as in a group of people. The rest of the sentence stays the same. *Mag ik een foto van jullie nemen?*

If you would like to take a picture of just one person using informal style, you would simply say, *Mag ik een foto van je nemen? Mag ik een foto van je nemen?* ("Can I take your

picture?") In this question, we exchanged *jullie* for *je*. *Je* refers to one person only and means, "you." Let's see the whole sentence once again. *Mag ik een foto van je nemen?* ("Can I take your picture?")

What if you are in a museum, an art gallery, or a shop and you want to try to ask, "Can I take pictures here?" In Dutch, this is *Mag ik hier foto's nemen? Mag ik hier foto's nemen?* We start the question with *mag ik*, meaning, "May I." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Mag ik. Mag ik. Hier* stands for, "here." *Hier*. We finish the question with *foto's nemen*, which means, "to take pictures." *Foto's* is the plural of *foto*, which is "photo." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Mag ik hier fo-to's ne-men? Mag ik hier foto's nemen?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

When in the museum, please check at the cash register if you are allowed to take pictures. Usually, in museums where photography is allowed, you will have to pay a small fee to be able to do so. It's like purchasing a special ticket for your camera. Before taking any pictures, show your permission to the guard present.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #34

How Do You Say This In Dutch?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

34

DUTCH

1. Hoe zeg je wooden shoes in het Nederlands?
2. Hoe zeg je dit in het Nederlands?
3. Hoe vertaal je happy birthday naar het Nederlands?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say "wooden shoes" in Dutch?
2. How do you say this in Dutch?
3. How do you translate "happy birthday" into Dutch?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
zeggen	say	verb
klompen (plural)	wooden shoes	noun
vertalen	to translate	verb
hoe	how	interrogative

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ik zei "doei" tegen mijn vriend. "I said 'bye' to my friend."	Hij zegt dat hij naar huis gaat. "He says he is going home."
---	--

<p>Sommige Nederlanders lopen nog op klompen.</p> <p>"Some Dutch people still walk in wooden shoes."</p>	<p>Het is leuk om woorden te vertalen.</p> <p>"It's fun to translate words."</p>
<p>Ik heet Marije, hoe heet jij?</p> <p>"My name is Maria, what is your name?"</p>	<p>Hoe gaat het?</p> <p>"How are you?"</p>

GRAMMAR

For this lesson, we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover, "How do you say so-and-so in Dutch?" So let's get started right away!

The Dutch are famous for their wooden shoes, so let's assume that you want to buy a pair but have no idea what to call it in Dutch! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with a Survival Phrase!

In Dutch, "How do you say 'wooden shoes' in Dutch?" is *Hoe zeg je wooden shoes in het nederlands?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe zeg je woo-den shoes in het Nederlands?* The first word *hoe*, means, "how." *Hoe*. Then we have *zeg*, meaning, "says." It comes from the verb *zeggen* ("to say"). *Zeggen*. The following word is *je*, which we have learned before and is an informal "you." Then we have *in het Nederlands*, or "in Dutch." *In het Nederlands*. Let's break it down and then see it once again. *In het Ne-der-lands. In het Ne-der-lands.*

So all together, we have *Hoe zeg je wooden shoes in het Nederlands?* This means, "How do you say 'wooden shoes' in Dutch?"

Not to leave you hanging, "wooden shoes" in Dutch are *klompen. Klompen*

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression, "How do you say this in Dutch?" In Dutch, this is *Hoe zeg je dit in het Nederlands?* Let's have a look at the components. We again start the question with *hoe* ("how"). *Hoe*. Then again, we have *zeg*, meaning, "say." *Zeg*. Next, we have *dit*, which means, "this." We end our question with *in het nederlands* ("in Dutch"). *In het nederlands*. So the whole phrase is *Hoe zeg je dit in het Nederlands?* ("How do you say this in Dutch?") This is a

phrase you can use while pointing at something.

But wait, it's your Dutch friend's birthday and you want to wish him or her a happy birthday, but you don't know how to say it. Let's try to ask, *Hoe vertaal je happy birthday naar het Nederlands? Hoe vertaal je happy birthday naar het Nederlands?* ("How do you translate 'happy birthday' into Dutch?") Let's break this down. Let's start our phrase with *hoe* ("how"). *Hoe*. Then we have the verb *vertaal*, which means, "to translate." Let's break it down by syllable. *Ver-taal. Vertaal*. Next, we have the expression you want someone to translate. We finish the phrase with *naar het Nederlands*, which is, "into Dutch." *Naar het nederlands*. So all together, we have *Hoe vertaal je happy birthday naar het Nederlands?* ("How do you translate 'happy birthday' into Dutch?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

In the Netherlands, besides celebrating birthdays, Dutch also celebrate *Pasen*, *Kerstmis*, and *Valentijnsdag*, in other words, "Easter, Christmas and Valentine's day."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #35

Write It Down in Dutch, Please.

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

35

DUTCH

1. Kunt u het opschrijven alstublieft.
2. Kunt u het voor me opschrijven alstublieft?
3. Hoe spreek je dit uit?
4. Heeft u pen en papier meneer?
5. Heeft u pen en papier mevrouw?

ENGLISH

1. Please write it down.
2. Please write it down for me.
3. How do you pronounce this?
4. Do you have pen and paper, sir?
5. Do you have pen and paper, ma'am?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
opschrijven	write down	verb
uitspreken	to pronounce	verb
papier	paper	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Je moet het opschrijven.</p> <p>"You have to write it down."</p>	<p>Kun je dat woord voor me uitspreken?</p> <p>"Can you pronounce that word for me?"</p>
<p>Een stuk rood papier.</p> <p>"A piece of red paper."</p>	<p>Ik wil een pen kopen.</p> <p>"I want to buy a pen."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, "How do you say this in Dutch?" (*Hoe zeg je dit in het Nederlands...?*) Do you remember? Since we don't want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in the Netherlands, we are going to introduce a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing. So let's start this new lesson.

In Dutch, "Please write that down" is *Kunt u het opschrijven alstublieft?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kunt u het op-schrijv-en als-tu-blieft.* Now let's see it once again. *Kunt u het opschrijven alstublieft.* We begin the sentence with *Kunt u*, which means, "Could you." This is followed by *het*, which is, "it." Next up in our phrase, is the verb *opschrijven*, which means, "to write down." Let's break this verb down by syllable and see it one more time. *Op-schrij-ven. Opschrijven.* We end the sentence with "please" (*alstublieft*). So to recap here, we have *Kunt u het opschrijven alstublieft?* Literally, this means, "Please write it down."

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning. *Kunt u het voor me opschrijven alstublieft?* ("Please write that down for me.") Let's break it down by syllable. *Kunt u het voor me op-schrij-ven als-tu-blieft?* Now let's see it once again. *Kunt u het voor me opschrijven alstublieft?* The only thing that changes in this sentence is adding *voor me*, which can be literally translated as, "for me." *Voor me.* So we have *Kunt u het voor me opschrijven alstublieft?* ("Please write it down for me.")

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them.

In Dutch, "How do you pronounce this?" is *Hoe spreek je dit uit?* You can say this while pointing at the word. Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe spreek je dit uit?* Now let's see it one more time. *Hoe spreek je dit uit?* The first word *hoe*, means, "how." Let's repeat this word. *Hoe* and *hoe*. Then we find the two words, *spreek* and *uit*. They both make the complete verb *Uitspreken*, which is, "to pronounce." Next, we have *je*, meaning, "you," and finally, we have *dit*, meaning, "this." To recap, the whole question is *Hoe spreek je dit uit?*

If you would like someone to write something down for you but you don't have a piece of paper or a pen, you can ask, "Do you have pen and paper, sir?" In Dutch, it is *Heeft u pen en papier meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Heeft u pen en pa-pier me-neer?* Now let's see it once again. *Heeft u pen en papier meneer?* The first two words, *heeft u* are familiar to you and mean, "Do you have." *Heeft u*. Next, we have *pen*, meaning, "pen." *Pen*. Then we have *en*, which is, "and." *En*. Next, we have *papier* ("paper"). *Pa-pier. Papier*. Finally, we have *meneer*, which you already know is, "sir." Let's now say the whole sentence once again. *Heeft u pen en papier meneer?*

If you want to ask a lady if she has pen and paper, remember to substitute *meneer* with *mevrouw*. So the question, "Do you have pen and paper, ma'am?" would be *Heeft u pen en papier mevrouw?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Asking someone to write something down for you can be very helpful...if it is in your own language! So remember that you should always bring a pen and paper yourself so that you can make the most of the above situations.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #36

How Do You Read This in Dutch?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

36

DUTCH

1. Hoe lees je dit?
2. Hoe spreek je dit uit?
3. Wat betekent het?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
uitspreken	to pronounce	verb
lezen	to read	verb
betekenen	to mean	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kun je dat woord voor me uitspreken? "Can you pronounce that word for me?"	We lezen beiden een boek. "We will both read a book."
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Betekent het dat we er zijn?

"Does it mean that we are there?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we introduced you to some phrases you can use when in the Netherlands and this is the last lesson of the series we dedicated to learning from people around you. Today we are going to cover, "How do you read this?"

In Dutch, "How do you read this?" is *Hoe lees je dit? Hoe lees je dit?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe lees je dit?* Now let's hear it once again. *Hoe lees je dit?* The first word *hoe*, means, "how." *Hoe*. Next, we have *lees*, which in English means, "to read." *Lees*. Finally, we have *je* and *dit*, meaning, "you" and "this." So all together, we have *Hoe lees je dit? Hoe lees je dit?* Literally, this means, "How is it read?"

If you are pointing at something, probably at a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign, you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?" *Hoe spreek je dit uit? Hoe spreek je dit uit?* This sentence is almost identical to the one we just introduced. The only difference is that we exchanged *lees* or "reads" for *uitspreken* ("pronounces"). So let's listen to the whole sentence once again. *Hoe spreek je dit uit? Hoe spreek je dit uit?*

After you have learned the reading and the pronunciation, you will probably want to know about the meaning. So why don't you try to ask, *Wat betekent het? Wat betekent het?* ("What does it mean?") Let's break it down by syllable. *Wat be-te-kent het?* Here it is once again. *Wat betekent het?* The first word *wat*, means, "what." *Wat*. Next, we have *betekent*, which in English means, "means." Let's break it down by syllable. *Be-te-kent. Betekent.* The form *betekent* comes from the verb *betekenen* ("to mean"). The last component, *het*, means, "it," and can be replaced by *dit* ("this") or *dat* ("that"). To recap, let's repeat the whole sentence. *Wat betekent het? Wat betekent het?* ("What does it mean?")

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #37

Hotel: Part 1 - Checking Into Your Dutch Hotel

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

37

DUTCH

1. Ik heb een kamer gereserveerd.
2. Ik wil graag een kamer reserveren.
3. Op welke naam meneer?
4. Op welke naam mevrouw?
5. Kunt u uw naam spellen meneer?
6. Kunt u uw naam spellen mevrouw?

ENGLISH

1. I have a reservation.
2. I would like a room.
3. Your name, please, sir?
4. Your name, please, ma'am?
5. Can you spell your name, sir?
6. Can you spell your name, ma'am?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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reservering	reservation	noun
reserveren	to make a reservation	verb
kamer	room	noun
hebben	have	verb
naam	name	noun
spellen	spell	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ik heb al een reservering voor een hotel.</p> <p>"I have already made the hotel reservation."</p>	<p>Kan ik een tafel reserveren voor vier personen?</p> <p>"Can I make a reservation for four persons?"</p>
<p>Kun je voor vanavond reserveren?</p> <p>"Can you make a reservation for tonight?"</p>	<p>Dat grote huis heeft vijf kamers.</p> <p>"That big house has five rooms."</p>
<p>Het meisje had een spaarvarken.</p> <p>"The girl had a piggy bank."</p>	<p>Ik zou graag een hamburger willen.</p> <p>"I would like to have a hamburger."</p>
<p>Je hebt een mooie naam.</p> <p>"You have a pretty name."</p>	<p>De illusionist is het woord aan het spellen.</p> <p>"The magician is spelling the word."</p>
<p>Het is makkelijk om een woord te spellen.</p> <p>"It is easy to spell a word."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will help you check in! In the Netherlands, there are hotels, motels, and hostels. Let's jump right into today's lesson!

In the Netherlands, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, you can use two possible phrases. If you have already booked the room then you want to say, "I have a reservation." In Dutch, it is *Ik heb een kamer gereserveerd*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik heb een ka-mer ge-re-ser-veerd*. Now let's see it again. *Ik heb een kamer gereserveerd*. The first words, *Ik heb*, mean, "I have." It comes from the infinitive form *hebben* ("to have"). Next, we have *een kamer*, which means, "a room." Let's break it down by syllable. *Een ka-mer. Een kamer*. Finally, we have *gereserveerd*, which stands for, "made a reservation." It comes from the Dutch verb *reserveren*. So all together, we have *Ik heb een kamer gereserveerd*. This means, "I have a reservation for a room."

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase, "I would like to reserve a room," in Dutch, is *Ik wil graag een kamer reserveren*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Ik wil graag een ka-mer re-ser-ve-ren. Ik wil graag een kamer reserveren*. The first part of the sentence we already know very well. *Ik wil graag* ("I would like"). Then, we have *kamer* ("room"). Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *Ka-mer. Kamer*. The last component is a verb, *reserveren*, which is, "to make a reservation." So the whole phrase is, *Ik wil graag een kamer reserveren*.

Let's see what kind of rooms you could ask for.

1. "Single room" (*eenpersoonkamer, een-per-soons-ka-mer, eenpersoonkamer*)
2. "Double room" (*tweepersoonkamer, twee-per-soons-ka-mer, tweepersoonkamer*)
3. "Room with a bathroom" (*kamer met badkamer, ka-mer met bad-ka-mer, kamer met badkamer*)

Afterward, they will most likely ask you, "Your name, please, sir?" In Dutch, this is *Op welke naam meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Op wel-ke naam meneer? Op welke naam meneer?* The first two words, *op welke*, mean, "on what." The next component, *naam*, stands for, "name." We end the sentence with a word we know very well, *meneer* ("sir"). Let's listen to it one more time. *Op welke naam meneer?*

You might also be asked, "Can you spell it, sir?" In Dutch, this is *Kunt u uw naam spellen meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Kunt u uw naam spel-len me-neer? Kunt u uw naam spellen meneer?* The first part of the question, *kunt u... meneer*

("can you, sir"), we already know very well. *Kunt u... meneer*. Then, we have *uw naam*. This means, "your name." And finally, we have *spellen* ("to spell"). Let's break it down by syllable and repeat it afterwards. *Spel-len*. *Spellen*. So all together, the question is, *Kunt u uw naam spellen meneer?* This literally means, "Can you spell your name, sir?"

A woman will be asked to spell her name as follows. *Kunt u uw naam spellen mevrouw? Kunt u uw naam spellen mevrouw?* ("Can you spell your name, ma'am?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

"Agritourism," or *Agritoerisme*, is a great option to see the beautiful countryside that the Netherlands has to offer. *Hoeve logies*, which are "agritouristic accommodations" like farms, cottages, and country houses, are spread all over the Netherlands. They are usually simply furnished and cheaper than regular hotels. There you can stay and taste the local food; you can go fishing, horseback riding, cycling, and much more. At some farms, you will be able to rent a bike or a boat. There are many activities for people who decide to spend their vacation close to nature and far away from the busy cities. For more information on Dutch Agritourism, go to www.dutch-farmholidays.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #38

Hotel: Part 2 - Checking Out Of Your Dutch Hotel

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

38

DUTCH

1. Hoe laat is het uitchecken?
2. Mag ik wat zeep hebben?

ENGLISH

1. What time is the check out?
2. Can I have some soap?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
uitchecken	to check out	verb
zeep	soap	noun
handdoek	towel	noun
tandpasta	toothbrush	noun
shampoo	shampoo	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Om elf uur uitchecken alstublieft. "Check out at eleven o'clock, please."	De zeep ligt vlakbij de spiegel. "The soap is near the mirror."
Waar zijn de handdoeken? "Where are the towels?"	Hoeveel kost de tandpasta? "How much is the toothpaste?"

Heb je de shampoo gezien?

"Have you seen the shampoo?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is, "What time is the check out?" In Dutch, this is *Hoe laat is het uitchecken?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat is het uit-heck-ken?* *Hoe laat is het uitchecken?* Let's have a look at the components of this phrase. *Hoe laat* means, "at what time." *Hoe laat*. Then we have *is* and *het*, which in Dutch means, "is" and "it." The last word is *uitchecken*, which is, "to check out." Let's break down this verb by syllable and see it one more time. *Uit-heck-ken*. *Uitchecken*. So all together the phrase is, *Hoe laat is het uitchecken?* ("What time is the check out?")

Let's look at some words you might need while staying in a hotel because there will be times when you need more of certain things. Here are a few more words that might come in handy.

1. "Towel" - *handdoek*
2. "Toothbrush" - *tandenborstel*
3. "Toothpaste" - *tandpasta*
4. "Shampoo" - *shampoo*
5. "Soap" - *zeep*

Let's try to ask, "Can I have some soap?" This is, *Mag ik wat zeep hebben?* Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Mag ik wat zeep heb-ben?* *Mag ik wat zeep hebben?* You are already familiar with the first two words, *mag ik* ("can I" or "may I"). *Mag ik*. Next, you have *wat zeep*, which is, "some soap." Let's break it down and see it once again. *Wat zeep*. *Wat zeep*. The last word in our phrase is *hebben*, which stands for, "to have." *Heb-ben*. *Hebben*. So the whole phrase is, *Mag ik wat zeep hebben?* *Mag ik wat zeep hebben?* This literally means, "Can I have some soap?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

While staying in the Netherlands, you will be able to choose from a wide array of accommodations, from hotels to budget accommodations and agritourism (cottages and country houses). The most expensive city to stay in is Amsterdam, followed by Maastricht and other major Dutch cities. Places like Zandvoort or Scheveningen are usually more expensive in the summer season.

Quick Tip #2

We do not tip at hotels, unless you're staying in a top-notch place where you are required to do so.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #39

Dutch Post Office: Part I - Sending Letters, Postcards, and Packages Home

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

39

DUTCH

1. Ik wil dit graag naar Italië verzenden.
2. Ik wil graag deze ansichtkaart naar Italië verzenden.
3. Ik wil graag deze brieft naar Italië verzenden.
4. Ik wil graag dit pakket naar Italië verzenden.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this to Italy.
2. I would like to send this postcard to Italy.
3. I would like to send this letter to Italy.
4. I would like to send this package to Italy.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
verzenden	send	verb
ansichtkaart	postcard	noun
brief	letter	noun
pakket	package	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ik zal de brief vanavond verzenden.</p> <p>"I will send the letter tonight."</p>	<p>Ik moet het morgen verzenden.</p> <p>"I have to send it tomorrow."</p>
<p>Ik heb twee ansichtkaarten ontvangen.</p> <p>"I received two postcards."</p>	<p>Ze heeft een brief voor Jim geschreven.</p> <p>"She wrote a letter for Jim."</p>

Dit pakket is erg zwaar.

"This package is very heavy."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we are going to take a trip to the post office. Now, the "post office" in Dutch is *postkantoor*. Usually you will see the word *post* written on an orange background. Today, we are going to work on getting your postcards, letters, and packages home. The expression we need to accomplish is, "I would like to send this to...," and then the desired destination. For today's lesson, we will use Italy as our destination.

In Dutch, "I would like to send this to Italy," is *Ik wil dit graag naar Italië verzenden*. The first words, *Ik wil graag*, means, "I would like to." *Ik wil graag*. Next, we have "to," or "this" (*Dit*). *Dit* precedes our destination, "Italy." And finally, we have the verb *verzenden* ("to send"). To recap, the whole phrase is, *Ik wil dit graag naar Italië verzenden*. ("I would like to send it to Italy.")

"Postcard" in Dutch is *ansichtkaart*. "I would like to send this postcard to Italy," in Dutch is *Ik wil graag deze ansichtkaart naar Italië verzenden*.

Now let's try "letter," which in Dutch is *brief*. "I would like to send this letter to Italy," in Dutch is *Ik wil graag deze brief naar Italië verzenden*. As you have noticed, we substitute the word *ansichtkaart* ("postcard") with the word *brief* ("letter").

Now let's try to send a package. In Dutch, "I would like to send this package to Italy," is *Ik wil graag dit pakket naar Italië verzenden*. "Package" in Dutch is *pakket*.

Now, the package requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you already have your letter or your postcard ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox, which in the Netherlands, you can recognize by its orange color. You can find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country.

Quick Tip #2

Post offices are open from Monday to Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #40

Dutch Post Office: Part II - What's in the Package?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

40

DUTCH

1. Ik wil dit pakket graag naar Italië verzenden.
2. Wat zit er in het pakket?
3. Wat is de inhoud van het pakket?

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this package to Italy.
2. What's in the package?
3. What is the content of the package?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
inhoud	content	noun
pakket	package	noun
verzenden	send	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

De inhoud van deze fles is gevaarlijk. "The content of this bottle is dangerous."	Dit pakket is erg zwaar. "This package is very heavy."
---	--

Ik zal de brief vanavond verzenden.

"I will send the letter tonight."

Ik moet het morgen verzenden.

"I have to send it tomorrow."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson, we discussed the phrase, "I would like to send this package to Italy," which was, *Ik wil dit pakket graag naar Italië verzenden*. Of course, the location is interchangeable.

When sending a package, though, you will probably have to explain what's in the package. They may even ask you, "What's in the package?" In Dutch, this is *Wat zit er in het pakket?* The first word, *wat*, means, "what." Next, we have *zit er*, meaning, "is there." *Zit* and *in* both make the complete verb *inzitten* ("to be in"). Finally, we have *in het pakket*, which is the Dutch equivalent of, "in the package." To recap here, we have *Wat zit er in het pakket?* ("What's in the package?") If you want to be sure to name all the things you are sending correctly, English is perfectly acceptable.

Another way in which they can ask you "What's in the package?" is *Wat is de inhoud van het pakket?* This means, "What is the content of the package?" The first word, *wat*, means, "what." This is followed by *is*, which is, "is." Then we have *de inhoud*, which stands for, "the content." The question ends with the words *van het pakket*, meaning, "of the package." All together, we have *Wat is de inhoud van het pakket?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Buying stamps in the Netherlands is very simple. You can purchase stamps at *het postkantoor*. You only have to say, *een postzegel alstublieft*. ("A stamp, please.") *Een postzegel alstublieft*. Remembering your numbers comes in handy here, as they will most likely ask you how many you want. So if you want to buy, let's say, three stamps, your response will be *drie* ("three").

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #41

Dutch Foreign Exchange

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

41

DUTCH

1. Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde pin-automaat?
2. Waar kan ik geld wisselen?
3. Kleine coupures alstublieft.
4. Kunt u wisselen meneer?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the closest ATM?
2. Where can I exchange currency?
3. Smaller denominations, please.
4. Can you break this for me, sir?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
veranderen	to change, to break	verb
coupure	denomination	noun
klein	small	adjective
geld	money	noun
ruilen	to exchange, to change, to break	verb

uitwisselen	to exchange	verb
omwisselen	to exchange	verb
wisselkantoor	exchange office	noun
dichtstbijzijnde	closest	adjective
wisselen	to change (money), to change, to break	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ik moet vijftig euro wisselen.</p> <p>"I have to change fifty euro."</p>	<p>Kun je me kleine coupures teruggeven alstublieft?</p> <p>"Can you give me back small bills please?"</p>
<p>Ons huis is te klein voor ons.</p> <p>"Our house is too small for us."</p>	<p>Een klein biertje alstublieft.</p> <p>"A small beer please."</p>
<p>Hij vroeg om geld.</p> <p>"He asked for money."</p>	<p>Er zijn veel wisselkantoren in Amsterdam.</p> <p>"There are many exchange offices in Amsterdam."</p>
<p>Waar is de dichtstbijzijnde supermarkt?</p> <p>"Where is the closest supermarket?"</p>	<p>Ik moet vijftig euro wisselen.</p> <p>"I have to change fifty euro."</p>

GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in the Netherlands is very convenient. One can exchange money at airports or banks, or make a withdrawal from an ATM. The rates applied when withdrawing

money from an ATM are likely to be quite good. However, when using an ATM it is advisable to make one large withdrawal as both the local bank and your home bank may charge you certain fees. So first things first, let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Dutch, "Where is the closest ATM?" is *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde pin-automaat?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is de dichts-bij-zijn-de pin-au-to-maat?* Let's break this down. *Waar*, as you may already know, is "where." *Waar*. Then we have *is de*, which is, "is the." Followed by *dichtsbijzijnde*, or "closest." *dichtst-bij-zijn-de dichtsbijzijnde*. And finally, "ATM" is *pin-automaat*. *Pin-automaat*. Now let's see it once again. *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde pin-automaat?*

Now to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank and the phrase works just fine. "Where is the closest bank?" is *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde bank?* *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde bank?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is de dichts-bij-zijn-de bank?* *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde bank?* The only thing that changes is the place you're looking for. All together, we have *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde bank?* ("Where is the closest bank?")

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange money?" In Dutch, this is *Waar kan ik geld wisselen?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar kan ik geld wis-se-len?* Now let's see it one more time. *Waar kan ik geld wisselen?* The first word, *waar*, as you already know, means, "where." *Waar*. Then we have *kan ik*, which in English, is "can I." *Kan ik*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan ik*. *Kan ik*. The next word is *geld*, which stands for "money." And we end the phrase with the verb *wisselen*, which is "to exchange." Let's break it down and see it once again. *Wis-se-len*. *Wisselen*. All together, we have *Waar kan ik geld wisselen?*

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward. One extremely useful phrase is "Smaller denominations, please." It's usually beneficial to have smaller bills on you for paying bus fares, taxi fares, and so on.

In Dutch, "Smaller denominations, please" is *Kleine coupures alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Kleine coupures alstublieft*. Now let's see it one more time. *Kleine coupures alstublieft*. First, we have *kleine* meaning, "smaller." Let's break it down by syllable and see it again. *Klei-ne*. *Kleine*. Next, we have *coupures*, which means "bills." *Coupures*. *Coupures*. The last word we already know well, *alstublieft* ("please"). All together, once again, *Kleine coupures alstublieft* ("Smaller denominations, please.")

Finally, you can also use the phrase, "Can you break this for me, sir?" to indicate you would

like smaller bills. In Dutch, "Can you break this for me, sir?" is *Kunt u wisselen meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kunt u wis-se-len me-neer? Kunt u wisselen meneer?* We start the phrase with *kunt u*, which is, "can you." *Kunt u*. Next, we have *wisselen* meaning, "to change" or "to break." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Wis-se-len. Wisselen.* The last component is *meneer*, which in English, is "sir." All together, we have *Kunt u wisselen meneer?* ("Can you break this for me, sir?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In the Netherlands, we have *GWK* which is "an exchange office." They are located all around in main cities. They can either be separate small offices, or they can be a part of, for example, a tourist office where you will find just a little desk. Look for a blue/red sign with *GWK* on it and you will have found the place. Also, usually next to the *GWK* entrance, there will be a huge board displaying all the currencies offered by the *GWK* and their current rates. This way you don't have to go in and ask what the current rates are.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #42 Dutch Telephone Cards

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

42

DUTCH

1. Heeft u ook telefoonkaarten?
2. Een telefoonkaart van tien-euro alstublieft.
3. Een telefoonkaart van twintig-euro alstublieft.
4. Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde telefooncel?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have telephone cards?
2. A ten-euro telephone card, please.
3. A twenty-euro telephone card, please.
4. Where is the closest phone booth?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
telefooncel	phone booth	noun
telefoonkaart	telephone card	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

We proberen een telefooncel te vinden.

"We are trying to find a phone booth."

Ik heb twee telefoonkaarten.

"I have two telephone cards."

GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for your local carrier. In recent years, you can use your cell phone when you get to the Netherlands, but you have to pay very expensive cover charges. So if you feel like saving your pennies, the good old ways work like a charm.

Before buying a telephone card, you probably need to find out if they have them by asking, "Do you have telephone cards?" In Dutch, "Do you have telephone cards?" is *Heeft u ook telefoonkaarten?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Heeft u ook telefoonkaarten? Heeft u ook te-le-foon-kaar-ten.* Now let's see it one more time. *Heeft u ook telefoonkaarten?* We start the phrase with *heeft u*, meaning, "Do you have." *Heeft u*. Then we have *ook*, which means, "also." Finally, we have the word *telefoonkaarten*, which is a noun and means, "telephone cards." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Te-le-foon-kaar-ten. Telefoonkaarten.* All together, we have *Heeft u ook telefoonkaarten?* ("Do you have telephone cards?")

The answer to this question will be either "yes," which is *ja*, or "no," which is *nee*. In the case that they have the cards, you will want to ask for one of the denominations they offer.

Let's start with a ten-euro card.

In Dutch, "A ten-euro telephone card, please" is *Een telefoonkaart van tien-euro alstublieft. Een telefoonkaart van tien-euro alstublieft.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Een te-le-foon-kaart van tien-euro al-stu-blieft.* Now let's see it one more time. *Een telefoonkaart van tien-euro alstublieft.* The first two words, *Een telefoonkaart*, is "a telephone card." *Een telefoonkaart*. This is followed by *van tien-euro*, which is "from ten euros." We end again with *alstublieft* ("please").

Let's see the entire phrase now. *Een telefoonkaart van tien-euro alstublieft.* ("A ten-euro telephone card, please.")

For a twenty-euro telephone card, you just have to change the value in this way. *Een*

telefoonkaart van twintig-euro alstublieft. Een telefoonkaart van twintig-euro alstublieft. ("A twenty-euro telephone card, please.")

If you are looking for a payphone, you will have to ask, *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde telefooncel?* This means, "Where is the closest phone booth?" The word *waar* means, "Where." *Waar*. Then we have *is* ("is"). *Is*. Following that is *dichtsbijzijnde*, which is "the closest." *Dichtsbijzijnde*. We finish this phrase with *telefooncel*, or "phone booth." Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Te-le-foon-cel. Telefooncel*. So all together, we have *Waar is de dichtsbijzijnde telefooncel?* ("Where is the closest phone booth?") You can also go to Survival Phrases Lesson 30 where we introduced this phrase for the first time.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

In the Netherlands, public phones don't take coins or tokens anymore; they only take phone cards. Telephone booths are easily found in all major cities. In smaller villages, the safest place to go to make a phone call using a payphone card would be the post office. You can also purchase prepaid cards such as *KPN*. They will not work in payphones, though. You can only use them when calling from a cell phone or landline phone. They range from five euro to fifty euro. They automatically deduct the cost for each call that you make from the available amount on your card.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #43

Renting a Telephone in the Netherlands

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

43

DUTCH

1. Een SIM Starterspakket alstublieft.
2. Een SIM Starterspakket van Orange alstublieft.
3. Een Orange pre-paid kaart van vijftwintig euro alstublieft.
4. Een Orange pre-paid kaart van vijftig euro alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. A SIM starter package, please.
2. A Orange SIM starter package, please.
3. A twenty-five-euro prepaid Orange card, please.
4. A fifty-euro prepaid Orange card, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
pakket	package	noun
kaart	card	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dit pakket is erg zwaar.

"This package is very heavy."

Hoeveel kost die prepaid kaart?

"How much is that prepaid card?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will cover buying a SIM card for your cell phone. In the Netherlands, you can buy a so-called *Sim Starterpakket*, meaning, "starting package," that will give you your Dutch SIM card, a phone number, and some money to be used towards your calls. Before purchasing a Dutch SIM card, make sure that your phone accepts foreign SIM cards.

In the Netherlands, there are many brands of prepaid phone cards, for example, *Ben*, *T-Mobile*, *Orange*, *Aldi*, and *Vodafone*.

If you're coming from the United States, most cell phones won't work because U.S. phones operate on a different frequency than European GSM. Also, many cell phones in the United States don't have SIM cards in them, so buying a SIM card is not an option.

In Dutch, "A starter package, please" is *Een SIM Starterspakket alstublieft*. Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Een SIM Star-ters-pak-ket al-stu-blieft. Een SIM Starterspakket alstublieft*. First, we have *SIM Starterspakket* ("SIM starter package"). *Sim Star-ters-pak-ket. Sim Starterspakket*. We end again with *alstublieft* ("please"). So all together, we have *Een SIM Starterspakket alstublieft*. ("A SIM starter package, please.")

As we mentioned before, there are different brands of prepaid phone cards. You will have to specify which starter package you want: *Ben*, *T-Mobile*, or maybe *Orange*. After saying *Een SIM Starterspakket alstublieft*, you have to add the brand. For example, let's say you want to buy an *Orange* starter package. You will say, *Een SIM Starterspakket van Orange alstublieft*. ("A Sim starter package from Orange, please.") *Van*, as you learned in a previous lesson, means, "from." And the brand name follows. You can exchange *Orange* with any other prepaid card brand we have listed.

Of course, the starter package will not give you too many minutes, which means you will have to buy special prepaid cards afterwards that will add additional minutes onto your account. These cards can usually be purchased in denominations of ten, twenty-five, fifty, one-hundred, and even one-hundred-fifty euro.

Let's assume you want to buy a prepaid Orange card for twenty-five euro. In Dutch, "A twenty-five-euro prepaid Orange card, please" will be *Een Orange prepaid kaart van vijftwintig euro alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Een O-ran-ge pre-paid kaart van vijf-en-twin-tig euro al-stu-blieft*. Now let's see it one more time. *Een Orange pre-paid kaart van vijftwintig euro alstublieft*. The first words are *een orange prepaid kaart*, meaning, "an orange prepaid card." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *O-range pre-paid kaart. Orange pre-paid kaart*. The next component is the denomination of the card, *van vijftwintig euro* ("for twenty-five euro"). Let's break it down by syllable. *Van vijf-en-twin-tig euro. Van vijftwintig euro*. At the end of the sentence we find *alstublieft* ("please"). To recap here, we have *Een Orange pre-paid kaart van vijftwintig euro alstublieft. Een Orange pre-paid kaart van vijftwintig euro alstublieft*. ("A twenty-five-euro prepaid Orange card, please.")

If you would like to buy a fifty-euro prepaid Orange card, you would say, *Een Orange pre-paid kaart van vijftig euro alstublieft. Een Orange pre-paid kaart van vijftig euro alstublieft*. ("A fifty-euro prepaid Orange card, please.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You can find all the most important information about prepaid phone cards for your cell phone on the following websites: www.orange.nl, www.simplus.nl, www.t-mobile.nl, www.vodafone.nl, and www.ben.nl.

You can purchase prepaid cell phone cards at phone shops, newsstands, and gas stations. You simply buy them as you need them. You can make both local and international calls using prepaid phone cards.

Quick Tip #2

The country code for the Netherlands is +31, but if you are calling from abroad, you need to dial the international access code, followed by 31, the local area code (dropping the 0), and the local number. When dialing abroad within the Netherlands, it is the same process.

Below, we listed the local area codes for major cities in the Netherlands:

1. Amsterdam - 0 20
2. Rotterdam - 0 10
3. Eindhoven - 0 40
4. The Hague - 0 70
5. Haarlem - 023
6. Groningen - 0 40
7. Zwolle - 0 38

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #44

Admissions / One Please in the Netherlands

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

44

DUTCH

1. Een kaartje alstublieft.
2. Drie kaartjes alstublieft.
3. Kaartjes alstublieft.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. Three tickets, please.
3. Tickets, please.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
bioscoop	cinema	noun
theater	theater	noun
museum	museum	noun
tentoonstelling	exhibition	noun
kaartje	ticket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Naar een film gaan kijken in de bioscoop kan erg duur zijn.</p> <p>"Going to see a movie at the cinema can be very expensive."</p>	<p>Ze bouwen een nieuwe bioscoop.</p> <p>"They are building a new cinema."</p>
<p>Dat is een erg oud theater.</p> <p>"That's a very old theater."</p>	<p>In het museum hangen veel schilderijen.</p> <p>"There are many paintings in the museum."</p>
<p>Ik vind een museum saai.</p> <p>"I find a museum boring."</p>	<p>Deze tentoonstelling was erg interessant.</p> <p>"This exhibition was interesting."</p>
<p>Een kaartje voor de dierentuin alstublieft.</p> <p>"A ticket for the zoo, please."</p>	

GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in the Netherlands and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So in this lesson, we're going to work on getting through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets. In Dutch, "ticket" is *kaartje*.

In Dutch, "One ticket, please" is *Een kaartje alstublieft*. The first words are *een kaartje*, and mean, "a ticket." Then we end with *alstublieft*, meaning "please." So all together, we have *Een kaartje alstublieft*. ("One ticket, please.")

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

"English"	<i>Dutch</i>
"one"	<i>een</i>
"two"	<i>twee</i>

"three"	<i>drie</i>
"four"	<i>vier</i>
"five"	<i>vijf</i>
"six"	<i>zes</i>
"seven"	<i>zeven</i>
"eight"	<i>acht</i>
"nine"	<i>negen</i>
"ten"	<i>tien</i>

"Three tickets, please," in Dutch, is *Drie kaartjes alstublieft*. We have the number *drie* ("three"). *Drie*. Next, we have *kaartjes*, which is the nominative plural for "ticket." The last word is *alstublieft* ("please"). To recap here, we have *Drie kaartjes alstublieft*. ("Three tickets, please.")

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket not only at the entrance, so keep these admissions with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you, *Kaartjes alstublieft*. This means, "Tickets, please." We start the phrase with *kaartje* ("tickets"). And then, *alstublieft* ("please"). *Kaartjes alstublieft*.

Let's now cover different types of tickets very quickly.

1. "ticket to the movies"
bioscoopkaartje
2. "ticket to the theater"
theaterkaartje
3. "ticket to the museum"
museumkaartje
4. "ticket to the exhibition"
kaartje voor de tentoonstelling

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

If you plan to see a movie in one of the many cinemas in the Netherlands and you also want to have some dinner, then you might consider a *Cinemenu*. Two big cities in the Netherlands, Utrecht and Haarlem, have a *Cinemenu*. You can have dinner in one of the many restaurants in the city, and then you can watch a movie afterwards. The price varies between €12,50 ~ €18,50 depending on the restaurant that you choose. Go to <http://www.bioswolff.nl/cinemenu/> for more information.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #45

Do You Have an English Guide in the Netherlands?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

45

DUTCH

1. Heeft u een gids in het Engels meneer?
2. Heeft u een gids in het Engels mevrouw?
3. Heeft u een gids in het Pools meneer?
4. Heeft u een gids in het Frans mevrouw?
5. Heeft u een gids in het Japans meneer?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a guide in English, sir?
2. Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?
3. Do you have a guide in Polish, sir?
4. Do you have a guide in French, ma'am?
5. Do you have a guide in Japanese, sir?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
gids	guide	noun
Pools	Polish	noun
Frans	French	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ik vind het leuk om een gids te lezen.	Ik spreek geen Pools.
"I like to read the guide."	"I don't speak Polish."
Spreek je Frans?	Dat is een goed Japans restaurant.
"Do you speak French?"	"That's a good Japanese restaurant."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions they are going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. In this lesson, we'll cover "Do you have a guide in English?"

In Dutch, "Do you have a guide in English, sir?" is *Heeft u een gids in het Engels meneer?* The first three words, *heeft u meneer*, mean, "Do you have, sir." Next, we have *gids*, meaning, "guide." Let's look at the last component of the phrase, *in het Engels* ("in English"). To recap, we have *Heeft u een gids in het Engels meneer?* ("Do you have a guide in English, sir?")

If you would like to say, "Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?" you only have to exchange *meneer* for *mevrouw*. So, the question would be *Heeft u een gids in het Engels mevrouw?* ("Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?")

Of course, if you want to practice Dutch and buy a Dutch guide, you can simply accomplish this by asking, *Heeft u een gids in het Nederlands meneer?* ("Do you have a guide in Dutch, sir?") In this sentence, we simply replaced *Engels* with *Nederlands*.

Now, let's try to ask for a French guide. In Dutch, "Do you have a guide in French, ma'am?") is *Heeft u een gids in het Frans mevrouw?* The only thing that changes is the language in which the guide is written. In this case, it's *in het Frans*, which is "in French."

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not unlikely for information guides to be in Japanese because a large number of Japanese tourists visit the Netherlands every year. "Do you have a guide in Japanese, sir?" is *Heeft u een gids in het Japans meneer? In het Japans* means, "in Japanese." All together, we have *Heeft u een gids in het Japans meneer?* Piece of cake!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You especially won't have any problems finding an information guide in English, French, German, and Italian in most tourist areas.

Quick Tip #2

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

1. "in Spanish" (*in het Spaans*)
2. "in Italian" (*in het Italiaans*)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #46

How Do You Eat This Dutch Food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

46

DUTCH

1. Hoe eet je dit?
2. Is dit heet?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Is this hot?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
eten	to eat	verb
heet	spicy, hot	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

De familie is avondeten aan het eten. "The family is eating dinner."	Wat zou je graag willen eten? "What would you like to eat?"
Spaanse pepers zijn heet. "Spanish peppers are hot."	

GRAMMAR

In the Netherlands, there are many delicious dishes! We have already covered how to order them, but not how to eat them! However, that is not always so straightforward. In this lesson, we will learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Dutch, "How do you eat this?" is *Hoe eet je dit?* The first word, *hoe*, means, "how." Then we have *eet*, meaning, "eat". This is followed by *je* ("you"). We finish the question with *dit*, which stands for "this." To recap here, we have *Hoe eet je dit?*

Now, we will talk about something that may come in handy for everyone who doesn't like hot dishes. Dutch cuisine is not known for being spicy, but from time to time, you might find dishes that are actually very hot. The question "Is this hot?" in Dutch is, *Is dit heet?* The words, *is dit*, mean, "is this." Next, we have *heet*, which in English is, "hot, spicy." All together, we have *Is dit heet?* ("Is this hot?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

When starting a meal, the Dutch say, *Eet Smakelijk*, which is the equivalent of "bon appetite," or "Enjoy your meal." When toasting, Dutch always say *proost*, which means, "Cheers."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #47

I'm a Dutch Vegetarian

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

47

DUTCH

1. Ik ben vegetariër.
2. Ik eet geen vlees.
3. Ik eet geen kaas.
4. Bevat het vlees?

ENGLISH

1. I am a vegetarian.
2. I don't eat meat.
3. I don't eat cheese.
4. Does it have meat?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
vegetariër	vegetarian	noun
vlees	meat	noun
kaas	cheese	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ik ben nu tien jaar een vegetariër . "I have been a vegetarian for ten years now."	Zij eet elke dag vlees. "She eats meat every day."
--	--

Ik hou van Kaas.

"I like cheese."

GRAMMAR

This lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with an adversity to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases to make sure you don't get any unwanted surprises on your plate.

In Dutch, "I am a vegetarian" is *Ik ben vegetariër*. The first two words, *Ik ben*, mean, "I am." Let's break it down and see it one more time. Next, we have *vegetariër*, which in English, is "vegetarian." The form *vegetariër* is for both men and women. To recap here, we have *Ik ben vegetariër*. ("I am a vegetarian.")

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Dutch, "I don't eat meat" is *Ik eet geen vlees*. The first word, *Ik*, means, "I". Then we have *eet geen...*, which means, "Eat no..." The last word is *vlees*, meaning, "meat." All together, we have *Ik eet geen vlees*. ("I don't eat meat.")

We can use this sentence for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "cheese," which in Dutch, is *kaas*. Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat cheese" in Dutch is *Ik eet geen kaas*.

If you want to make sure some food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to eat, you should simply ask about it. For example, if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have meat, you should ask, "Does it have meat?" In Dutch, it's *bevat het vlees?* We start the phrase with a form from the verb *bevatten*, which means, "to contain." Then we have *het*, meaning "it." *Het*. We finish the question with *vlees*, which is "meat." To recap, we have here *Bevat het vlees?* ("Does it have meat?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There is a lot of meat in Dutch cuisine, but don't worry, being a vegetarian is not a new thing in the Netherlands. More and more restaurants offer vegetarian dishes on the menu. A wide variety of salad bars will be also a good place to go for a vegetarian.

Quick Tip #2

Here is some additional vocabulary you might find useful along the way:

1. "spoon"
lepel
2. "fork"
vork
3. "knife"
mes
4. "plate"
bord

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #48

Asking for Help! in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

48

DUTCH

1. Help!
2. Hulp!
3. Politie!

ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Help!
3. Police!

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
help!	help!	expression
hulp!	help!	expression
politie!	police!	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Help! Dieven!. "Help! Thieves!"	Hulp! Politie! "Help! Police!"
---	--

Belt u alstublieft de politie.

"Please call the police."

GRAMMAR

We hope that this lesson will introduce you to some phrases that you won't have to use. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. In this lesson, we will learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous to happen while on holiday in the Netherlands, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Dutch, "Help!" is *Help!* Let's break it down by syllable. *Help.* Now let's see it again. *Help!* ("Help!")

There is another way to call for help, and it's *Hulp!* Let's break down these words and see them once again. *Hulp! Hulp!* This phrase also means, "Help!"

If you need to call the police, shout *Politie!* Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Po-li-tie. Politie!* ("Police!")

The phone number for the police in the Netherlands is 112. You can easily call it from a public phone or a cell phone. Make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

underline

There are many pickpockets, especially in big cities, and also when boarding or getting off the buses, trains, and trams. Try not to carry your passport with you. Also, don't put anything valuable into your back pocket. Always make sure that your purse or bag is closed. Don't leave any valuable items in your car because they can disappear very quickly.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #49

Asking for Medical Assistance in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

49

DUTCH

1. Breng me alstublieft naar een ziekenhuis.
2. Breng me alstublieft naar een dokter.
3. Ik zoek een apotheek.
4. Heeft u een recept?

ENGLISH

1. Please take me to the hospital.
2. Please take me to the doctor.
3. I am looking for a pharmacy.
4. Do you have a medical prescription, sir?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
dokter	doctor, physician	noun
apotheek	pharmacy	noun
ziekenhuis	hospital	noun
zoeken	search	verb
vinden	to find	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Een dokter werkt in een ziekenhuis.</p> <p>"A doctor works in a hospital."</p>	<p>De apotheek is in dat gebouw.</p> <p>"The pharmacy is inside that building."</p>
<p>Mijn broer ligt in het ziekenhuis.</p> <p>"My brother is in the hospital."</p>	<p>De wetenschapster is naar mieren aan het zoeken.</p> <p>"The scientist is searching for ants."</p>
<p>Wij zoeken naar een antwoord.</p> <p>"We are searching for an answer."</p>	<p>Kun je mijn lineaal vinden?</p> <p>"Can you find my ruler?"</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will introduce you to some phrases you will find useful in case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust and the immune system is no different. In this lesson, we will go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We will start with the phrase, "Please take me to the hospital."

In Dutch, "Please, take me to the hospital" is *Breng me alstublieft naar een ziekenhuis*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Breng me al-stu-blieft naar een zie-ken-huis*. Let's see it again. *Breng me alstublieft naar een ziekenhuis*. The first word is *breng*, meaning, "to bring." Next, we have *me* ("me"). *Me*. This is followed by *alstublieft*, which as you already know, means, "please." Let's break it down by syllable and see it again. *Al-stu-blieft*. *Alstublieft*. To recap here, so far we have *Breng me alstublieft*, which is, "Please, take me." Let's look at the next two words, *naar een ziekenhuis*, which mean, "to the hospital." Let's break it down and see it once again. *Naar een zie-ken-huis*. *Naar een ziekenhuis*. The whole phrase is *Breng me alstublieft naar een ziekenhuis*. *Breng me alstublieft naar een ziekenhuis*. ("Please take me to the hospital.")

If you would like someone to take you to visit a doctor, you can use the following phrase: "Please take me to the doctor," in Dutch, is *Breng me alstublieft naar een dokter*. Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Breng me al-stu-blieft naar een dokter*. *Breng me alstublieft naar een dokter*. As you can see, this phrase is very similar to the previous one. You have *Breng me alstublieft*, that as you know, is "Please take me," and then, *naar een dokter*, which

means, "to the doctor." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Breng me al-stu-blijft naar een dok-ter. Breng me alstublijft naar een dokter.* So in this phrase, the only thing that changes is *naar een dokter* in place of *naar een ziekenhuis*.

If things aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. In Dutch, "I'm looking for a pharmacy" is *Ik zoek een apotheek*, let's break it down by syllable. *Ik zoek een a-po-theek*. The first words, *Ik zoek*, mean, "I am looking for." *Ik zoek*. Then we have *een apotheek*, which means, "a pharmacy." Let's break it down and see it again. *A-po-theek. Apotheek*. So all together, we have *Ik zoek een apotheek. Ik zoek een apotheek*. It literally means, "I have to find a pharmacy." Be careful because for some medicine you might need a medical prescription, so make sure to see a doctor who will give you the right prescription in order to buy medicine at the pharmacy.

Then you might be asked, *Heeft u een recept?* ("Do you have a medical prescription, sir?") Let's look at the components in this one. The first word *heeft*, means, "to have." *Heeft*. The second component, *u*, you already know and means, "you." The last component is the Dutch word for "a prescription." *Een Recept*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Heeft u een re-cept?* Now let's see it one more time. *Heeft u een recept?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Visitors with a so-called European Health Insurance Card from EU countries are entitled to receive medical treatment in the Netherlands for free or at a reduced rate. Before you travel, you should fill out all appropriate applications in order to get this card.

For minor health problems, you can always visit the local chemist, pharmacy, or drugstore. They should be able to help. In case of emergencies, please dial 112. If you're calling from a cell phone, do not forget to dial the local area code and then the emergency number. You can also dial 112 without dialing the local area code. You will be transferred to the appropriate department.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #50

Explaining Symptoms in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

50

DUTCH

1. Medicijn tegen verkoudheid.
2. Een medicijn tegen verkoudheid alstublieft.
3. Ik heb hoofdpijn.
4. Ik heb buikpijn.

ENGLISH

1. Cold medicine, please.
2. Cold medicine, please.
3. I have a headache.
4. I have a stomachache.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
medicijn	medicine	noun
verkoudheid	cold	noun
pijn	pain	noun
hoofd	head	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>De dokter schreef me een voor tegen het hoesten.</p> <p>"The doctor prescribed me cough medicine."</p>	<p>Dat is een nare verkoudheid.</p> <p>"That is a nasty cold."</p>
<p>Ik voelde wat pijn.</p> <p>"I felt some pain."</p>	<p>Mijn hoofd doet echt pijn.</p> <p>"My head really hurts."</p>

GRAMMAR

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order for the pharmacist to give you the right medicines. In today's lesson, we will work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Dutch, "cold medicine" is *Medicijn tegen verkoudheid*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Me-di-cijn tegen ver-koud-heid. Medicijn tegen verkoudheid. Medicijn* means, "medicine." *Medicijn*. This is followed by *tegen verkoudheid*, meaning, "for a cold." *Tegen verkoudheid*.

"A cold medicine, please" in Dutch is *Een medicijn tegen verkoudheid alstublieft*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Een me-di-cijn te-gen ver-koud-heid al-stu-blieft. Een medicijn tegen verkoudheid alstublieft*. We start the phrase with *een medicijn*, meaning "a medicine." Next, we have *tegen verkoudheid*, meaning "for a cold." *Tegen verkoudheid*. Finally, we have *alstublieft* ("please"). *Alstublieft*. So all together, we have *Een medicijn tegen verkoudheid alstublieft*. This literally means, "A medicine against a cold, please."

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Dutch, "I have a headache" is *Ik heb hoofdpijn*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik heb hoofdpijn. Ik heb hoofdpijn*. The first words, *Ik heb*, mean, "I have." *Ik heb*. Next, we have *hoofdpijn*, which means, "headache." So all together, we have *Ik heb hoofdpijn*. Literally, it means, "I have a head pain," which we will of course translate as "I have a headache."

A different way to say you are in pain, for example in your stomach, is *Ik heb buikpijn*. Let's

break it down by syllable. *Ik heb buik-pijn. Ik heb buikpijn.* The first words, *Ik heb*, is "I have." *Ik heb*. Next, we have *buikpijn*, which means, "stomachache." So all together, we have *Ik heb buikpijn*. Literally, it means, "I have stomach pain," which we will of course translate as, "I have a stomachache."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

More emergency numbers:

In order to get help in the Netherlands in case of any emergencies, you can call one of the following numbers that respond at all hours:

1. Police – 0900-8844
2. Fire – 112
3. Ambulance – 112
4. S.O.S. from cell phones – 112

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #51

Explaining Allergies in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

51

DUTCH

1. Ik ben allergisch voor pinda's.
2. Ik ben allergisch voor garnalen.
3. Ik ben allergisch voor eieren.
4. Ik ben allergisch voor melk.
5. Bent u ergens allergisch voor meneer?
6. Bent u ergens allergisch voor mevrouw?
7. Ik heb een allergische reactie.

ENGLISH

1. I am allergic to peanuts.
2. I am allergic to shrimp.
3. I am allergic to eggs.
4. I am allergic to milk.
5. Do you have any allergies, sir?
6. Do you have any allergies, ma'am?
7. I am having an allergic reaction.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
allergie	allergy	noun
pinda	peanut	noun
garnaal	shrimp	noun
melk	milk	noun
allergisch	allergic	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Veel mensen hebben last van een allergie.</p> <p>"A lot of people suffer from allergies."</p>	<p>Ik hou niet van pinda's.</p> <p>"I don't like peanuts."</p>
<p>Walvissen eten veel garnalen.</p> <p>"Whales eat many shrimp."</p>	<p>Melk is een erg gezonde drank.</p> <p>"Milk is a very healthy beverage."</p>
<p>Koffie met melk alstublieft.</p> <p>"Coffee with milk please."</p>	<p>Ik ben allergisch voor stof.</p> <p>"I am allergic to dust."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will cover a phrase that will be essential for those of you who are allergic to something. Letting other people know about your allergy is vital to a fun and healthy trip. In this lesson, we'll go over "I'm allergic to... something."

To start, we'll need something that we're allergic to. In some cases, allergies to peanuts can be extremely dangerous, so let's start from there.

In Dutch, "I am allergic to peanuts" is *Ik ben allergisch voor pinda's*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik ben al-ler-gisch voor pin-da's*. Now let's see it one more time. *Ik ben allergisch*

voor pinda's. The first words, *Ik ben*, mean, "I am." *Ik ben*. Then we have *allergisch*, which is "allergic." Let's break it down by syllable. *Al-ler-gisch*. *Allergisch*. To recap here, we have *Ik ben allergisch*. Literally, this means, "I am allergic." Let's look at the next word, *voor*, which means, "to." *Voor*. This is followed by *pinda's*, which means, "peanuts." *Pin-da's*. *Pinda's*. All together, we have *Ik ben allergisch voor pinda's*. ("I am allergic to peanuts.")

Now let's go over some other common allergies. Let's try shrimp. The Dutch word for shrimp is *garnaal*. Therefore, "I am allergic to shrimp" is *Ik ben allergisch voor garnalen*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik ben allergisch voor garnalen*. Now let's see it one more time. *Ik ben allergisch voor garnalen*. Notice that the only thing that changes here is *garnalen* in place of *pinda's*, while the rest is the same.

Let's try with eggs, which in Dutch are *eieren*. "I am allergic to eggs" is *Ik ben allergisch voor eieren*.

Let's try with milk, which in Dutch is *melk*. "I am allergic to milk" is *Ik ben allergisch voor melk*.

In case you have to go to the doctor or to the hospital during your trip to the Netherlands, you might be asked about your conditions. If you have allergies, make sure to get the right treatment.

"Do you have any allergies, sir?" in Dutch, is *Bent u ergens allergisch voor meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Bent u er-gens al-ler-gisch voor me-nee?* Now let's see it again. *Bent u ergens allergisch voor meneer?* The first three words, *Bent u...meneer*, mean, "are you... sir." *Bent u... meneer*. Then we have *ergens*, which we can translate as "something." *Ergens*. The last components are *allergisch voor*, meaning "allergic to." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Al-ler-gisch voor*. *Allergisch voor*. All together, we have *Bent u ergens allergisch voor meneer?* ("Do you have any allergies, sir?")

"Do you have any allergies, ma'am?" in Dutch is *Bent u ergens allergisch voor mevrouw?* Of course, in this question we exchange *meneer* ("sir") for *mevrouw* ("ma'am"). ("Do you have any allergies, ma'am?")

The last sentence we want you to know is "I am having an allergic reaction." In Dutch, this is *Ik heb een allergische reactie*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik heb een al-ler-gi-sche re-actie*. Now let's see it one more time. *Ik heb een allergische reactie*. The first words, *Ik heb*, mean, "I have." *Ik heb*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Ik heb*. *Ik heb*. Then we have *een allergische reactie* meaning, "allergy," or "allergic reaction." *Allergische reactie*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Al-ler-gi-sche reactie*. *Allergische reactie*. All together, we have *Ik heb een allergische reactie*. Literally, this means, "I am having an allergic reaction."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

There are no immunization vaccines required for a trip to the Netherlands. If you're taking some medication on a regular basis, bring necessary supplies with you, since it may not be available in the Netherlands.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #52

First Encounters: Introducing Yourself in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

52

DUTCH

1. Mijn naam is Jacob.
2. Leuk u te ontmoeten meneer.
3. Leuk u te ontmoeten mevrouw.
4. Aangenaam kennismaken.

ENGLISH

1. My name is Jacob.
2. It's nice to meet you, sir. (formal)
3. It's nice to meet you, ma'am. (formal)
4. It's nice to meet you. (formal/informal)

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
leuk	nice	adjective
ontmoeten	to meet	verb
aangenaam	pleasant	adjective
kennismaken	to introduce	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Wat een leuk feest.</p> <p>"What a nice party."</p>	<p>Het was leuk je gesproken te hebben.</p> <p>"It was nice talking to you."</p>
<p>Ik wil hem ontmoeten.</p> <p>"I want to meet him."</p>	<p>De makelaarster is een klant aan het ontmoeten.</p> <p>"The real estate agent is meeting a client."</p>
<p>Waar ontmoeten we elkaar?</p> <p>"Where do we meet?"</p>	<p>Morgen wordt een aangename dag.</p> <p>"Tomorrow will be a pleasant day."</p>
<p>Ik wil je met haar kennis laten maken.</p> <p>"I want to introduce her to you."</p>	

GRAMMAR

Whatever the reason for traveling to the Netherlands, you won't leave the country without having met people. Therefore, it's necessary to learn how to introduce yourself and how to respond to people introducing themselves. So, let's jump right in.

In Dutch, "My name is"—and we will use my name this time—therefore, "My name is Jacob" is *Mijn naam is Jacob*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Mijn naam is Ja-cob*. Now let's see it one more time. *Mijn naam is Jacob*. The first word *Mijn* means, "my." *Mijn*. Then we have *naam*, meaning "for a name." Let's break it down by syllable and see it again. *Naam. Naam*. To recap here, we have *Mijn naam is*, which we will translate as simply, "My name is." Then there is the name, in this case *Jacob*. All together, we have *Mijn naam is Jacob*, which means, "My name is Jacob." When using this form of introduction, you can only say your first name.

After that, we will cover "Nice to meet you." Since in Dutch we have both official and unofficial levels of speech, we will first cover the official way, followed by the unofficial.

In Dutch, "It's nice to meet you, sir," is *Leuk u te ontmoeten meneer*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Leuk u te ont-moeten me-neer*. *Leuk u te ontmoeten meneer*. First, we have *leuk*, which means, "nicely." *Leuk*. Then we have *u*, meaning "you," which is in the polite form. *U*. Next up, we have *te ontmoeten*, which stands for "to meet." Let's break it down by syllable and

see it once again. *Ont-moeten. Ontmoeten.* Finally, we end the sentence with *meneer*, meaning "sir." To recap, we have *Leuk u te ontmoeten meneer.* ("It's nice to meet you, sir.")

If you would like to say, "It's nice to meet you, ma'am," it would be *Leuk u te ontmoeten mevrouw.* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Leuk u te ont-moe-ten mevrouw. Leuk u te ontmoeten mevrouw.* "It's nice to meet you, ma'am." As you can see, we only replaced *meneer* with *mevrouw*.

The universal way of saying, "It's nice to meet you," which can be used both in the official and unofficial contact, is *Aangenaam kennismaken.* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Aan-ge-naam ken-nis-ma-ken. Aangenaam kennismaken.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Simple things, such as greeting someone in the morning with *goeden morgen* instead of "good morning," or introducing yourself in the native language, will go a long way in making friends with your hosts. In addition, inquiring about words and their meanings is an excellent way to carry on a conversation for hours between people who don't share a common language.

Quick Tip #2

Official contact is usually between people who don't know each other, between people of different age, or between people of different social status. The official form is simply used to show respect. In official contact, people do shake hands but this custom is regulated by certain rules of *savoir vivre*.

On the other hand, unofficial contact occurs among people of the same age, the same social status, and of course, people who know each other. Also, members of the same family use unofficial forms of address. In unofficial contact, people can shake hands, kiss cheeks, and give hugs.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #53

Renting a Dutch Car

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

53

DUTCH

1. Ik wil graag een auto huren.
2. Ik wil graag een scooter huren.
3. Ik wil graag een motorfiets huren.
4. Wanneer moet ik de auto terugbrengen?
5. Kan ik de auto afgeven in Amsterdam?

ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a car.
2. I would like to rent a scooter.
3. I would like to rent a motorbike.
4. When must I return the car?
5. Can I return the car in Amsterdam?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
huren	to rent	verb
terugbrengen	to return	verb
auto	car	noun

scooter	scooter	noun
motorfiets	motorbike	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ik ga voor vanavond een DVD huren.</p> <p>"I will rent a DVD for tonight."</p>	<p>Ze is de boeken aan het terugbrengen.</p> <p>"She is returning the books."</p>
<p>Mijn auto heeft een lekker band.</p> <p>"My car has a flat tire."</p>	<p>De meest verkochte automerken in Nederland zijn Peugeot en Volkswagen.</p> <p>"The best selling car brands in the Netherlands are Peugeot and Volkswagen."</p>
<p>Ik heb een Franse auto.</p> <p>"I have a French car."</p>	<p>Een helm is verplicht als je op een scooter wilt rijden.</p> <p>"A helmet is required to ride a scooter."</p>
<p>Die scooter gaat hard.</p> <p>"That scooter goes fast!"</p>	<p>Mijn motorfiets is een Kawasaki.</p> <p>"My motorbike is a Kawasaki."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or motorbike.

In Dutch, "I would like to rent a car" is *Ik wil graag een auto huren*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik wil graag een au-to hu-ren*. Now let's see it once again. *Ik wil graag een auto huren*. The first words, *Ik wil graag*, or "I would like to," you already know very well. *Ik wil graag*. Next, we have *een auto*, which in English, is "a car." *Au-to. Au-to*. To recap here, we

have so far, *Ik wil graag een auto* ("I would like a car"). This is ended by *huren* ("to rent"). *Huren*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Hu-ren. Huren*. All together, we have. *Ik wil graag een auto huren*. ("I would like to rent a car.")

Now we'll look at the words for other vehicles to open up your transportation options. In Dutch, the word for "scooter" is *scooter*. The phrase, "I would like to rent a scooter," is *Ik wil graag een scooter huren*.

"Motorbike" in Dutch is *motorfiets*. The phrase, "I would like to rent a motor," is *Ik wil graag een motorfiets huren*.

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

In Dutch, "When must I return the car?" is *Wanneer moet ik de auto terugbrengen?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Wan-neer moet ik de au-to te-rug-breng-en? Wanneer moet ik de auto terugbrengen?* The first word, *wanneer*, means, "when." *Wanneer*. Next, we have *moet ik*, which in English, is "must I." *Moet ik*. Then we have *de auto*, meaning "the car." *de auto*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *De au-to. De auto*. We finish the sentence with the verb *terugbrengen* ("to bring back, to return"). *Terugbrengen*. All together, we have *Wanneer moet ik de auto terugbrengen?* ("When must I return the car?")

If you would like to ask the same question but about a scooter or a motorbike, you simply have to exchange *auto* ("car") for the desired means of transportation. For example, "When must I return the motorbike?" will be in Dutch, *Wanneer moet ik de motorfiets terugbrengen?* "Motorbike" is *motorfiets*. Let's break that down. *Mo-tor-fiets. Motorfiets. Wanneer moet ik de motorfiets terugbrengen?*

Finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Dutch, "Can I return the car at... location?" is *Kan ik de auto afgeven in..?* Let's imagine you want to return your car in Amsterdam. We should have *Kan ik de auto afgeven in Amsterdam?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan ik de au-to af-ge-ven in Am-ster-dam?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan ik de auto afgeven in Amsterdam?* The first two words of the sentence, *Kan ik*, mean, "can I." *Kan ik*. Then we have *de auto* ("the car"), which we have just seen. *De auto*. This is followed by *afgeven*, meaning, "to give back." *Afgeven*. Finally, we have the location, which in our case is *in Amsterdam* ("in Amsterdam"). *In Amsterdam*. All together, we have *Kan ik de auto afgeven in Amsterdam?* ("Can I return the car in Warsaw?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You're not allowed to use a cell phone while driving unless you have a headset. Fines for any traffic violation are generally very high. You can be stopped by a police officer even if you haven't committed any moving violation. Don't be scared, this is just a regular roadside check-up. They will ask for your insurance and driver's license. Also, both the driver and any passenger of the car must have their seatbelts fastened. If any of the passengers are caught without the seatbelt on, both the passenger and the driver will have to pay a fine.

Quick Tip #2

Car rental in the Netherlands is fairly expensive. You can pay anywhere from sixty to seventy dollars per day for an 'economy' car. The price can go up if you want to have additional features like GPS or child safety seats. Make sure that the price they quote you includes all taxes, insurance, and fees. To be able to rent a car or any other vehicle, you will have to show your passport, driver's license, and a credit card.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #54

Dutch Weather

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

54

DUTCH

1. Wat voor weer wordt het morgen?
2. Het gaat regenen.
3. Het gaat sneeuwen.
4. Het wordt zonnig.
5. Het wordt winderig.

ENGLISH

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
2. It will rain.
3. It will snow.
4. It will be sunny.
5. It will be windy.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
regen	rain	noun
sneeuw	snow	noun
winderig	windy	adjective

weer	weather	noun
zonnig	sunny	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>De regen valt op de straat.</p> <p>"The rain is falling on the street."</p>	<p>Ze voorspellen regen voor vanavond..</p> <p>"They predict rain for tonight."</p>
<p>De sneeuw valt in het bos.</p> <p>"The snow is falling in the woods."</p>	<p>Sneeuw heeft een mooie witte kleur.</p> <p>"Snow has a beautiful white color."</p>
<p>Deze morgen was het erg winderig.</p> <p>"This morning was so windy."</p>	<p>Het weer is echt heerlijk vandaag.</p> <p>"The weather is really nice today."</p>
<p>Het weer van vandaag is zonnig met soms wolken.</p> <p>"Today's weather is sunny with occasional clouds."</p>	<p>Ik verwacht later zonnig weer.</p> <p>"I expect sunny weather later."</p>

GRAMMAR

Whether or not the weather cooperates is an important issue on which many plans are made and canceled. It can happen sometimes that you are planning a long trip and you want to be sure that your walks and your tours around Dutch cities will be safe and dry! In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will help you finalize your plans if they depend on the weather.

In Dutch, "What will the weather be like tomorrow?" is *Wat voor weer wordt het morgen?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Wat voor weer wordt het mor-gen?* Now let's see it once again. *Wat voor weer wordt het morgen?* The first two words, *wat voor*, means, "what kind," *wat voor*. Let's see this word one more time. *Wat voor*. Then we have *weer*, which stands for "weather." *Weer*. This is followed by *wordt*, which means, "to become." Let's break it down by syllable

and see it once again. *Wordt. Wordt.* The next component is *het*, and means, "it" in English. *Het.* We end this question with *morgen* ("tomorrow"). *Mor-gen. Morgen.* All together, we have *Wat voor weer wordt het morgen?* ("What will the weather be like tomorrow?")

In case you're somewhere where the weather can change very quickly, you can ask, "What will the weather be like today?" *Wat voor weer wordt het vandaag?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Wat voor weer wordt het van-daag?* Now let's see it once again. *Wat voor weer wordt het vandaag?* As you can see, we have the same pattern of the phrase we have previously seen. *Wat voor weer wordt het vandaag?* Means, "What will the weather be like today?" We only put *vandaag*, meaning, "today," in place of *morgen* ("tomorrow"). Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *Van-daag. Vandaag.* All together, we have *Wat voor weer wordt het vandaag?* *Wat voor weer wordt het vandaag?* ("What will the weather be like today?")

Let's go over the possible answers. In Dutch, "It will rain" is *Het gaat regenen.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Het gaat rege-nen.* Now let's see it one more time. *Het gaat regenen.* We start the sentence with *Het gaat*, which literally means, "It goes." *Het gaat.* We end the sentence with the type of weather, in this case "rain" (*regenen*). Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Re-ge-nen. Regenen.* So all together, it's *het gaat regenen* ("It will rain").

"It will snow" is *Het gaat sneeuwen.* Let's break "snow" down. *Sneeu-wen. Het gaat sneeu-wen.*

"It will be sunny" is *Het wordt zonnig.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Het wordt zon-nig.* Now let's see it one more time. *Het wordt zonnig.* We again have *Het wordt*, or "it becomes," and *zonnig* ("sunny"). *Het wordt zonnig.*

"It will be windy" is *Het wordt winderig.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Het wordt winderig. Het wordt winderig.* The first words, *Het wordt*, mean, "it becomes." *Het wordt.* This is followed by *winderig* ("windy"). *Winderig.* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Win-derig. Winderig.* All together, we have *Het wordt winderig.* ("It will be windy.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The Netherlands' climate is mainly determined by the country's geographical location.

The weather in the Netherlands is very unpredictable. In the summertime, it can get very hot but it can also rain a lot. Usually the driest month of the summer is August, with sunny and warm days. Winters tend to be very cold and snowy. Snow sometimes lies on the ground from November until March. So the weather changes constantly from year to year and there are winters when there is only a little bit of snow. During the fall and spring, the weather changes very quickly as well. It definitely rains a lot, so be sure to bring an umbrella with you.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #55

What Time Is It in the Netherlands?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

55

DUTCH

1. Hoe laat is het?
2. Het is zes uur 's avonds.
3. Het is zes uur 's ochtends.
4. Het is tien voor half vier.
5. Het is half tien.
6. Het is vijf voor zes.
7. middag
8. middernacht

ENGLISH

1. What time is it?
2. It's 6.00 P.M.
3. It's 6.00 A.M.
4. It's 3.20 P.M.
5. It's 9.30 A.M.
6. It's 5.55 P.M.

CONT'D OVER

7. midday

8. midnight

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
minuut	minute	noun
middag	midday, noon	noun
middernacht	midnight	noun
uur	hour	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ze had vijftig minuten nodig om daar te komen. "It took her fifty minutes to get there."	De cursus begint om twaalf uur 's middags. "The course starts at noon."
We kwamen om middernacht thuis. "We came home at midnight."	Een uur kost drie euro. "One hour costs three euros."

GRAMMAR

No matter where you are, you will always have some place to be! Today we'll look at the question that will give you the tools to ask how much time you have left to get there. We'll also give you the tools to understand the answer!

In Dutch, "What time is it?" is *Hoe laat is het?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat is het? Hoe laat is het?* The first word, *hoe*, means, "how." The next component is *laat*, and means,

"late," referring to time. Next, we have *is* ("is"). *Is*. We finish the question with *het*, which means, "it." All together, we have *Hoe laat is het?* ("What time is it?")

Let's go over hours here. "Hour" in Dutch is *uur*. We don't use A.M. and P.M. in the Netherlands but instead we say, *'s morgens*, *'s middags*, or *'s avonds*, which is, "morning," "afternoon," or "evening." After the hour when it's not really sure what period we are talking about. So for example, "1:00 A.M." will be *1 uur's ochtends*. We will practice both versions. You can use both but if you want to be precise, you can add the set time of the day.

Time	Dutch
1:00 AM	<i>een uur's ochtends</i>
2:00 AM	<i>twee uur's ochtends</i>
3:00 AM	<i>drie uur's ochtends</i>
4:00 AM	<i>vier uur's ochtends</i>
5:00 AM	<i>vijf uur's ochtends</i>
6:00 AM	<i>zes uur's ochtends</i>
7:00 AM	<i>zeven uur</i>
8:00 AM	<i>acht uur</i>
9:00 AM	<i>negen uur</i>
10:00 AM	<i>tien uur</i>
11:00 AM	<i>elf uur</i>
12:00 PM	<i>twalf uur</i>
1:00 PM	<i>een uur's middags</i>
2:00 PM	<i>twee uur's middags</i>
3:00 PM	<i>drie uur's middags</i>

4:00 PM	<i>vier's uur middags</i>
5:00 PM	<i>vijf uur's middags</i>
6:00 PM	<i>zes uur's avonds</i>
7:00 PM	<i>zeven uur's avonds</i>
8:00 PM	<i>acht uur</i>
9:00 PM	<i>negen uur</i>
10:00 PM	<i>tien uur</i>
11:00 PM	<i>elf uur</i>
12:00 AM	<i>twaalf uur</i>

Let's cover how to answer the question *Hoe laat is het?* in Dutch now! First, you say, *het is...*, or "it is," and then the time. Let's see it one more time, *het is...* Let's try with 6:00 P.M. "It's 6:00 P.M." in Dutch is *Het is zes uur's avonds*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Het is zes uur's avonds*. *Het is zes uur's avonds*. The first words, *het is*, mean, "it is." Then you have the time and time of day, which is *zes uur's avonds* ("6:00 P.M."). *Zes uur 's avonds*. All together, we have *Het is zes uur's avonds*.

Let's now try to say, "It's 6:00 A.M." In Dutch, this would be *Het is zes uur's ochtends*. We again have, *het is* ("it is") and then the time, *zes uur's ochtends*.

Let's go over minutes now. The word "minutes" in Dutch is *minuten*. *Mi-nu-ten*. *Minuten*. It's the plural of *minuut* ("minute"). In Dutch, you say the number for "minutes" first, followed by the number of "hours." As we mentioned before, the hours are always expressed by the cardinal numbers, minutes will also be expressed by the cardinal numbers. The cardinal numbers will be *een* ("one"), *twee* ("two"), *tree* ("three"), *vier* ("four"), and so on, so these are the numbers we introduced in the lesson about counting.

Let's have a look at some examples. For example, you want to say, "It's 3:20 P.M." In Dutch "It's 3:20 P.M." is *Het is tien minuten voor half vier's middags*. First, we have *het is* ("is"). Then we have the number for minutes, *tien minuten* ("00.10"). Let's say it one more time. *Tien minuten*. The minutes are followed by the hours, *half vier* ("four"). *Half vier*. So all together we

have *Het is tien minuten voor half vier's middags*.

Now let's try to say "It's 9:10 AM." In Dutch this would be *Het is tien minuten over negen's ochtends*. We again follow the same pattern. We start with *het is* ("is"), then we have the minutes, *tien* ("ten"), followed by the hours, *negen* ("nine"). We don't really have to say the word minutes and hours all the time and so we can leave it out from next time. In this case, the sentence would be *Het is tien over negen*. The only time you will have to use the word *uur* ("hour") is when you have a whole hour. Like 10:00 P.M., 06:00 A.M., etc.

"It's 5:55 P.M.," in Dutch, is *Het is vijf voor zes*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Dutch time is in the Central European Time Zone. Central European Standard Time (CET) is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+1).

Quick Tip #2

Like in most countries in Europe, also in the Netherlands Summer (Daylight Savings) time is observed. We then shift the time forward by one hour. After the summer months, the time is shifted back by one hour.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #56

What Time Does It Open in the Netherlands?

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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DUTCH

1. Hoe laat gaat het museum open?
2. Hoe laat gaat het museum dicht?
3. Hoe laat gaat het restaurant open?
4. Hoe laat gaat de bank dicht?

ENGLISH

1. What time does the museum open?
2. What time does the museum close?
3. What time does the restaurant open?
4. What time does the bank close?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
opengaan	to open	verb
dichtgaan	to close	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

De winkel gaat om drie uur's middags open.

"The shop will open at 3 P.M."

De bioscoop gaat om een uur 's middags dicht.

"The cinema will close at 1 P.M."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase that you will need on several occasions! While in the Netherlands, there will be lots of good food to try, many things to buy, and places to see. We all know you want to see the sights and this phrase is essential to plan your days. This lesson's phrase is "What time does (a place) open?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *museum* ("museum"), since obviously you would like to sightsee a lot. Let's break it down by syllable. *Mu-se-um*. Now, let's see it once again. *Museum*.

In Dutch, "What time does the museum open?" is *Hoe laat gaat het museum open?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat gaat het mu-se-um o-pen?* Now let's see it one more time. *Hoe laat gaat het museum open?* The first two words, *Hoe laat*, mean "What time." Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat. Hoe laat.* Then we have *gaat*, which is "goes." *Gaat*. This is followed by the location, *museum*, meaning "museum." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Mu-se-um. Museum.* Finally, we have the verb *open* ("to open"). So all together, we have *Hoe laat gaat het museum open?* ("What time does the museum open?")

It's also very important to know when places close! The worst thing to encounter is a "closed" sign hanging in front of a sight you wanted to see! We will also use *museum* as an example in our phrase. In Dutch, "What time does the museum close?" is *Hoe laat gaat het museum dicht?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat gaat het mu-se-um dicht?* Now let's see it one more time. *Hoe laat gaat het museum dicht?* As you can see, this phrase is almost identical to the one we just introduced. The only thing that changes is *dicht*, which means, "close," instead of *open* ("open") at the beginning of the phrase. *Hoe laat gaat het museum dicht?* This literally means, "What time the museum closes?" We translate it as "What time does the museum close?"

You can use this phrase to inquire about any location you would like. For example, if you would like to ask, "What time does the restaurant open?" you would say *Hoe laat gaat restaurant open?*

In this phrase, we changed the place to *restaurant*. If you would like to ask, "What time does

the bank close?" you would say *Hoe laat gaat de bank dicht?* Again, we changed the place.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Opening hours of shops in the Netherlands are almost the same everywhere. They are generally open between 9:00 A.M. to 18:00 P.M., except on Saturdays, which will close at 5:00 P.M. In the smaller cities, shops are closed on Sunday. Stores are open one evening in the week until 9:00 P.M. This usually is a Thursday or Friday evening.

Quick Tip #2

Banks are normally open between 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday to Friday and from 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. on Saturdays.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #57

I Like It/I Don't Like It in Dutch

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

57

DUTCH

1. Ik vind bier lekker.
2. Ik vind bier erg lekker.
3. Ik vind bier niet lekker.

ENGLISH

1. I like beer.
2. I like beer very much.
3. I don't like beer.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
lekker vinden	to like	verb
lusten	to like	verb
leuk vinden	like	verb
erg	very much, very	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ik vind het lekker om spaghetti te eten. "I like to eat spaghetti."	Ik lust geen drop. "I don't like licorice."
---	---

Ik houd van zoetheid, vooral chocolade. "I like sweets, chocolate in particular."	Ik vind het leuk om naar een museum te gaan. "I like to go to a museum."
---	--

Dat is een erg groot huis.

"That is a very big house."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase you will use countless times on your trip in the Netherlands. After this lesson, you will be able to say what you like and what you don't like. Let's move right in!

In Dutch, "I like beer" is *Ik vind bier lekker*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik vind bier lek-ker* *Ik vind bier lekker*. Now let's see it once again. *Ik vind bier lekker*. The first word, *Ik*, means, "I." *Ik*. The next component is a tricky one. There are quite a lot of translations for "like," but in this context we will translate it into the verb *lekker vinden*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Lek-ker* *vin-den*. *Lekker vinden*. It literally means, "find delicious." The last word is *bier*, which is "beer." *Bier*. To recap here, we have *Ik vind bier lekker*. ("I like beer.") You can replace "beer" with any other kind food or drink to state if you like it or not.

If you want to say that you like beer very much, then you can use this phrase. In Dutch, "I like beer very much" is *Ik vind bier erg lekker*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it again. *Ik vind bier erg lek-ker*. *Ik vind bier erg lekker*. As you can see, we only added *erg*, which is "very much." *Erg*.

In the event that you don't like beer, "I don't like beer" is *Ik vind bier niet lekker*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ik vind bier niet lek-ker*. *Ik vind bier niet lekker*. The word *niet* means, "not." Let's see it one more time. *Niet*. Next, we have *Ik vind lekker* ("I like") and *bier* ("beer"). So all together, we have *Ik vind bier niet lekker*. ("I don't like beer.")

When you want to refer to a person and say that you like him or her, we have to use a different translation for "like." The Dutch verb is *leuk vinden*. For example, if you would like to say, "I like Nathalie," you would say, *Ik vind Nathalie leuk*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Beer is quite popular in the Netherlands and you will find it everywhere. Among the most popular Dutch beer brands are *Heineken*, *Amstel*, *Grolsch*, and *Bavaria*. If you are interested in an alcoholic refreshment you can easily recognize a café on the sign on the outside that has the name of a beer brand on it. Inside you can find a variety of beers. Enjoy the beer and remember not to drink and drive, as it's not only dangerous, it can also cost you quite a lot of money or even your driver's license.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #58

High Frequency Dutch Adjectives

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

58

DUTCH

1. Het is heerlijk.
2. Het is pikant.
3. Het is heet.
4. Zij is mooi.
5. Hij is knap.
6. Het is niet heet.

ENGLISH

1. It's delicious.
2. It's spicy.
3. It's spicy.
4. She is pretty.
5. He's handsome.
6. It's not spicy.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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pikant	spicy, hot	adjective
mooi, knap	pretty	adjective
knap	handsome	adjective
heet	spicy, hot	adjective
heerlijk	delicious	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mijn vriendin is mooi.</p> <p>"My girlfriend is pretty."</p>	<p>De prins is een knappe man.</p> <p>"The prince is a handsome man."</p>
<p>Spaanse pepers zijn heet.</p> <p>"Spanish peppers are hot."</p>	<p>De vrouw geniet van een heerlijke pizza.</p> <p>"The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."</p>
<p>Deze cake is heerlijk.</p> <p>"This cake is delicious."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will cover some high-frequency adjectives to help you express yourself in various situations.

In Dutch, "It's delicious" is *Het is heerlijk*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Het is heer-lijk*. *Het is heerlijk*. The first word, *Het*, means, "it." Then we have *is* ("is"). Next, we have, *heerlijk*, meaning, "delicious." *Heerlijk*. To recap, we have *Het is heerlijk*. ("It's delicious.") When describing something in Dutch, you have to use *Het* ("it"), then the third-person singular of the verb "to be," which is, *is* ("is"), and then the adjective.

Now let's go over some other adjectives that you can use with the pattern we just introduced. Let's try "spicy." In Dutch, "It's spicy" is *Het is pikant*. The word for "spicy" is *Pikant*. *Pi-kant*. *Pikant*.

Another word for "spicy" is *scherp*. So you can also say, *Het is scherp*. ("It's spicy.")

If you are talking about a person there are some main adjectives we need to cover.

1. "tall" – *lang*
2. "short" – *kort*
3. "fat" – *dik*
4. "thin" – *dun*

When talking about a girl, if you would like to say that, "she is pretty," in Dutch, this would be *Zij is mooi*.

On the other hand, if you are talking about a man, you would say, *Hij is knap*. ("He's handsome.") You can use the word *knap* when you are referring to a woman as well.

Now let's look at the negative. In Dutch, "It's not spicy" is *Het is niet pikant*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Het is niet pikant*. We only added the negation *niet* in front of the adjective. All together, we have *Het is niet pikant*. ("It's not spicy.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

There are many superstitions in Dutch culture. One of them is spilling salt. If you happen to spill some salt, be sure to throw some salt over your left shoulder immediately; right in the eyes of the evil spirit.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #59

Dutch Nationality

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

59

DUTCH

1. Mijn naam is Adam.
2. Ik ben een Amerikaan.
3. Ik ben een Amerikaanse.
4. Ik ben een Canadees.
5. Ik ben een Canadese.
6. Waar kom je vandaan?

ENGLISH

1. My name is Adam.
2. I am an American. (male)
3. I am an American. (female)
4. I am a Canadian. (male)
5. I am a Canadian. (female)
6. Where are you from?

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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Amerikaan	American (male)	noun
Amerikaanse	American (female)	noun
Canadees	Canadian (male)	noun
Canadese	Canadian (female)	noun
komen	to come	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>John is een Amerikaan.</p> <p>"John is an American."</p>	<p>Kate is een mooie Amerikaanse.</p> <p>"Kate is a beautiful American."</p>
<p>Mijn vriend is een Canadees.</p> <p>"My boyfriend is a Canadian."</p>	<p>Hij is getrouwd met een Canadese.</p> <p>"He is married to a Canadian."</p>
<p>Kom hier.</p> <p>"Come here."</p>	<p>Wil je naar mijn huis komen?</p> <p>"You want to come to my house?"</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we will cover a phrase you will be able to use in all those moments in which you are introducing yourself, or even friends, and you are talking about your own country and the place you come from.

First, let's review how to introduce ourselves. In Dutch, "My name is Adam" is *Mijn naam is Adam*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Mijn naam is Adam. Mijn naam is Adam. Mijn naam is Adam*. Here we have the phrase *Mijn naam is*, which means, "my name is." Let's break it down and see it once again. *Mijn naam is. Mijn naam is*. This is followed by the name. In our example, *Adam*. To recap, we have *Mijn naam is Adam*. ("My name is Adam.")

Now let's go and cover how to say where you're from! In Dutch, "I am an American" is *Ik ben een Amerikaan*. The first two words, *Ik ben*, mean, "I am." *Ik ben*. Next, we have *een*

Amerikaan, which in English, is "an American." All together, we have *Ik ben een Amerikaan*, meaning, "I am an American."

In Dutch, "I am a Canadian" is *Ik ben een Canadees*. Now let's see it once again. *Ik ben Canadees*. As you can see, the verb doesn't change. You always have *Ik ben*, or "I am." Then the only thing that changes is the nationality. Therefore, you have *Canadees* in place of *Amerikaan*. To recap here, our phrase is *Ik ben een Canadees*. ("I am a Canadian.")

This phrase is used to answer the question *Waar kom je vandaan?* In English, this means, "Where are you from?" The first word, *waar*, means, "where...from." *Waar*. Then we have *kom* that comes from the verb *komen*, meaning, "to come." *Komen*. Next is *je*, which we already know is "you." The last component is *vandaan* and means, "from," when it's used in combination with the verb "to come." Let's break it down and see it once again. *Van-daan*. All together, we have *Waar kom je vandaan?* ("Where are you from?")

Be careful because the noun for nationality will change according to the gender. Therefore, if the person who speaks is a girl, "I am an American," will be *Ik ben een Amerikaanse*, and "I am a Canadian," will be *Ik ben een Canadese*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

If you happen to visit Amsterdam, please try *Poffertjes*. *Poffertjes* are "small, fluffy pancakes" that are assumed to be typically Dutch. Immediately when you get off the train at Amsterdam Central Station, try to find a *Poffertjesstand* or a *Poffertjeshouse*. *Poffertjes* are served with powdered sugar and butter. It's so delicious.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #60 Congratulations from the Netherlands

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

60

DUTCH

1. Gefeliciteerd.
2. Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met uw verjaardag.
3. Gelukkig Nieuwjaar.
4. Vrolijk Kerstmis.
5. Vrolijk Pasen.

ENGLISH

1. Congratulations.
2. Happy birthday. (formal)
3. Happy New Year.
4. Merry Christmas.
5. Happy Easter.

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
Vrolijk Pasen!	Happy Easter!	phrase
Vrolijk Kerstmis!	Merry Christmas!	phrase

Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met uw verjaardag!	Happy Birthday! (formal)	phrase
Gefeliciteerd!	Congratulations!	phrase
Gelukkig Nieuwjaar	Happy New Year!	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ik wens je een vrolijk Pasen!</p> <p>"I wish you a Happy Easter!"</p>	<p>Iedereen een Vrolijk Kerstmis.</p> <p>"Merry Christmas to everybody."</p>
<p>Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met je achtende (18de) verjaardag!</p> <p>"Happy 18th birthday."</p>	<p>Gefeliciteerd met uw nieuwe auto.</p> <p>"Congratulations on your new car."</p>
<p>Gelukkig Nieuwjaar mam!</p> <p>"Happy New Year, Mom!"</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we are going to introduce you to some phrases that are ideal for special occasions that you can use with Dutch speakers anywhere in the world! Whether you are sending an e-mail across the globe or saying it in person, the following phrases for celebratory events will allow you to express your sentiments in Dutch. In the Netherlands, the custom of exchanging regards and good wishes is very important. Usually the Dutch shake each other's hands and kiss each other's cheeks. Men do this with women, and women do this with women.

In Dutch, "Congratulations" is *Gefeliciteerd*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ge-fe-li-ci-teerd*. Now let's see it once again. *Ge-fe-li-ci-teerd*. This word literally means "congratulations," and we use it on many special occasions, such as a career move, after passing an exam, at a wedding, and so on.

"Happy birthday" in Dutch is *Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met uw verjaardag*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Har-te-lijk ge-fe-li-ci-teerd met uw ver-jaar-dag*. *Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met je verjaardag*. Let's have a look at the components of this phrase. We start the phrase with *Hartelijk Gefeliciteerd*, which means literally, "Heartfelt Congratulations." *Hartelijk Gefeliciteerd*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Har-te-lijk Ge-fe-li-ci-teerd*. *Hartelijk Gefeliciteerd*. Then we have *met uw*, meaning, "on with your." *Met uw*. *Met uw*. So far we have *Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met uw*. This is followed by *verjaardag*, or "birthday." *Verjaardag*. To recap here, the whole phrase is *Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met uw verjaardag*. This phrase literally means, "Heartfelt congratulations." We have used the polite form here but if you want to make it more informal you can change *uw* into *je*. The phrase will then be *Hartelijk gefeliciteerd met je verjaardag*.

Now let's see what other phrases we can use in the many situations you are likely to encounter.

"Happy New Year" in Dutch is *Gelukkig Nieuwjaar*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ge-luk-kig Nieuw-jaar*. *Gelukkig Nieuwjaar*. The first word, *Gelukkig*, means, "happy." *Ge-luk-kig*. *Gelukkig*. The last word is *Nieuwjaar*, meaning, "new year." *Nieuwjaar*. So the whole phrase is *Gelukkig Nieuwjaar*. "Happy New Year."

"Merry Christmas" is *Vrolijk Kerst*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Vro-lijk Kerst-mis*. *Vrolijk Kerstmis*. The first word in our phrase, *Vrolijk*, means, "joyful." *Vrolijk*. *Vrolijk*. Then we end with *Kerstmis*, which means, "Christmas." *Kerstmis*. So all together, we have *Vrolijk Kerstmis*. ("Merry Christmas.")

"Happy Easter" is *Vrolijk Pasen*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Vro-lijk Pa-sen*. *Vro-lijk Pasen*. As you've probably noticed, this phrase is very similar to the one we just introduced. We only exchanged "Christmas" (*Kerstmis*) for "Easter" (*Pasen*). Let's break down this word. *Pa-sen*. *Pasen*. The whole phrase is *Vrolijk Pasen*. ("Happy Easter.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick

Public Holidays

In the Netherlands, the public holidays are:

1. New Year's Day (January 1st)
2. Good Friday (March/April, the Friday before Easter)
3. Easter Sunday and Easter Monday (March/April)
4. Queens Day (April 30th)
5. Remembrance of the Dead (May 4th, not a national holiday)
6. Liberation Day (May 5th)
7. Ascension Day (forty days after Easter)
8. Pentecost (seven weeks after Easter)
9. Saint Nicholas' Eve (December 5th, not a national holiday)
10. Christmas (December 25th /26th)



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LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #1 National Holidays

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

1

DUTCH

1. What is the top five most important National Holidays?
2. 1. Kerstmis
3. 2. Pasen
4. 3. Koninginnedag
5. 4. Nieuwjaarsdag
6. 5. Bevrijdingsdag

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most important National Holidays in the Netherlands?
2. 1. Christmas
3. 2. Easter
4. 3. Queen's Day
5. 4. New Years Day
6. 5. Liberation Day

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
--------------	----------------	--------------

Kerstmis	Christmas	noun
Pasen	Easter	noun
Koninginnedag	Queen's Day	noun
Nieuwjaarsdag	New Years Day	noun
Bevrijdingsdag	Liberation Day	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Konijn is een populair gerecht met Kerstmis.</p> <p>"Rabbit is a popular Christmas dish."</p>	<p>Met Pasen zijn de meeste winkels gesloten.</p> <p>"On Easter most shops are closed."</p>
<p>Koninginnedag wordt gevierd op 29 april.</p> <p>"Queen's day is celebrated on the 29th of April."</p>	<p>Veel kerstbomen worden verbrand op Nieuwjaarsdag.</p> <p>"A lot of Christmas trees are burned on New Year's Day."</p>
<p>Op 5 mei vieren de Nederlanders de bevrijding van nazi-Duitsland.</p> <p>"On May 5th, Dutch people celebrate the liberation of Nazi Germany."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Christmas

Christmas in the Netherlands is celebrated on the 25th and 26th of December. The 25th is "first Christmas Day" and the 26th is called "second Christmas Day." Both are national holidays. Usually on the first Christmas Day families come together and enjoy an evening of a nice Christmas dinner and exchanging presents. The second Christmas Day is mostly spent outdoors. Visiting a Christmas market or taking a long walk are popular activities for the second Christmas Day.

2. Easter

On Easter in the Netherlands most shops are closed. On this day, most Dutch people will enjoy an Easter breakfast and relax.

3. Queen's Day

On this national holiday Dutch people celebrate the birthday of the Queen. There are a lot of traditional activities held, and every year the royal family visits a different city.

4. New Year's Day

On the first day of the New Year, many people go to the beach to take part in the New Year's dive. This tradition involves taking a dive into the icy cold sea water.

5. Liberation Day

Liberation Day has been celebrated every year since 1945. The day was declared to be a national holiday in 1990.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #2 Foods

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

2

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular foods?
2. 1. aardappel
3. 2. erwtensoep
4. 3. pannenkoek
5. 4. patat
6. 5. kroket

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular foods?
2. 1. potato
3. 2. pea soup
4. 3. pancake
5. 4. french fries
6. 5. croquette

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
-------	---------	-------	--------

erwtensoep	pea soup	noun	
pannenkoek	pancake	noun	
patat	french fries	noun	
kroket	croquette	noun	
aardappel	potato	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Een traditionele naam voor erwtensoep is 'snert'.</p> <p>"A traditional name for peasoup is 'snert'."</p>	<p>De pannenkoek was het favoriete Nederlandse eten van Napoleon.</p> <p>"The pancake was Napoleon's favorite Dutch food."</p>
<p>De eerste franse frietjes in Nederland dateren van 1905.</p> <p>"The first french fries in the Netherlands date back to 1905."</p>	<p>Kroketten van de snackbarketen FEBO zijn erg lekker.</p> <p>"Croquettes from the snack bar chain FEBO are very delicious."</p>
<p>Er zijn meer dan 200 verschillende soorten aardappelen in Nederland.</p> <p>"There are more than 200 kinds of potatoes in the Netherlands."</p>	<p>De aardappel komt van oorsprong uit Peru.</p> <p>"Potatoes come from Peru."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Potato

Potatoes are an everyday food for Dutch people, and are used in many different kinds of dishes.

2. Pea Soup

This traditional dish is very common during the wintertime.

3. Pancake

Dutch pancakes are often larger and thinner than pancakes in the US. There are many pancake restaurants in the Netherlands.

4. French Fries

French fries in the Netherlands are dipped in mayonnaise. There are more than 10 variants of sauce.

5. Croquette

This typical Dutch snack is a 10cm long breadcrumbed fried roll which is usually eaten with mustard.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #3 Beverages

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

3

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular beverages?
2. 1. bier
3. 2. koffie
4. 3. jenever
5. 4. thee
6. 5. melk

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular beverages?
2. 1. beer
3. 2. coffee
4. 3. jenever
5. 4. tea
6. 5. milk

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
--------------	----------------	--------------	---------------

bier	beer (standard form)	noun	neuter
koffie	coffee	noun	masculine
jenever	jenever	noun	masculine
thee	tea	noun	feminine
melk	milk	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Heineken bier is het meest populaire internationale merk van Nederland.</p> <p>"Heineken beer is the most popular international brand from the Netherlands."</p>	<p>Ik hou van belgisch bier!</p> <p>"I love Belgian beer!"</p>
<p>Dokkumer koffie is een locale specialiteit van de noordelijke provincie Friesland.</p> <p>"Dokkumer coffee is a local specialty from the northern province of Friesland."</p>	<p>Wanneer jenever wordt gedronken met bier noem je het een 'kopstoot'.</p> <p>"When jenever is drunk with beer, it's called a "headbutt"."</p>
<p>Jenever smaakt erg lekker.</p> <p>"Jenever tastes really delicious."</p>	<p>Zwarte thee is de meest populaire thee in Nederland.</p> <p>"Black tea is the most popular tea in the Netherlands."</p>
<p>Melk is een erg gezonde drank.</p> <p>"Milk is a very healthy beverage."</p>	<p>Koffie met melk alstublieft.</p> <p>"Coffee with milk please."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Beer

There are more than 750 beer brands in the Netherlands.

2. Coffee

Dutch people are well known for their coffee drinking habit; it averages three cups per day.

3. Jenever

Known as "Dutch gin," this traditional liquor has an alcohol percentage of 35%.

4. Tea

The Netherlands is one of Europe's top importers of tea.

5. Milk

The Dutch love milk, and this could be a reason why they are so tall!

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #4 Popular Home-Cooked Meals

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

4

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular home cooked meals?
2. 1. gebakken aardappels
3. 2. boerenkool
4. 3. hutspot
5. 4. bal gehakt
6. 5. gekookte mosselen

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular home cooked meals?
2. 1. baked potatoes
3. 2. kale
4. 3. hotchpotch
5. 4. meatball
6. 5. boiled mussels

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
-------	---------	-------

gebakken aardappels	baked potatoes	noun
boerenkool	kale	noun
hutspot	hotchpotch	noun
bal gehakt	meatball	noun
gekookte mosselen	boiled mussels	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Gebakken aardappels en biefstuk zijn een geweldig diner!</p> <p>"Baked potatoes and steak make a great dinner!"</p>	<p>Boerenkool is het nationale gerecht van Nederland.</p> <p>"Kale is Holland's national dish."</p>
<p>De stad Leiden heeft een festival waarbij het eten van hutspot een onderdeel is.</p> <p>"The city of Leiden has an event that includes eating hotchpotch."</p>	<p>Gehaktballen vind je in bijna elk land.</p> <p>"Meatballs can be found in almost every country."</p>
<p>In bier gekookte mosselen zijn een heerlijke maaltijd.</p> <p>"Boiled mussels in beer make a great dish."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Baked potatoes

Baked potatoes are another example of how Dutch people like to eat their potatoes.

2.

Kale

This cabbage-like plant is traditionally eaten in the winter with sausage and bacon.

3. Hotchpotch

A delicious winter dish, this is a mash of carrots, onions and potatoes.

4. Meatball

Meatballs are a very common meat product that is served with most Dutch main dishes.

5. Boiled mussels

Mussels are a kind of clam which are usually boiled. Dutch people usually eat them together with bread.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #5 Sweets and Desserts

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

#5

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular sweets and desserts?
2. 1. ijs
3. 2. vla
4. 3. appeltaart
5. 4. advocaat
6. 5. pudding

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular sweets and desserts?
2. 1. Ice-cream
3. 2. Vla, a type of custard
4. 3. Apple pie
5. 4. Advocaat, a Dutch liqueur
6. 5. Pudding

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
-------	---------	-------	--------

ijs	ice cream	noun	
vla	vla, a type of custard	noun	
appeltaart	apple pie	noun	feminine
advocaat	advocaat, a Dutch liqueur	noun	
pudding	pudding	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Softijs en italiaans ijs zijn de meest favoriete soorten in Nederland.</p> <p>"Soft serve and gelato are the favorite kinds of ice cream in the Netherlands."</p>	<p>Oranjevla en wintervla zijn tijdelijk verkrijgbare smaken.</p> <p>"Oranjevla and Wintervla are limited flavors."</p>
<p>De appeltaart van mijn moeder is heerlijk!</p> <p>"My mother's apple pie is delicious!"</p>	<p>Elk jaar wordt er door een Nederlands krant een 'appeltaarten test' georganiseerd.</p> <p>"Every year there is a National Apple pie contest organized by a Dutch newspaper."</p>
<p>Jouw appeltaart is heel lekker.</p> <p>"Your apple pie is very tasty."</p>	<p>Advocaat heeft een alcoholpercentage van 14%.</p> <p>"Advocaat has an alcohol percentage of 14%."</p>

Een erg populaire pudding in Nederland is griesmeelpudding met bramensap.

"A very popular pudding in the Netherlands is semolina pudding with raspberry sauce."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Ice-cream

Dutch people love a good ice cream, and from April to November the seasonal ice cream shops open their doors to customers, selling various flavours of ice cream.

2. Vla, a type of custard

Vla custard is a dairy product that is made of cooked milk and custard. It is served cold, and has the same texture as yoghurt, but has a sweet taste instead of sour. It is available in many flavors such as banana, vanilla, chocolate and strawberry.

3. Apple pie

Apple pie and coffee are a part of Dutch culture, and are served in almost all restaurants.

4. Advocaat, a Dutch liqueur

Advocaat is a traditional Dutch liqueur that is rich and creamy and made from eggs, sugar and brandy.

5. Pudding

Pudding is a sweet dessert which is popular in the Netherlands.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #6 Fruits

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

6

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular fruits?
2. 1. appel
3. 2. peer
4. 3. kers
5. 4. banaan
6. 5. braam

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular fruits?
2. 1. apple
3. 2. pear
4. 3. cherry
5. 4. banana
6. 5. raspberry

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
-------	---------	-------	--------

braam	raspberry	noun	
appel	apple	noun	masculine
peer	pear	noun	
kers	cherry	noun	feminine
banaan	banana	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Bramen plukken is een traditionele zomerse activiteit.</p> <p>"Picking raspberries is a traditional summer activity."</p>	<p>In de nederlandse provincie Gelderland is een plaats genaamd Appel.</p> <p>"In the Dutch province of Gelderland there is a city named Appel."</p>
<p>Hoeveel kosten deze appels?</p> <p>"How much are these apples?"</p>	<p>De meest bekende peer in Nederland is de 'conference'.</p> <p>"The most famous pear in the Netherlands is the 'conference'."</p>
<p>Een populair fruitbier is bier met kersensmaak.</p> <p>"Beer with a cherry flavor is a popular kind of fruit beer."</p>	<p>Ik wil kersen eten.</p> <p>"I want to eat cherries."</p>
<p>Sommige mensen zeggen dat banaan een groente is en geen vrucht.</p> <p>"Some people say the banana is a vegetable and not a fruit."</p>	<p>Ik hou van fruit vooral de banaan.</p> <p>"I like fruit, especially the banana."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Apple

The apple is the most popular fruit in the Netherlands.

2. Pear

The Netherlands is in the top 10 pear-producing countries in the world. There are a lot of Dutch expressions that contain the word "pear." If somebody says: "You're a cool pear!" it means that he or she thinks that you are nice person!

3. Cherry

There are two kinds of cherries in the Netherlands: sweet and sour. The sweet cherries are used for direct consumption, while the sour cherry is used to make jam or juice.

4. Banana

This popular fruit is used in various desserts. A famous one is the banana split.

5. Raspberry

Not only the fruits but also the leaves of the raspberry plant are used to make tea. The fruit is sweet and has a blue color. They are eaten fresh or are processed as jam.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #7 Vegetables

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

#7

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular vegetables?
2. 1. tomaat
3. 2. wortel
4. 3. bloemkool
5. 4. ui
6. 5. doperwt

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular vegetables?
2. 1. tomato
3. 2. carrot
4. 3. cauliflower
5. 4. onion
6. 5. pea

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
-------	---------	-------	--------

tomaat	tomato	noun	feminine
wortel	carrot	noun	masculine
bloemkool	cauliflower	noun	feminine
ui	onion	noun	masculine
doperwt	pea	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tomaten zijn erg gezond.</p> <p>"Tomatoes are very healthy."</p>	<p>Is een tomaat een fruit of een groente?</p> <p>"Is a tomato a fruit or a vegetable?"</p>
<p>Wortels bevatten veel vitamine A wat goed is voor je gezichtsvermogen.</p> <p>"Carrots contain a lot of vitamin A, which is good for your eyesight."</p>	<p>Nederlanders houden van bloemkool met een kaassaus.</p> <p>"The Dutch love to eat cauliflower with cheese sauce."</p>
<p>Als je uien onder water pelt krijg je geen tranen in je ogen.</p> <p>"If you cut an onion under water you won't get tears in your eyes."</p>	<p>Er zijn vier basissoorten van de ui, geel en bruin, wit, rood en zoet.</p> <p>"There are four basic types of onions: yellow and brown, white, red, and sweet."</p>
<p>Verse erwten zijn alleen verkrijgbaar tijdens een korte periode van juni tot en met augustus.</p> <p>"Fresh peas are only available for a short time each year, from June until August."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Tomato

The tomato is a popular vegetable and is used in various dishes and salads. The most delicious tomato in the Netherlands is the honey tomato.

2. Carrot

This vegetable got its distinctive orange color from the Dutch. In the 17th century the carrot was first brought from Iran to the Netherlands. It had a different color from its present orange, but the Dutch cross-bred it until they had a hybrid with the same orange colour as that of the Royal House of Orange-Nassau. After that the orange carrot spread out all over the rest of Europe.

3. Cauliflower

This common vegetable is grown in large quantities in the provinces of North-Holland and Friesland. They make a traditional dish when eaten together with potatoes and a meatball.

4. Onion

Onions have a long history in Europe. They can be found in many old traditional stories and famous paintings.

5. Pea

Peas are a popular vegetable usually served in a dish with baked potatoes and carrots.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #8 Food Souvenirs

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

8

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular food souvenirs?
2. 1. stroopwafels
3. 2. drop
4. 3. spek
5. 4. hopje
6. 5. chocolade

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular food souvenirs?
2. 1. stroopwaffle
3. 2. licorice
4. 3. marshmallow
5. 4. hopje
6. 5. chocolate

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
-------	---------	-------

stroopwafels	stroopwaffle	noun
drop	licorice	noun
spek	marshmallow	noun
hopje	hopje, a Dutch sweet	noun
chocolade	chocolate	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>De eerste stroopwafel werd gemaakt in de stad Gouda in 1784.</p> <p>"The first stroopwafel was made in 1784 in the the city of Gouda."</p>	<p>Nederland is de grootste dropproducent binnen de Europese Unie.</p> <p>"The Netherlands is the biggest producer of licorice in the European Union."</p>
<p>Een erg populaire soort spek is de "negerzoen", die gedoopt is in chocolade.</p> <p>"A very popular type of marshmallow is the 'negerzoen', which is dipped in chocolate."</p>	<p>Het Hopje is vernoemd naar Baron Hop die verslaafd was aan koffie.</p> <p>"Hopje was named after a Dutch Baron named Hop who was addicted to coffee."</p>
<p>"Chocolade" komt van het Azteekse woord "Xocolatl", wat "bitter water" betekent.</p> <p>""Chocolate" comes from the Aztec word, "Xocolatl", which means 'bitter water'."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Stroopwaffle

This syrup waffle is made from two layers of baked batter with a caramel filling in the middle. Dutch people will sometimes put the stroopwafel on top of a hot cup of tea to make the syrup melt.

2. Licorice

This famous confectionery gets its flavor from the extract of the root of the licorice plant. The licorice has a strong taste and comes in all kinds of shapes. This original European candy comes in various souvenir packagings, so it's one of the top souvenir products to be sold in the Netherlands.

3. Marshmallow

Marshmallows are loved by Dutch people young and old, and are used in various ways, such as in a cup of hot chocolate milk or added to ice-cream.

4. Hopje

Hopje is an original Dutch sweet that has a light coffee and caramel flavor. The first hopje was made in the 18th century.

5. Chocolate

Dutch people love chocolate very much, and it comes in all kinds of forms. Chocolate arrived in the Netherlands for the first time in the 16th century and gained a lot of popularity. Today the most famous Dutch chocolate brands are Verkade, Droste and Van Houten.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #9 Pop and Traditional Culture

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

9

DUTCH

1. What are the five most well-known pop or traditional culture?
2. 1. Carnaval
3. 2. Sint Maarten
4. 3. klompen
5. 4. fiets
6. 5. haring

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most well-known pop or traditional culture?
2. 1. Carnaval
3. 2. St. Martin's Day
4. 3. wooden shoes, clogs
5. 4. bicycle
6. 5. herring

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
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haring	herring	noun	
Carnaval	Carnaval	noun	
Sint Maarten	St. Martin's Day	noun	
klompen	wooden shoes, clogs	noun	
fiets	bicycle	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Er zijn veel haringkramen waar je kunt genieten van heerlijke verse haring.</p> <p>"There are many herring stands where you can enjoy delicious fresh herring."</p>	<p>Carnaval wordt gevierd in de zuidelijke provincies van Nederland.</p> <p>"Carnaval in the Netherlands is celebrated in the southern provinces."</p>
<p>Sint Maarten was ooit een feestdag voor de armen.</p> <p>"St Martin's Day used to be a holiday for the poor."</p>	<p>Klompen zijn een populair nederlands souvenir.</p> <p>"Wooden shoes are the most popular souvenir from the Netherlands."</p>
<p>Klompen zijn een populair souvenir.</p> <p>"Wooden shoes are a popular souvenir."</p>	<p>In Nederland zijn meer fietsen dan Nederlanders.</p> <p>"In the Netherlands there are more bicycles than Dutch people."</p>
<p>Je hoeft tijdens het fietsen geen helm te dragen.</p> <p>"You don't have to wear a helmet if you ride a bicycle."</p>	<p>Er zijn meer dan 2 miljoen fietsen in Amsterdam.</p> <p>"In Amsterdam there are more than two million bicycles."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Carnaval

This traditional Catholic holiday is celebrated three days before Ash Wednesday. Carnaval is celebrated from Sunday until Tuesday evening.

2. St. Martin's Day

This is celebrated on the 11th of November. Children go from door to door with their lanterns, sing songs, and in return hope to receive sweets or fruits.

3. Wooden shoes

The wooden shoe was not only used in the Netherlands but in many other countries in Europe during the Middle Ages. They were mainly worn by workers and farmers.

4. Bicycle

The bicycle is very popular in the Netherlands. There are actually more bicycles than there are people in this small country!

5. Herring

Dutch people eat herring raw by holding it by its tail, dipping it into small pieces of onions, and then eating it from the head.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #10 Animals

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Cultural Insight

10

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular animals?
2. 1. hond
3. 2. kat
4. 3. koe
5. 4. das
6. 5. Zeearend

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular animals?
2. 1. dog
3. 2. cat
4. 3. cow
5. 4. badger
6. 5. sea eagle

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
--------------	----------------	--------------	---------------

das	badger	noun	
Zeearend	sea eagle		
hond	dog	noun	masculine
kat	cat	noun	masculine
koe	cow	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Regenwormen zijn de favoriete maaltijd van een das.</p> <p>"Earthworms are the badger's favorite meal."</p>	<p>De vleugelwijdte van een zeearend kan 2 meter zijn.</p> <p>"The wingspan of a sea eagle can be two meters."</p>
<p>Men zegt dat een hond een man zijn beste vriend is.</p> <p>"It is said that the dog is man's best friend."</p>	<p>De harige hond rent achter de bal aan.</p> <p>"The shaggy dog is running after a ball."</p>
<p>De jongen heeft een hond als huisdier.</p> <p>"The boy has a pet dog."</p>	<p>Katten houden niet van water.</p> <p>"Cats don't like water."</p>
<p>De zwarte kat loopt voor het scherm langs.</p> <p>"The black cat is walking across the screen."</p>	<p>In de zomer staan de koeien in de wei.</p> <p>"In summer, the cows graze in the meadow."</p>

Lange tijd geleden verkochten de Nederlanders veel koeien aan de Verenigde Staten voor de productie van boter.

"A long time ago the Dutch sold many cows to the United States for the production of butter."

De koeien grazen in de wei.

"The cows are grazing in the meadow."

De koe is in het veld.

"The cow is in the field."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Dog

The most popular breed in the Netherlands is the labrador retriever.

2. Cat

Cats are very common and make wonderful pets. There are many expressions and sayings about cats in Dutch. We say that if a cat washes itself, it means that soon you will have an unexpected guest.

3. Cow

The dairy cow can be seen everywhere in the Netherlands. The enormous production of milk leads to a variety of cheese and other dairy products.

4. Badger

During the 1980s the badger almost became extinct in the Netherlands. Thanks to tremendous efforts from the organisation Das and Boom, the badger is now no longer on the

list of endangered species. It does however still get the highest degree of protection and attention.

5. Sea eagle

After an absence of several centuries, the sea eagle is now successfully breeding again in the Netherlands. Since 2006 a sea eagle pair has returned to the country every year after migrating.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #11 Plants

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

11

DUTCH

1. What are the five common plants?
2. 1. tulip
3. 2. roos
4. 3. narcis
5. 4. viool
6. 5. zonnebloem

ENGLISH

1. What are the five common plants?
2. 1. tulip
3. 2. rose
4. 3. narcissus
5. 4. violet
6. 5. sunflower

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
--------------	----------------	--------------	---------------

narcis	narcissus	noun	
viooltje	violet	noun	
zonnebloem	sunflower	noun	feminine
tulp	tulip	noun	common
roos	rose	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>De narcis heeft een sterke geur.</p> <p>"The narcissus has a strong fragrance."</p>	<p>De bladeren en wortels van een viooltje worden in sommige medicijnen gebruikt.</p> <p>"The leaves and roots of the violet are used in some medicines."</p>
<p>De Nederlandse schilder Van Gogh gebruikte zonnebloemen als onderwerp voor zijn meest beroemde schilderij.</p> <p>"Dutch painter Van Gogh used sunflowers as the subject for his most famous painting."</p>	<p>In het dorp Limmen kun je meer dan 3500 verschillende soorten tulpen vinden.</p> <p>"In the town of Limmen you will find more than 3500 different kinds of tulip."</p>
<p>De koeien bij mij achter eten alleen maar tulpen.</p> <p>"The cows behind my house only eat tulips."</p>	<p>Nederlanders geven graag rozen met Valentijnsdag.</p> <p>"Dutch people love to give roses for Valentine's Day."</p>

Rozen sieren elke tuin en maken het mooier.

"Roses can adorn any garden and make it more beautiful."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Tulip

The tulip is probably the most famous flower in the Netherlands, and the export market is dominated by the Dutch. Every year thousands of tourists visit the Netherlands to see the many different kinds of tulips.

2. Rose

Roses can be found in many colors and every color has its own meaning. White roses mean 'have trust in me.'

3. Narcissus

If the preceding winter has been mild, the narcissus can be seen in many places.

4. Violet

Violets are used in many ways. The most common is in perfume, but the Dutch also like to decorate their dishes with violet leaves.

5. Sunflower

This flower, which is native to the Americas, is popular for its decorative uses as well as for the production of sunflower oil.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #12 Geographical Features

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

12

DUTCH

1. What are the five most common geographical features?
2. 1. rivier
3. 2. duin
4. 3. Noordzee
5. 4. dijk
6. 5. gracht

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most common geographical features?
2. 1. river
3. 2. dune
4. 3. Northsea
5. 4. dyke
6. 5. canal

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
--------------	----------------	--------------	---------------

rivier	river	noun	feminine
duin	dune	noun	
Noordzee	North Sea	noun	
dijk	dyke	noun	
gracht	canal	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Een boottocht over de rivier de Rijn is erg populair onder ouderen.</p> <p>"A cruise on the river Rhine is very popular among elderly people."</p>	<p>De bruine beer rent in de rivier.</p> <p>"The brown bear is running in the river."</p>
<p>Het hoogste duin in Nederland is 53 meter hoog.</p> <p>"The highest dune in the Netherlands is 53 meters high."</p>	<p>In de zomer gaan veel Nederlanders op bezoek naar de kust om een verfrissende duik in de Noordzee te nemen.</p> <p>"In summer time many Dutch people visit the coastline to take a refreshing dive in the North Sea."</p>
<p>Hans Brinker is een bekend traditioneel verhaal over een jongen die zijn vinger in een dijk steekt.</p> <p>"Hans Brinker" is a famous traditional story about a boy who plugs a dyke with his finger."</p>	<p>Een huis aan een gracht is erg duur.</p> <p>"A house on a canal is very expensive."</p>
<p>De grachten van Amsterdam zijn s-avonds verlicht.</p> <p>"The Amsterdam Canals light up at night."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. River

The Netherlands is a real 'water land,' and there are many rivers in this small country. The longest river is the Rhine, which flows from the Swiss Alps to the North Sea coast of the Netherlands.

2. Dune

A dune is a hill of sand that can be found on the coastline or near rivers. They protect the Netherlands from the North Sea.

3. Northsea

The North Sea is located between Great Britain, Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France, with an average depth of ninety-four meters.

4. Dyke

A artificially constructed wall which regulates water levels. The earliest dike in Holland dates back to the 12th century. The English word "dike" derives from the Dutch word *dijk*.

5. Canal

A canal is a man-made watercourse, usually in the countryside, irrespective of whether or not it has streets along its banks. Many of these canals can be found in the city of Amsterdam and the bridges across them are lit up at night, giving the city a romantic look.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #13 Cities

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

13

DUTCH

1. What are the five well-known cities?
2. 1. Amsterdam
3. 2. Rotterdam
4. 3. Groningen
5. 4. Utrecht
6. 5. Den Haag

ENGLISH

1. What are the five best-known cities?
2. 1. Amsterdam
3. 2. Rotterdam
4. 3. Groningen
5. 4. Utrecht
6. 5. The Hague

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
-------	---------	-------

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	noun
Groningen	Groningen	noun
Utrecht	Utrecht	noun
Den Haag	The Hague	noun
Amsterdam	Amsterdam	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Rotterdam heeft veel kubuswoningen, ontworpen door architect Piet Blom.</p> <p>"Rotterdam has many cube houses designed by architect Piet Blom."</p>	<p>Groningen is een zusterstad van Holland in de Verenigde Staten.</p> <p>"Groningen is a sister city of Holland in the United States."</p>
<p>Nijntje, het wereldberoemde getekende konijn, werd geboren in de stad Utrecht.</p> <p>"Miffy, the world famous rabbit cartoon character, was born in the city of Utrecht."</p>	<p>Heerlijke haring kun je vinden in de stad Den Haag.</p> <p>"Delicious herring can be found in The Hague."</p>
<p>Twee belangrijke bezienswaardigheden van Amsterdam zijn het Van Gogh museum en de rosse buurt.</p> <p>"Two main attractions of Amsterdam are the Van Gogh museum and the Red Light District."</p>	<p>Ik woon in Amsterdam.</p> <p>"I live in Amsterdam."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Amsterdam

It is the largest city and the capital of the Netherlands, with a population of 790,654. The Amsterdam Stock Exchange, the oldest stock exchange in the world, is located in the city center.

2. Rotterdam

Rotterdam is the second largest city in the Netherlands and is famous for having one of the largest ports in the world. Rotterdam is also well known for an event held annually in January: The International Film Festival of Rotterdam.

3. Groningen

This university city is the largest in the north of the Netherlands. Groningen is also known as the "Metropolis of the North."

4. Utrecht

Utrecht is located in the middle of the Netherlands and is the country's fourth largest city. This city has many buildings and structures from the Middle Ages. Utrecht has a long history, and it was the first city in the Netherlands to have city rights.

5. The Hague

The Hague is the capital of the province of South Holland. Even though it is not the capital of the Netherlands, it still fulfills one of the most important tasks: all ministries and embassies are located in The Hague.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #14 Sports

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Cultural Insight

14

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular sports?
2. 1. voetbal
3. 2. hockey
4. 3. zwemmen
5. 4. tennis
6. 5. basketbal

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular sports?
2. 1. soccer
3. 2. hockey
4. 3. swimming
5. 4. tennis
6. 5. basketball

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
--------------	----------------	--------------	---------------

voetbal	soccer	noun	neutral
hockey	hockey	noun	
zwemmen	swimming	noun	neutral
tennis	tennis	noun	neutral
basketbal	basketball	noun	neutral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>De mascotte van het Nederlands Elftal is een oranje leeuw.</p> <p>"The mascot of the Dutch National team is an orange lion."</p>	<p>De spelers spelen voetbal.</p> <p>"The players are playing soccer."</p>
<p>Voetbal is werelds meest populaire sport.</p> <p>"Soccer is the world's most popular sport."</p>	<p>Tijdens de zomerspelen van 2012 won het Nederlands Veldhockey Team Dames de gouden medaille.</p> <p>"At the Summer Olympics of 2012 the Dutch women's national field hockey team won the gold medal."</p>
<p>De schoolslag is de eerste slag die kinderen leren als zij leren zwemmen.</p> <p>"The breaststroke is the first stroke taught to children."</p>	<p>Ik hou van zwemmen.</p> <p>"I like swimming."</p>
<p>Strandtennis werd in 2007 geïntroduceerd en wordt steeds populairder.</p> <p>"Beach tennis was introduced in 2007 and is gaining in popularity."</p>	<p>De jonge mannen spelen tennis.</p> <p>"The young men are playing tennis."</p>

De vrienden spelen tennis op de tennisbaan.

"The friends play tennis on the tennis court."

Rik Smits was een beroemde Nederlandse basketbaler die voor de Indiana Pacers speelde.

"Rik Smits was a famous Dutch basketball player who played for the Indiana Pacers."

De jongens en meisjes spelen basketbal.

"The boys and girls are playing basketball."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Soccer

Soccer is the most popular sport in the Netherlands. There are many soccer clubs at both the amateur and professional level. The Dutch National team is ranked in the top 10 teams in the world, and is therefore very popular. During big events like the Euro Cup or World Cup, the whole nation is draped in the color orange.

2. Hockey

In 1891 hockey was introduced to the Netherlands. It has become a popular sport, with more than 200,000 active players. Field hockey is the most popular version.

3. Swimming

The Netherlands has always been strongly connected to water, so it's not strange that the percentage of Dutch people who can swim is very high. Dutch people take swimming lessons from a very young age, and during elementary school schools will provide swimming lessons at the public pool.

4. Tennis

The Dutch love to play the game of tennis. During the winter time, a lot of people play indoor tennis, while in summer people often rent a tennis court for an hour or two.

5. Basketball

Statistically, the tallest people in the world, as measured by country, are the Dutch. A lot of tall Dutch children try their best in basketball, and some talents have made it to the American NBA (National Basketball Association).

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #15 Recreational Activities

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

15

DUTCH

1. What are the five most recreational activities?
2. 1. naar de film gaan
3. 2. winkelen
4. 3. kamperen
5. 4. vissen
6. 5. fietstocht

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular recreational activities?
2. 1. going to the movies
3. 2. shopping
4. 3. camping
5. 4. fishing
6. 5. bicycle tour

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
-------	---------	-------

naar de film gaan	going to the movies	noun
winkelen	shopping	verb
kamperen	camping	noun
vissen	fishing (fish)	noun
fietstocht	bicycle tour	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Turks Fruit is de meest succesvolle Nederlandse film ooit.</p> <p>"Turks Fruit is the most successful Dutch movie of all time."</p>	<p>Als je van winkelen houdt probeer dan de meest bekende winkelstraat van Amsterdam, de Kalverstraat.</p> <p>"If you like shopping, try Amsterdam's most famous shopping street, the Kalverstraat."</p>
<p>Veel campings kun je langs de Nederlandse kust vinden.</p> <p>"Most campsites can be found along the coastline of the Netherlands."</p>	<p>Voor het vissen in sommige rivieren heb je een visbewijs nodig.</p> <p>"Some rivers require a special fishing license if you want to go fishing."</p>
<p>Vissen is een ontspannen hobby.</p> <p>"Fishing is a relaxing hobby."</p>	<p>Drenthe heeft zichzelf de bijnaam 'fietsprovincie van Nederland' gegeven.</p> <p>"Drenthe gave itself the title of 'Bicycle Province of the Netherlands'."</p>
<p>Ik maak graag een lange fietstocht.</p> <p>"I enjoy making a long bicycle tour."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Going to the movies

The Dutch like to go to the movies from time to time. Cinemas and arthouse cinemas have seen an increase of visitors in recent years, and it is expected that this trend will continue. In Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Haarlem, new cinemas have opened their doors. The annual International Documentary Film Festival Amsterdam is the world's largest documentary film festival.

2. Shopping

There are a lot of good shopping areas to be found in the Netherlands and a lot of Dutch people will spend their free weekend shopping. Stores are officially allowed to stay open until 10pm, but usually close at 7pm. Traditionally stores are open one evening during the week until 9pm. This can be, depending on the city, a Thursday or a Friday evening.

3. Camping

A lot of Dutch families own a caravan. During the summer holiday, such families will go on three week trips to a camping site in France, Spain or Italy. On national holidays they will take their caravan to one of the many camping areas that can be found in the Netherlands.

4. Fishing

The Netherlands is a great fishing country, and it's one of the most popular outdoor activities. Because the Netherlands is rich in water resources, there are many quiet and relaxing places where you can enjoy fishing at its best.

5. Bicycle tour

The popularity of bike riding in the Netherlands is probably due to the fact that it is a 'flat' country. Bike bridges, bike tunnels and bike paths are part of the infrastructure. Many Dutch people use bikes to commute to work or school, and when it's nice weather they go out and ride on one of the many cycling routes.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #16 Tourist Attractions and Places

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

16

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular tourist attractions?
2. 1. De Veluwe
3. 2. De Efteling
4. 3. Volendam
5. 4. De Zaanse Schans
6. 5. Madurodam

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular tourist attractions?
2. 1. The Veluwe
3. 2. The Efteling
4. 3. Volendam
5. 4. The Zaanse Schans
6. 5. Madurodam

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
-------	---------	-------

De Veluwe	The Veluwe	noun
De Efteling	The Efteling	noun
Volendam	Volendam	noun
De Zaanse Schans	The Zaanse Schans	noun
Madurodam	Madurodam	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Wilde zwijnen, dassen en verschillende soorten slangen leven op de Veluwe.</p> <p>"Wild boars, badgers and several species of snakes live in the Veluwe."</p>	<p>De mascotte van de Efteling heet Pardoes.</p> <p>"The mascot of the Efteling is named Pardoes."</p>
<p>In Volendam kun je een foto van jezelf laten maken in traditionele nederlandse klederdracht.</p> <p>"In Volendam you can have your picture taken in traditional Dutch clothing."</p>	<p>Bij de Zaanse Schans kun je zien hoe klompen op traditionele manier worden gemaakt.</p> <p>"At the Zaanse Schans you can see how wooden shoes are traditionally made."</p>
<p>Madurodam is gemaakt op een schaal van 1:25.</p> <p>"Madurodam is made on a scale of 1:25."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. The Veluwe

The Veluwe is a forest-rich area in the province of Gelderland. It's the largest natural landscape in Europe.

2. The

Efteling

Opened in 1952, the Efteling is the largest theme park in the Netherlands. Visiting the Efteling is now the most popular day trip in the Netherlands. Efteling and Disney work closely together, and some of the attractions there were designed by Disney designers.

3. Volendam

Volendam is a small harbor town in the province of North Holland. It's a popular tourist attraction because old traditional clothing is still worn by some of the residents.

4. The Zaanse Schans

The Zaanse Schans is one of Holland's top tourist attractions, and can be found in the city of Zaandam. It's a small area where some of the old traditional houses and windmills can be found.

5. Madurodam

Madurodam is a miniature city that is located in The Hague. This famous Dutch tourist attraction was opened in 1952 and the then teenaged queen Beatrix was chosen as mayor. Now the mayor of this miniature city is elected by twenty-two young children from schools in the area.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #17 Types of Places to Live

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

17

DUTCH

1. What are the five common type of places to live?
2. 1. apartment
3. 2. villa
4. 3. rijtjeshuis
5. 4. caravan
6. 5. grachtenpand

ENGLISH

1. What are the five common type of places to live?
2. 1. apartment, flat
3. 2. villa
4. 3. terraced house
5. 4. travel trailer
6. 5. canal house

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
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villa	villa	noun	
rijtjeshuis	terraced house	noun	
caravan	travel trailer	noun	
grachtenpand	canal house	noun	
appartement	apartment, flat	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>In het Van Stolkpark in Den Haag kun je één van de oudste villa's van Nederland vinden.</p> <p>"In the Van Stolkpark in The Hague you can find one of the oldest villas in the Netherlands."</p>	<p>Rijtjeshuizen in Nederland zijn identiek aan elkaar.</p> <p>"Terraced houses in the Netherlands in a row are identical to each other."</p>
<p>Nederlanders hebben een speciaal rijbewijs nodig als ze een auto met caravan willen besturen.</p> <p>"Dutch people need to have a special driver's license if they want to drive a car that tows a caravan."</p>	<p>Grachtenpanden hadden meestal een kelder en een zolder waar handelswaar werd opgeslagen.</p> <p>"Canal houses usually had a basement and an attic where trade goods could be stored."</p>
<p>Appartementencomplex de Gouden Leeuw in Amsterdam is het grootste in Nederland en telt 400 appartementen.</p> <p>"The apartment complex Golden Lion in Amsterdam is the biggest in the Netherlands, and holds 400 apartments."</p>	<p>Ik woon in een appartement in de stad.</p> <p>"I live in an apartment in the city."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Apartment, flat

An apartment is a residence in a bigger building—for example, a flat. The first flat to have been built in the Netherlands was the Nirwanaflat in The Hague. It was built in 1920.

2. Villa

A villa is a luxurious stand-alone home. During the 18th century the word "landhouse" was more common, but at the end of the 19th century this changed to "villa."

3. Terraced house

A terraced house is a row of four or more houses that share side walls. Usually terraced houses in the Netherlands have a front and a back yard.

4. Travel trailer

A caravan is towed behind a road vehicle so it can be brought to various destinations, usually camping sites.

5. Canal house

A canal house is a (usually old) house overseeing a canal. Because of the danger of flooding, the front door is sometimes higher up.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #18 Common Things in the Home

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

18

DUTCH

1. What are the five common things in the home?
2. 1. centrale verwarming
3. 2. koffiezetapparaat
4. 3. fruitschaal
5. 4. open haard
6. 5. kaasschaaf

ENGLISH

1. What are the five common things in the home?
2. 1. central heating
3. 2. coffeemaker
4. 3. fruitbowl
5. 4. fireplace
6. 5. cheese slicer

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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centrale verwarming	central heating	noun
koffiezetapparaat	coffee maker	noun
fruitschaal	fruitbowl	noun
open haard	fireplace	noun
kaasschaaf	cheese slicer	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Het gebruik van een centrale verwarming in je huis verkleint de kans op koolstofmonoxidevergiftiging.</p> <p>"The use of a central heating system in your house reduces the chances of carbon monoxide poisoning."</p>	<p>Het koffiezetapparaat met papieren filter is het meest populaire koffiezetapparaat om koffie mee te zetten.</p> <p>"The drip coffee maker is the most popular machine to make coffee with."</p>
<p>Fruitschalen zijn ook erg populair in ziekenhuizen.</p> <p>"Fruit bowls are also very popular in hospitals."</p>	<p>De open haarden die je vandaag de dag in Nederlandse huizen ziet, werken voornamelijk op gas en elektriciteit.</p> <p>"The fireplaces you will see in Dutch houses these days work mostly on electric or gas."</p>

De kaasschaaf werd uitgevonden door een Noor in 1925.

"The cheese slicer was invented by a Norwegian in 1925."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Central heating

Autumn and winter can be very cold in the Netherlands, so after World War II, most newly-built houses were equipped with a central heating system. The most common central heating system in the Netherlands is a type that uses water-circulation.

2. Coffemaker

On average, a Dutch person drinks 10 kilos of coffee a year. Therefore a coffee maker is found in every house. When Dutch people visit each other's houses, it's quite normal to ask if the visiting guest would like a nice cup of coffee.

3. Fruitbowl

A fruitbowl is found on all tables in the living rooms or kitchens of Dutch people. Steel, glass, tin or just a simple basket is used as material. Apples, bananas and oranges are the usual fruits found in them.

4. Fireplace

In old houses the fireplace was the only heat source. The original fireplaces were then replaced by central heating systems, and so these days the fireplace is only there for decorative use.

5. Cheese slicer

Cheese is eaten every day in the Netherlands, and so this product is definitely a great help and one that can't be missed in any kitchen. They come in many shapes and colors and make a great souvenir for tourists.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #19 Medicines and Drugs

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

19

DUTCH

1. What are the five commonly used medicine and drugs?
2. 1. aspirine
3. 2. paracetamol
4. 3. ibuprofen
5. 4. strepsil
6. 5. fluimucil

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most commonly used medicines and drugs?
2. 1. Aspirin
3. 2. Paracetamol
4. 3. Ibuprofen
5. 4. Strepsil
6. 5. Fluimucil

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
-------	---------	-------

aspirine	aspirin	noun
paracetamol	paracetamol	noun
ibuprofen	ibuprofen	noun
strepsil	strepsil	noun
fluimucil	fluimucil	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Aspirine wordt gebruikt als bloedverdunner bij mensen met artritis.</p> <p>"Aspirin is used as a blood thinner for people with arthritis."</p>	<p>Paracetamol werkt ook goed als je een verkoudheid hebt.</p> <p>"Paracetamol also works well when you have a cold."</p>
<p>Ibuprofen kun je bij de lokale supermarkt kopen en je hebt geen recept van de dokter nodig.</p> <p>"Ibuprofen can be bought at a local supermarket and does not need a doctor's prescription."</p>	<p>Strepsil is het meest verkochte product in de wereld bij een zere keel.</p> <p>"Strepsils are the largest-selling sore throat product in the world."</p>
<p>Fluimucil wordt over het algemeen gegeven aan jonge kinderen of peuters om de keel slijmvrij te maken.</p> <p>"Fluimucil is mostly given to young children or toddlers to clear the throat of phlegm."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Aspirin

This is not as popular as paracetamol, but still works really well as a anti-inflammatory drug.

2. Paracetamol

This is the most popular painkiller in the Netherlands. Fever, headache or muscle pain are the main reasons to take a tablet of paracetamol.

3. Ibuprofen

This popular painkiller is used by Dutch people to help relieve pain. It is used when someone has a toothache, fever, or muscle pain.

4. Strepsils

Strepsils are cough drops that can be bought without a prescription. They help people with a blocked nose or sore throat.

5. Fluimucil

This typical Dutch product is very popular for helping when phlegm makes coughing difficult, such as with bronchitis or asthma. It's sold as a powder over the counter.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #20 Shops and services

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Cultural Insight

20

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular shops and services?
2. 1. bank
3. 2. supermarkt
4. 3. postkantoor
5. 4. tankstation
6. 5. gemeentehuis

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular shops and services?
2. 1. Bank
3. 2. Supermarket
4. 3. Post office
5. 4. Gas station
6. 5. City office

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
-------	---------	-------	--------

tankstation	gas station	noun	
gemeentehuis	city office	noun	
bank	bank	noun	feminine
supermarkt	supermarket	noun	feminine
postkantoor	post office	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tankstations van Shell zijn eigendom van Royal Dutch Shell, het grootste bedrijf in de wereld.</p> <p>"Shell gas stations are owned by Royal Dutch Shell, the biggest company in the world."</p>	<p>Op het gemeentehuis vind je ook een trouwzaal waar Nederlanders kunnen trouwen.</p> <p>"At the city office is also a wedding hall where Dutch people can get married."</p>
<p>Banken zijn maar 10 dagen per jaar dicht.</p> <p>"Banks are only closed 10 days a year."</p>	<p>De bank is op zondag niet open voor zaken.</p> <p>"The bank is not open for business on Sundays."</p>
<p>Albert Heijn is een Nederlandse supermarkt.</p> <p>"Albert Heijn is a Dutch supermarket."</p>	<p>Albert Heijn is de oudste en meest bekende supermarktketen in Nederland.</p> <p>"Albert Heijn is the oldest and most well-known supermarket chain in the Netherlands."</p>
<p>De huisvrouwen winkelen in de supermarkt.</p> <p>"The housewives are shopping at the supermarket."</p>	<p>De slogan van PostNL is, "morgen is vandaag".</p> <p>"The slogan of PostNL is "Tomorrow is Today"."</p>

Het postkantoor is open tot vijf (5) uur's middags.

"The post office is open until 5PM."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Bank

Banks are important, and even small towns will have one. The bigger the city the more banks are available. Famous banks are ABN-AMRO bank and Rabobank. ATMs are widely available and are in use 24 hours a day.

2. Supermarket

There are more than fifty kinds of supermarket chain in the Netherlands and the bigger ones are usually open seven days a week. Dutch people do most of their shopping there and especially on Saturday, which is a holiday, it can get very busy at the local supermarket.

3. Post office

The national postal company in the Netherlands is PostNL. Most post offices are open from 9am to 6pm on weekdays, and on Saturdays from 9a.m. to 5p.m.

4. Gas station

Gas stations in the Netherlands are all self service, meaning that customers need to fill the tank themselves and then pay inside. Usually there will be a store as well where customers can buy food, drinks or other things like car supplies.

5. City office

If Dutch people need a new passport, to register a birth or to extend their driver's license, they will go to the city office.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #21 Chain Stores

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

#21

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular chain stores?
2. 1. McDonald's
3. 2. Jamin
4. 3. Free Record Shop
5. 4. Scapino
6. 5. FEBO

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular chain stores?
2. 1. McDonald's, a fast-food restaurant
3. 2. Jamin, a chain of candy stores
4. 3. Free Record Shop, an entertainment store
5. 4. Scapino, a discount shoe and clothing store
6. 5. FEBO, a chain of fast-food snackbars

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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McDonald's	McDonald's, the fast food restaurant	noun
Jamin	Jamin, a chain of candy stores	noun
Free Record Shop	Free Record Shop, an entertainment store	noun
Scapino	Scapino, a discount shoe and clothing store	noun
FEBO	FEBO, a chain of fast-food snack bars	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>De McKroket wordt alleen verkocht in McDonalds restaurants in Nederland en op Curaçao.</p> <p>"The McKroket is only sold in McDonalds restaurants in the Netherlands and on Curaçao."</p>	<p>Een twizzl is een origineel ijsje van Jamin dat gemaakt wordt van softijs en fruit.</p> <p>"A twizzl is an original icecream from Jamin which is made from soft serve icecream and fruits."</p>
<p>Free Record Shop is ook eigenaar van de megawinkel Fame in Amsterdam.</p> <p>"Free Record Shop also owns an Amsterdam-based flagship megastore called FAME."</p>	<p>Scapino was oorspronkelijk een kleine traditionele schoenenwinkel in de provincie Drenthe.</p> <p>"Scapino was originally a small traditional shoe store in the province of Drenthe."</p>
<p>FEBO staat voor Ferdinand Bolstraat, de straat waar de oprichter van FEBO als bakker heeft gewerkt.</p> <p>"FEBO stands for Ferdinand Bolstraat, the street where the founder of FEBO worked as a baker."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. McDonald's

This popular fast food chain can of course also be found in the Netherlands. The first McDonald's opened its doors in 1971, and these days there are around 230 McDonald's in the Netherlands.

2. Jamin

Jamin is chain of candy stores. Dutch people love to go shopping there and try new kinds of sweets and chocolates at one of 600 stores across the Netherlands.

3. Free Record Shop

This Dutch franchise has 250 stores and sells CDs, DVDs, and video games. It also has stores in Belgium and Luxemburg.

4. Scapino

Dutch people often buy shoes at this discount store. Scapino has two hundred stores, and beside a large assortment of shoes they also sell other clothes and sportswear.

5. FEBO

FEBO is a popular chain of fast-food snack bars. It's well known for its coin operated machines with a row of little windows with small warm snacks behind each one. There's also a counter available to buy fries, beverages, hamburgers or other snacks that they offer.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #22 Modes of Transportation

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

DUTCH

1. What are the five frequently used modes of transportation?
2. 1. fiets
3. 2. auto
4. 3. scooter
5. 4. bus
6. 5. tram

ENGLISH

1. What are the five frequently used modes of transportation?
2. 1. Bicycle
3. 2. Car
4. 3. Scooter
5. 4. Bus
6. 5. Tram

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class	Gender
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fiets	bicycle	noun	feminine
auto	car	noun	masculine
scooter	scooter	noun	masculine
bus	bus	noun	masculine
tram	tram	noun	common

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>In Nederland zijn meer fietsen dan Nederlanders.</p> <p>"In the Netherlands there are more bicycles than Dutch people."</p>	<p>Je hoeft tijdens het fietsen geen helm te dragen.</p> <p>"You don't have to wear a helmet if you ride a bicycle."</p>
<p>Er zijn meer dan 2 miljoen fietsen in Amsterdam.</p> <p>"In Amsterdam there are more than two million bicycles."</p>	<p>Mijn auto heeft een lekken band.</p> <p>"My car has a flat tire."</p>
<p>De meest verkochte automerken in Nederland zijn Peugeot en Volkswagen.</p> <p>"The best selling car brands in the Netherlands are Peugeot and Volkswagen."</p>	<p>Ik heb een Franse auto.</p> <p>"I have a French car."</p>
<p>Een helm is verplicht als je op een scooter wilt rijden.</p> <p>"A helmet is required to ride a scooter."</p>	<p>Die scooter gaat hard.</p> <p>"That scooter goes fast!"</p>

<p>Sommige Nederlandse steden experimenteren met gratis busvervoer.</p> <p>"Some Dutch cities are experimenting with free public transport by bus."</p>	<p>Ga je met de bus?</p> <p>"Are you going by bus?"</p>
<p>Amsterdam, Den Haag en Rotterdam zijn de enige steden die nog een tram hebben.</p> <p>"Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam are the only cities that have trams."</p>	<p>Ga met de tram!</p> <p>"Go by tram!"</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Bicycle

In the bigger cities, like for example the capital Amsterdam, many roads are closed for cars, or are just one-way streets, so it's more convenient to ride a bicycle. These days gasoline is expensive and parking fees are high, so the fastest and cheapest way to move around a big city is by bike.

2. Car

The car is a very popular means of commuting to work. More than 8 million cars are driving around the Netherlands. The electric car is becoming more popular and numbers have doubled this year.

3. Scooter

Dutch teenagers love to ride the scooter to school or to a friend's house. You have to be at least sixteen years of age to ride a scooter. Since 1996 everybody who wants to ride a scooter needs to have a license unless they already have a driver's license.

4.

Bus

Elderly Dutch people who are not able to drive a bicycle or car use the bus frequently to move around. Students or people who don't own a car also can use this very relaxing way of transportation to bring them to their destination. The bus is also popular to take people to their holiday destination.

5. Tram

The tram is another great way to move around crowded cities. The original horse-drawn tram has now been replaced by the electric tram.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #23 Traditional Clothing

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

23

DUTCH

1. What are the five most popular traditional clothing?
2. 1. poffer
3. 2. schipperspet
4. 3. pofbroek
5. 4. kraplap
6. 5. klompen

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular traditional clothing?
2. 1. Poffer
3. 2. Fisherman's hat
4. 3. Plus four
5. 4. Kraplap
6. 5. Wooden shoes, clogs

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
-------	---------	-------

poffer	poffer	noun
schipperspet	fisherman's hat	noun
pofbroek	plus fours	noun
kraplap	kraplap	noun
klompen	wooden shoes, clogs	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>De poffer kom je tegen op veel schilderijen van Van Gogh.</p> <p>"The poffer can be seen in many paintings by Van Gogh."</p>	<p>Op de voorkant van een schipperspet naaien de Nederlanders een logo van een anker.</p> <p>"Dutch people will stitch a logo of an anchor on the front of the fisherman's hat."</p>
<p>Het bekende stripfiguur Kuifje is een trotse drager van de pofbroek.</p> <p>"The famous cartoon character Tintin is a proud wearer of the plus fours."</p>	<p>De kraplap is versierd met kleine geborduurde bloemen, meestal rozen.</p> <p>"The kraplap is decorated with small stitched flowers, usually roses."</p>
<p>Klompen zijn een populair nederlands souvenir.</p> <p>"Wooden shoes are the most popular souvenir from the Netherlands."</p>	<p>Klompen zijn een populair souvenir.</p> <p>"Wooden shoes are a popular souvenir."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Poffer

This big white cap was part of the traditional fashion in the province of Brabant, popular from

1870 to 1940. It was worn by women on Sunday to church or during special occasions. These days you can only see the poffer at traditional folk events or in a museum.

2. Fisherman's hat

The fisherman's hat is still worn these days by Dutch sailors or those who work on ferries. It is traditionally made from blue wool and has a decorative ribbon around it.

3. Plus four

The *potbroek* is a kind of knickerbocker that is a bit longer than the classic style of knickerbocker. It was mainly worn by men and became fashionable during the late 1860s. It was associated with men who played golf.

4. Kraplap

The kraplap is a type of double bib, similar to the overcollar found in some German costumes. The kraplap is found in many Dutch costumes, and is often decorated.

5. Wooden shoes, clogs

Wooden shoes are a type of footwear made in part or completely from wood. During the Middle Ages they were worn by many people in different parts of Europe. These days in small traditional fishing towns you can still see some people wearing wooden shoes.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #24 Historical Figures

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

24

DUTCH

1. Who are the five most popular historical figures?
2. 1. Abel Janszoon Tasman
3. 2. Vincent Willem van Gogh
4. 3. Piet Pieterszoon Hein
5. 4. Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek
6. 5. Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most popular historical figures?
2. 1. Abel Janszoon Tasman, a seafarer, explorer and merchant
3. 2. Vincent Willem van Gogh, a post-Impressionist painter
4. 3. Piet Pieterszoon Hein, a naval officer and folk hero
5. 4. Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek, a tradesman and scientist
6. 5. Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, a painter and etcher

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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Abel Janszoon Tasman	Abel Janszoon Tasman	noun
Vincent Willem van Gogh	Vincent Willem van Gogh	noun
Piet Pieterszoon Hein	Piet Pieterszoon Hein	noun
Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek	Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek	noun
Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn	Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Op 24 november 1642 ontdekte Abel Tasman een eiland dat nu beter bekend is als Tasmanie.</p> <p>"On November 24th, 1642, Abel Tasman discovered an island which is now known as Tasmania."</p>	<p>De 'zonnebloemen' van Van Gogh is veruit het meest beroemde schilderij van de 2100 kunstwerken die hij heeft gemaakt.</p> <p>"The Sunflowers by Van Gogh is by far the most famous painting of the 2,100 artworks that he has produced."</p>
<p>Een kinderversje dat admiraal Hein eert , wordt nog steeds door Nederlandse basisschoolkinderen gezongen.</p> <p>"A song praising Admiral Hein is still sung by children at primary school in the Netherlands."</p>	<p>Antonie van Leeuwenhoek is vooral bekend vanwege het verbeteren van de microscoop.</p> <p>"Antonie van Leeuwenhoek is best known for his work on the improvement of the microscope."</p>

De Nachtwacht werd in 1642 gemaakt en is het meest bekende werk van de Nederlandse schilder Rembrandt van Rijn en tevens een van de meest beroemde schilderijen ter wereld.

"The Night Watch, painted in 1642, is the most famous work by Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn and one the most famous paintings in the world."

1. Abel Janszoon Tasman

Abel Tasman lived in the 17th century and was a Dutch seafarer, explorer and merchant. He made a lot of voyages between 1642 and 1644 in the service of the United East India Company.

2. Vincent Willem van Gogh

Vincent van Gogh was a Dutch post-Impressionist painter who was born in 1853 and died at age 37 from a gunshot wound. His work included landscapes, self portraits, still lifes of flowers, and paintings of cypresses, wheat fields and sunflowers.

3. Piet Pieterszoon Hein

Piet Hein was a Dutch naval officer and folk hero during the Eighty Years' War. He became vice-admiral of the new Dutch West India Company in 1623. He is most known for his capture of a Spanish treasure fleet loaded with silver from their American colonies.

4. Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek

Antonie van Leeuwenhoek was a Dutch scientist and tradesman from Delft in the Netherlands during the 17th century. He is considered to be the first microbiologist and is known as the "the Father of Microbiology". He was the first to observe and describe single-celled organisms.

5. Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn

Rembrandt was a Dutch painter and etcher. He is considered one of the greatest painters in European art history and the most important in Dutch history.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Dutch Vocabulary #25 Artists and Musicians

CONTENTS

- 2 Dutch
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

25

DUTCH

1. Who are the five most popular artists and musicians?
2. 1. Alain Clark
3. 2. Within Temptation
4. 3. Marco Borsato
5. 4. Junkie XL
6. 5. Armin van Buuren

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most popular artists and musicians?
2. 1. Alain Clark, a musician and producer
3. 2. Within Temptation, a symphonic metal band
4. 3. Marco Borsato, a popular singer
5. 4. Junkie XL, a musician known for his remixes
6. 5. Armin van Buuren, a trance music DJ

VOCABULARY

Dutch	English	Class
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Alain Clark	Alain Clark	noun
Within Temptation	Within Temptation	noun
Marco Borsato	Marco Borsato	noun
Junkie XL	Junkie XL	noun
Armin van Buuren	Armin van Buuren	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Alain Clark won de gerespecteerde Edison Muziekprijs in 2009.</p> <p>"Alain Clark won the highly respected Edison Music Award in 2009."</p>	<p>Within Temptation won een prijs voor Beste Muziekvideo 2011 tijdens het Nederlands Film Festival.</p> <p>"Within Temptation won the award for Best Music Video in 2011 at the Netherlands Film Festival."</p>
<p>Borsato ontving de onderscheiding Officier in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau.</p> <p>"Borsato received the honor of Officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau."</p>	<p>Junkie XI zijn echte naam is Tom Holkenborg.</p> <p>"Junkie XL's real name is Tom Holkenborg."</p>
<p>Armin van Buuren werd door het bekende britse blad DJ Mag vier keer op rij verkozen tot nummer 1 DJ.</p> <p>"Armin van Buuren was ranked number 1 DJ for four times in a row by the famous British magazine DJ Mag."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Alain Clark

Alain Clark was born in Haarlem, the Netherlands in 1979, and is a Dutch musician and producer. He lived in the United States for three years to work on his songwriting skills. His first album was released in 2004 and won the Silver Harp award.

2. Within Temptation

This famous Dutch symphonic metal band was founded in 1996 by Sharon van Adel and guitarist Robert Westerholt. In 2001 they became known to the general public with the single "Ice Queen" from the album *Mother Earth*, which reached No. 2 on the Dutch charts.

3. Marco Borsato

Marco Borsato is a popular Dutch singer. He was born in the Netherlands but lived for a few years with his family in Italy. He speaks fluent Italian and he started his career with singing songs in Italian. Many of his songs are actually Dutch covers or adaptations of Italian songs.

4. Junkie XL

Junkie XL is a Dutch musician who is living in the United States and is well known for his remixes from tracks by Coldplay, Britney Spears, Avril Lavigne and many more. He also produces many tracks for videogames, such as *Need for Speed*, *Gran Turismo* and *SSX*.

5. Armin van Buuren

Armin van Buuren is a Dutch DJ and producer of mostly trance music. His radio show State of Trance is broadcast in many countries.