

Prisma **Taaltraining**

Dutch for Self-study

Nederlands voor zelfstudie

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prisma

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INLEIDING / INTRODUCTION

LEARNING DUTCH WITHOUT A TEACHER

If you can't find the time to attend a teacher's course, or if such a course isn't available to you, you can learn the basics of Dutch with *Dutch for Self-study*. Dutch for Self-study is a course for beginners. The only prerequisite is some reading knowledge of English. English instructions and translations guide you to at least level A1 of the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages).*

BRIEF CHARACTERISATION

Dutch for Self-study is an elementary Dutch course consisting of a book and audio downloads developed for individual self-study. Its method follows the so-called communicative approach to language learning. *Dutch for Self-study* covers nine different themes spread over 18 lessons. Each lesson provides examples of everyday language use, mainly in the form of dialogues (on audio and in print), notes on language use, vocabulary lists and brief grammar notes.

Dutch for Self-study will help you communicate in Dutch in practical, everyday situations. If you want to interact with somebody, it's crucial that you're able to **understand** what he or she is saying to you. That's why *Dutch for Self-study* includes **extensive audio files** containing all the texts from the book and exercises to train your listening comprehension and pronunciation. The dialogues will provide you with examples of how to accept an invitation, how to ask about the price of something, how to apologize and so on.

In *Dutch for Self-study* you'll find the **1000 most useful words in the Dutch language**.


- 1 All words are presented in context and in translation. There is plenty of opportunity for practice. In addition, you'll find all the **language functions** you need for a basic level of Dutch.
- 2 This means you'll learn what to say when somebody says 'bedankt' ('thanks') to you, or how to say you like somebody - or not, if you don't!

You'll find information on grammar separated from the lessons. This way you can consult the **grammar section** easily for revision. The **word list** in the back of the book includes the 1000 most useful Dutch words, the page number where they are presented for the first time and a translation into English.

HOW TO USE THIS COURSE

Dutch for self-study consists of 18 lessons. Each lesson has the following structure:



Each lesson contains about three exercises having this structure (1-7), followed by a quiz. You simply start each lesson with nr. 1 and work your way down to the last number of the lesson. While doing so you should follow the instructions and references. Don't skip any part of the lesson! The symbol  indicates when you need to listen to an audio track.

Texts

The beginning of each unit is a text (1) which presents new words, new expressions and/or grammatical structures. You'll find conversations and a few texts, mainly for reading purposes. Some texts show you how the Dutch express themselves in different situations; others also give you more explicit information about Holland. The first thing you do is to familiarize yourself with both the meaning of the text and the way it sounds. This means that you have to be able to recognize all the words and understand the meaning of the entire text while listening to the audio track. There are several

ways to reach this goal. Here we will describe the way preferred by most learners.

step 1: First read the text and try to understand the meaning of the language. Consult the information about language functions and vocabulary. (Numbers 2 and 3 of the schedule on page 7) Lessons 1 - 3 contain fairly close translations of the texts. You could use a dictionary, if necessary.

step 2: Listen to the audio track and compare what you hear with the written text in the book. You will discover great differences between the way the Dutch language is spoken and written. You may also attempt to repeat the lines aloud for yourself. For your convenience you could use the pause-button on your media player. We recommend strongly that you listen and read along many times before proceeding to step 3.

step 3: Cover up the text in the book with a piece of paper and listen to the audio, line by line. After each line, stop the track and repeat for yourself (or write down) all the words you recognized, then remove the piece of paper and check whether you correctly recognized and understood all the words in the line you just heard.

Language functions

Under most texts you'll see 'the Dutch way of saying it' (language functions) followed by the English equivalent and examples from the texts. It's important that you carefully study and memorize these functions. All language functions are indicated with the symbol **function** (2).

Vocabulary

The Vocabulary (3) contains all the new words you encounter in the texts and their translation into English. You're informed about the plural form of nouns, whether you should use the article *het* or *de* with a particular noun, and the forms a verb takes in the past tense. You should study all new words. Some Dutch phrases are impossible to understand in a simple word-by-word translation. A translation of these phrases has been included in the Vocabulary.

True or false?

The texts are followed by 'true-or-false' questions (4). Follow the instructions in your book and listen to the audio. Each text in your book is given two numberings: the first is for the order in the book, the second (C-numbers) for the order of the audio tracks. '17 / C06' therefore refers to number 17 **in the book**, which corresponds with audio track C06 of the same chapter. The audio tracks are named 'Lesson 01 C01' [et cetera],

as listed on page 310. You may listen as many times as you like - without looking at the text - until you have found the answer. The answers to the questions are in the Answer Keys on pages 258-270. If you missed the correct answer, listen again or try to find out why you missed it by reading the text in your book.

Grammar

While working through the different units in a lesson you'll find references to numbers in the Grammar Section in the back of your book (6). Read the information in the Grammar Section carefully and try to understand the rules. Sometimes it helps to try to state a rule in your own words. Other sections, like the ones on numbers or pronouns, you should simply memorize.

Exercises and other tasks

Exercises and other tasks (5,7) are to consolidate your newly acquired information. You'll practise what you would say in certain situations (functions), new words, reading, understanding spoken language, pronunciation and grammar. Follow the instructions and check your answers with the answer keys to the exercises on pages 290-301.

Quiz

The quiz gives you feedback on whether you are ready to move on to the next lesson or not. You should be able to answer the questions easily. Check your answers with the Key to the quiz on pages 290-301. If you don't feel confident about proceeding, go through the lesson again.

Hinke van Kampen and Ruud Stumpel

* Council of Europe (2001), Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.)

Tip: An excellent way of learning and building your vocabulary is using internet. Prisma has put the vocabulary lists on the website [wrds.eu](http://prismataal.en.wrds.eu). Click 'Dutch for Self-study', click 'Lesson 1'. Click on 'Register'. Enter your email address and a password. Then copy the list to your own account, and start testing. You can also edit your lists, print or download them.

Prisma Editorial Department

LES 1 - LESSON 1

C01 Hoe gaat het met je?



Hans Visser, his wife Hanneke and his mother are walking in Amsterdam. He spots Michel Lecomte, a friend.

1 Text - Hoe gaat het met je?

Hans Visser	Hé, dat is Michel! Hallo Michel!
Michel Lecomte	Hans! Wat leuk.
Hans Visser	Hoe gaat het met je?
Michel Lecomte	Goed! En met jou?
Hans Visser	Ook goed.
	Mag ik je even voorstellen?
	Dit is Hanneke, mijn vrouw.
Michel Lecomte	Michel.
Hanneke Strop	Hanneke.
Hans Visser	En dit is mijn moeder.
Mevrouw Visser	Mevrouw Visser.
	Hoe maakt u het?
Michel Lecomte	Goed, dank u.
Hans Visser	Leuk je te zien, Michel.
	Ga je mee wat drinken?
Mevrouw Visser	Ik ga nu naar huis.
	Veel plezier en tot ziens.
Michel Lecomte	Dag mevrouw.
Hans / Hanneke	Dag moeder.

2 Translation • How are you?

Hans Visser	Hey, that is Michel! Hello Michel!
Michel Lecomte	Hans! How nice.
Hans Visser	How are you?
Michel Lecomte	Fine. And you?
Hans Visser	Fine as well.
	May I introduce you?
	This is Hanneke, my wife.
Michel Lecomte	Michel.

Hanneke Stroop	Hanneke.
Hans Visser	And this is my mother.
Mrs. Visser	Mrs. Visser.
	How do you do?
Michel Lecomte	Fine, thank you.
Hans Visser	Nice to see you, Michel.
	Are you coming for a drink?
Mrs. Visser	I'm going home now.
	Have fun. Goodbye.
Michel Lecomte	Goodbye, Mrs. Visser.
Hans / Hanneke	Bye, mother.

3 Greeting people *function*

Goedemorgen.	Good morning.	– Goedemorgen Hans. – Dag Michel. (<i>Hello Michel.</i>)
Goedemiddag.	Good afternoon.	– Goedemiddag meneer De Vries. – Dag mevrouw Visser.
Goedenavond.	Good evening.	– Goedenavond. – Dag meneer.
Dag.	Hello.	– Dag meneer Stroop. – Goedemorgen Joop.
Hallo.	Hello, Hi.	– Hallo Michel. – Dag Hans.

4 Addressing somebody *function*

Voornaam	First name
Meneer/Mevrouw (+ achternaam)	Mr./Mrs. and Ms. + last name
– Hallo Michel.	
– Dag mevrouw.	

5 Taking leave *function*

Dag.	Bye.
Tot ziens.	Goodbye, see you later.
Tot morgen.	See you tomorrow.

6 Vocabulary

dat	that
is	from 'zijn'
zijn	to be
wat leuk!	how nice!
leuk	nice
en	and
ook	too, also
mijn vrouw	my wife

de moeder [-s]	mother
dit	this
dank u	thank you
leuk je te zien	nice to see you
zien	to see
ga je mee?	are you coming (along)?
wat	something
drinken	to drink
ik ga	I am going
nu	now
naar huis	(to) home
veel plezier	have fun

Tip

For learning and testing the words of *Dutch for Self-study* go to <http://prismataal.en.wrds.eu>. Click 'Dutch for Self-study', click 'Lesson 1'. Click on 'Register'. Enter your email address and a password. Then copy the list to your own account, and start testing. You can also edit your lists, print or download them and you can also create your own lists.

7

True or false?  

Text C01 'Hoe gaat het met je?'
First read the statements. Then listen.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 Hanneke is Hans Visser's wife | true/false |
| 2 Michel Lecomte has met Hanneke Strop before. | true/false |
| 3 All of them are having a drink. | true/false |

8 Text / C02 • Een feestje (A party) 

Johan	Hoe gaat het met u, meneer Dikkers? <i>(How do you do, Mr. Dikkers?)</i>
Meneer Dikkers	Uitstekend, en met jou, Johan? <i>(Fine, and how are you, Johan?)</i>
Mevrouw Baas	Goedenavond Kees, hoe is het? <i>(Good evening Kees, how are you?)</i>
Kees	Goed, en met jou? <i>(Fine, and how are you?)</i>
Teun	Dag mevrouw Kortrijk, hoe maakt u het? <i>(Hello Mrs. Kortrijk, how do you do?)</i>
Mevrouw Kortrijk	Prima, Teun, en hoe is het met jou? <i>(Fine, Teun, and how are you?)</i>
Victor	Victor.
Eva	Eva.

9 When meeting people *function*

question

- **Hoe gaat/is het met je/jou/u?** **How are you?**
 - **Hoe gaat/is het (ermee)?** **How are you?**
 - **Hoe maakt u het?** **How do you do?** [formal]
- Hoe gaat het met u, meneer Dikkers?

answer

- **Goed.** **Fine.**
 - **Goed, dank je/dank u.** **Fine, thank you.**
 - **Prima, en met jou/u?** **Fine, and how are you?**
 - **Uitstekend.** **Fine.** [formal]
- Uitstekend, en met jou, Johan?

10 Introducing oneself *function*

First and last name

- Hanneke Stroop.
- Michel Lecomte.

First name [informal]

- Victor.
- Eva.

Last name [men, formal] **mevrouw + last name** [women, formal]

- Dikkers.
- Mevrouw Visser.

11 Introducing someone else *function*

Mag ik je/u (even) voorstellen? (Dit is) ... **May I introduce ... to you.**

- Mag ik je even voorstellen? Dit is Hanneke, mijn vrouw.
- Michel

Dit is

- En dit is mijn moeder.
- Mevrouw Visser. Hoe maakt u het?

This is [informal]

12 Vocabulary

een

a(n)

het feestje [-s]

party

13 Who is meeting who?

Listen to CO2 and fill in the names.

- Johan is meeting _____.
- Mevrouw Kortrijk is talking to _____.
- Victor wants to know _____ name.

14 Matching

Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

1 Mag ik je even voorstellen? Dit is Henk, mijn man.	a Goed, en u?	1 = d, b
2 Hoe maakt u het?	b Liesbeth.	2 =
3 Hoe gaat het met je?	c Goed, en met u?	3 =
4 Hoe gaat het met u?	d Karel Smit.	4 =
5 Hans.	e Goed, en met jou?	5 =

15 Fill in:

huis / leuk / moeder / ook / plezier

- He, hallo! Wat _____!
- Dit is mijn _____.
- Ik ga naar _____.
- Ik _____.
- Veel _____ en tot ziens.

16 Fill in:

dag / dank u / drinken / feestje / tot ziens / vrouw

- Dit is mijn _____.
- Hoe gaat het met je?
– Goed, _____.
- Ik ga naar huis. _____, Hans.
- Ga je mee wat _____?

5 Hé, Hanneke! Hallo!

– _____ Michel.

6 Ga je naar een _____?

17 Grammar

See for the conjugation of a verb Grammar Section 1.

Personal pronouns subject: see Grammar Section 1.

Personal pronouns object: see Grammar Section 2.

- Hoe gaat het met *je*? How are *you*?
- Goed. En met *jou*? Fine. And *you*?

See Grammar Section 3.

FORMAL/INFORMAL

In Dutch **u** is used for older people, superiors and people you don't know. If you use **u**, say 'mevrouw' or 'meneer'. Use **je** in all other situations.

18 Study and memorize Grammar Section 1, 2 and 3.

19 Which of the parts in *bold type* indicate *plural*?

- 1 **Dit is** Hanneke.
- 2 **Zij gaat** naar huis
- 3 **Wij drinken** wat.
- 4 **Hij heet** Hans
- 5 **Ik ga** naar mijn moeder.
- 6 **Zien jullie** dat?
- 7 **Zij drinken ook** wat.
- 8 **Zie je** dat?
- 9 **Zij zien** Michel.

20 Fill in: 

het / ik / jij / jou / u

- 1 Mag _____ je even voorstellen? Dit is Johan.
- 2 – Hoe gaat _____ met je?
– Goed, en met _____?
- 3 – Dag, meneer Van Dam, hoe maakt _____ het?
- 4 – Goed, Johan, en _____?

21 C03 • Look at the text and listen 

Underline the sentences you hear.

Example:

Hans Visser	Hé, dat is Michel! <u>Hallo Michel!</u>
Michel Lecomte	Hans! Wat leuk.
Hans Visser	Hoe gaat het met je?
Michel Lecomte	Goed! En met jou?
Hans Visser	Ook goed.
	Mag ik je even voorstellen?
	Dit is Hanneke, mijn vrouw.
Michel Lecomte	Michel.
Hanneke Strop	Hanneke.
Hans Visser	En dit is mijn moeder.
Mevrouw Visser	Mevrouw Visser.
	Hoe maakt u het?
Michel Lecomte	Goed, dank u.
Hans Visser	Leuk je te zien, Michel.
	Ga je mee wat drinken?
Mevrouw Visser	Ik ga nu naar huis.
	Veel plezier en tot ziens.
Michel Lecomte	Dag mevrouw.
Hans / Hanneke	Dag moeder.

22 C04 • How many words do you hear?

Example:

Hoe gaat het met je? The answer is 5.

23 C05 • a as in *dat* or *aa* as in *gaat*

When you hear **a** as in *dat*, write a 'x'. When you hear **aa** as in *gaat* don't write anything.

Example: dag **x**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

24 C06 • Listen to C01 'Hoe gaat het met je'

Listen again to C01 and repeat each sentence.

You may use the pause-button if you like.

25 Text / C07 • Drie jaar geleden

Hans Visser met Michel Lecomte three years ago. They meet again and strike up a conversation.

Hans Visser	Dat is lang geleden, zeg.
Michel Lecomte	Ja, drie jaar, denk ik.
	Waar woon je?
Hans Visser	Hier, in Amsterdam.
Michel Lecomte	Waar precies?
Hans Visser	In de Beethovenstraat.
Michel Lecomte	Welk nummer?
Hans Visser	Achttien.
Michel Lecomte	O, daar woon ik vlakbij!
	Ik woon op de Mozartkade.