

| English | Pronunciation | Greek | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Unit 1 Who Am I? | | | |
| Page 10 | | | |
| identity (n) | /aɪˈdentɪti/ | Ταυτότητα | Your identity is all the things that make you different from other people. |
| personality (n) | /ˌpɜː(r)sjəˈnæləti/ | προσωπικότητα | The qualities that influence your behaviour make up your personality . |
| enthusiastic (adj) | /ɪnˌθjuːzɪˈæstɪk/ | ενθουσιώδης | If you are enthusiastic about something, you want to do it or get involved in it. |
| outgoing (adj) | /ˈaʊtɡəʊɪŋ/ | εξωτερικός - ανοιχτός χαρακτήρας | Someone who is outgoing enjoys being with others and is always happy to meet new people. |
| self-confident (adj) | /selfˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/ | Αυτοπεποίθηση | If you are self-confident , you believe in your own abilities. |
| organised (adj) | /ˈɔː(r)ɡənəɪzd/ | οργανωμένος | If you are organised , you keep your plans, things and ideas in order. |
| responsible (adj) | /rɪˈsponsəb(ə)l/ | υπεύθυνος | If someone is responsible , you can depend on them. |
| energetic (adj) | /ˌenə(r)ˈdʒetɪk/ | ενεργητικός | Someone who is energetic is very active and does not get tired easily. |
| optimistic (adj) | /ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/ | αισιόδοξος | Someone who is optimistic expects that good things are going to happen. |
| generous (adj) | /ˈdʒenərəs/ | γενναιόδωρος | Someone who is generous is always happy to share their things or their time. |
| patient (adj) | /ˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt/ | υπομονετικός | Someone who is patient does not get upset when things go wrong or take a long time. |
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| sense of humour (n) | /sens əvˈhjuːmə(r)/ | αίσθηση του χιούμορ | Someone with a sense of humour is able to see the funny side of a situation. |
| ambitious (adj) | /æmˈbɪʃəs/ | φιλόδοξος | Someone who is ambitious works hard to reach a goal. |
| determined (adj) | /dɪˈtɜː(r)mɪnd/ | επίμονος | If you are determined , you don't let anyone or anything stop you from reaching your goals. |
| shy (adj) | /ʃaɪ/ | ντροπαλός | Someone who is shy finds it difficult to meet new people or talk in groups. |
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| fair (adj) | /feə(r)/ | δίκαιος | Fair people treat everyone equally. |
| odd (adj) | /ɒd/ | παράξενος | Something that is odd is unexpected, surprising or different from other things. |
| self-conscious (adj) | /selfˈkɒnʃəs/ | ανήσυχος για τον εαυτό του | If someone is self-conscious they worry too much about what others think of them. |
| stubborn (adj) | /ˈstʌb(ə)rən/ | πεισματάρης | Someone who is stubborn will not give up thinking or believing something, even if it's wrong. |
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| competitive (adj) | /kəmˈpetətɪv/ | ανταγωνιστικός | If you are competitive , you always try hard to win. |
| co-operative (adj) | /kəʊˈɒp(ə)rətɪv/ | συνεργατικός | Co-operative people work together to reach a goal. |
| jealous (adj) | /ˈdʒeləs/ | ζηλιάρης | People feel jealous when someone else has what they want. |
| helpful (adj) | /ˈhelpf(ə)l/ | βοηθητικός | Helpful people do things for other people. |
| open-minded (adj) | /ˈəʊpənˈmaɪndɪd/ | ανοιχτομυαλος | Someone who is open-minded respects different people and different points of view. |
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| bossy (adj) | /ˈbɒsi/ | αυταρχικός | Bossy people like to tell other people what to do. |
| ignore (v) | /ɪgˈnɔː(r)/ | αγνοώ | When people ignore someone or something, they don't pay attention to that person or thing. |
| perfectionist (n) | /pə(r)ˈfekʃənɪst/ | ζητών την τελειότητα | Someone who wants everything to be just right is called a perfectionist . |
| selfish (adj) | /ˈselfɪʃ/ | εγωιστικός | Selfish people care more about themselves than other people. |
| spoil (adj) | /spɔɪl/ | κακομαθημένος | Someone who is spoil expects to always get their way. |
| Unit 2 Misunderstood Animals | | | |
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| slimy (adj) | /ˈslaɪmi/ | γλοιώδης | If something is slimy , its covered with a thick, wet, unpleasant liquid. |
| disgusting (adj) | /dɪzˈɡʌstɪŋ/ | αηδιαστικός | Something that is disgusting is so unpleasant that you don't want to be near it. |
| aggressive (adj) | /əˈɡresɪv/ | επιθετικός | When someone is aggressive they are ready to be forceful or even fight to get what they want. |
| poisonous (adj) | /ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs/ | δηλητηριώδης | A poisonous plant, animal or substance can cause illness or death. |
| pest (n) | /pest/ | έντομο | A pest is an animal or insect that does damage, especially in a garden or a home. |
| filthy (adj) | /ˈfɪlθi/ | ακάθαρτος | Something that is filthy is very dirty. |
| decay (v) | /dɪˈkeɪ/ | φθορά | When something decays , such as food or a dead creature it begins to rot. |
| germ (n) | /dʒɜː(r)m/ | μικρόβιο | Germs are tiny organisms that can be harmful to humans or animals. |
| poison (v) | /ˈpɔɪz(ə)n/ | δηλητήριο | If a person poisons an animal or plant, it can get sick and die. |
| destroy (v) | /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ | καταστρέφω | To destroy something is to ruin it, kill it or break it apart so that it no longer functions or exists. |
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| sting (v) | /stɪŋ/ | τσίμπημα | Insects that sting have a sharp body part that they push into your skin. |
| crucial (adj) | /ˈkruːʃ(ə)l/ | κρίσιμος | When something is crucial , it is very important. |
| ecosystem (n) | /ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/ | Οικοσύστημα | The animals and plants in an area make up an ecosystem . |
| control (v) | /kənˈtrəʊl/ | έλεγχος | When you control something, you have power over what it does or what happens to it. |
| beneficial (adj) | /ˌbenɪˈfɪʃ(ə)l/ | ευεργετικός | Something that is beneficial is helpful; it brings something good to someone. |

Example Sentence

Your friends, family and beliefs all make up your **identity**.
 Your **personality** has positive and negative qualities.
Enthusiastic people are excited to do something.
Outgoing people are very friendly.
Self-confident people are sure of themselves.
Organised people plan carefully.
Responsible people do their duty.
 I wish I were as **energetic** as you are in the morning!
Optimistic people hope that everything will be a success.
Generous people share with others.
Patient people stay calm when something takes a long time.

People with a **sense of humour** can make others laugh.
Ambitious people set high goals for themselves.
Determined people don't give up once they decide to do something.
Shy people feel uncomfortable around people they don't know well.

I didn't think that my teacher was being very **fair** when she punished me.
Odd things may seem weird or strange.
Self-conscious people think others are judging them.
Stubborn people don't change their minds very often.

The teens in the contest were very **competitive**.
 Everyone on the team was very **co-operative** and worked well together.
 I was so **jealous** that she won the prize! I wanted to win it.
 My parents have been very **helpful** as I get used to my new school.
Open-minded people are willing to listen to others' ideas.

Although she was being very **bossy**, she did get everyone to finish their work.
 Several of the students were **ignoring** the teacher's lesson.
 Lee is such a **perfectionist**. It takes him forever to complete a task!
 The child was being **selfish** and refusing to share her toys.
Spoilt children get whatever they want from their parents.

Many people think snakes are **slimy**.
 Many people think that insects are **disgusting**.
Aggressive people act in a violent way.
 Some spiders and frogs can hurt people because they're **poisonous**.
Pests, such as small animals and insects, can cause damage.
 People think that cockroaches are **filthy** animals.
 Most fruits and vegetables start to **decay** after a week.
 Dirty litter bins are full of **germs**.
 The chemicals in the river **poisoned** the fish.
 Gardeners usually get upset when insects **destroy** their plants.

Bees and wasps sometimes **sting** to protect themselves.
 Spiders are **crucial** because they eat other insects.
 Removing a plant or animal from an **ecosystem** can upset its balance.
 It's important to **control** some animal populations.
 Misunderstood animals can be **beneficial** to humans.

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|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| misconception (n) | /ˌmɪskənˈsepʃ(ə)n/ | παρανόηση |
| misunderstood (adj) | /ˌmɪsʌndə(r)ˈstʊd/ | παρεξηγημένος |
| unpopular (adj) | /ʌnˈpɒpjʊlə(r)/ | μη δημοφιλής |
| untrue (adj) | /ʌnˈtruː/ | αναληθή |

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|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| scared of (adj) | /skeə(r)d /ɒv/ | φοβισμένος απο |
| bite (v) | /baɪt/ | δάγκωμα |
| hurt (v) | /hɜː(r)t/ | πονάω |
| calm (adj) | /kɑːm/ | ήρεμος |
| upset (adj) | /ʌpˈset/ | αναστατωμένος |
| venom (n) | /ˈvenəm/ | δηλητήριο |

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| fang (n) | /fæŋ/ | δόντι ζώου |
| lethal (adj) | /ˈliːθl/ | θανατηφόρος |
| lick (v) | /lɪk/ | γλείφω |
| myth (n) | /mɪθ/ | μύθος |
| suck (v) | /sʌk/ | ρουφώ |

Unit 3 Everybody's Doing It!

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|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| formation (n) | /fɔː(r)ˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/ | σηματισμός |
| migrate (v) | /maɪˈɡreɪt/ | μεταναστεύω |
| co-ordinated (adj) | /kəʊˈɔː(r)dɪneɪtɪd/ | Συντονισμένος |

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|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| belong to (v) | /bɪˈlɒŋ tuː/ | ανήκει σε |
| leader (n) | /ˈliːdə(r)/ | ηγέτης |
| assume (v) | /əˈsjʊːm/ | υποθέτω |
| consensus (n) | /kənˈsensəs/ | ομοφωνία |
| potential (adj) | /pəˈtenʃ(ə)l/ | δυναμικός |
| prefer (v) | /prɪˈfɜː(r)/ | προτιμώ |
| realise (v) | /ˈriːəlaɪz/ | συνειδητοποιώ |
| collective (adj) | /kəˈlektɪv/ | συλλογικός |
| efficient (adj) | /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/ | αποτελεσματικός |
| system (n) | /ˈsɪstəm/ | Σύστημα |
| migration (n) | /maɪˈɡreɪʃ(ə)n/ | μετανάστευση |

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|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
| assemble (v) | /əˈsemb(ə)l/ | συγκαλώ |
| crowd (n) | /kraʊd/ | πλήθος |
| mimic (v) | /ˈmɪmɪk/ | μιμούμαι |
| remain (v) | /rɪˈmeɪn/ | παραμένει |

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|-------------------|------------|---------|
| troop (n) | /truːp/ | ομάδα |
| flock (n) | /flɒk/ | σμήνος |
| herd (n) | /hɜː(r)d/ | αγέλη |
| swarm (n) | /swɔː(r)m/ | σμήνος |
| pack (n) | /pæk/ | ομάδα |
| school (n) | /skuːl/ | σχολείο |

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| flash mob (n) | /flæʃ mɒb/ | όχλος |
| influence (v) | /ˈɪnfluəns/ | επιρρεάζω |
| intention (n) | /ɪnˈtenʃ(ə)n/ | πρόθεση |
| join (v) | /dʒɔɪn/ | Συμμετέχω |
| stand out (ph v) | /stænd aʊt/ | ξεχωρίζω |

Unit 4 Fashion Footprints

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|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| creativity (n) | /ˌkriːeɪˈtɪvəti/ | δημιουργικότητα |
| style (n) | /stɑɪl/ | στυλ |
| trendy (adj) | /ˈtrendi/ | μοντέρνο |
| designer (n) | /dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/ | σχεδιαστής |
| fit in (ph v) | /fɪt ɪn/ | ανοίκω |

A **misconception** is something that many people believe, even though it isn't true. When someone or something is **misunderstood**, people have a false idea about them. When someone or something is **unpopular**, they are disliked by many people. **Untrue** means not true, or false.

People who are **scared of** something feel afraid of that thing. When an insect or animal **bites**, it uses its mouth or teeth to cause injury. When an injury **hurts**, you feel pain from it. A **calm** person isn't worried, anxious or upset. When someone is **upset**, they are angry or sad. **Venom** is a poisonous substance that some insects and animals use as a weapon.

Fangs are long, sharp teeth that some animals use for biting. If something is **lethal**, it can cause death. To **lick** something is to touch it with your tongue. A **myth** is a story that is untrue, even though some people believe it. When you **suck** something, you pull it into your mouth.

When objects or people are arranged in a certain way, they are in a **formation**. Animals that **migrate** travel to different regions of the Earth. When an action is **co-ordinated**, people work together to make sure it happens correctly.

If you **belong to** a group, you are a member of it. A **leader** is the person in charge of a group or an organisation. To **assume** something is to think it is true, even if you haven't proven it. There is a **consensus** when a whole group agrees about something. A **potential** problem, employer, partner, etc. may become one in the future, although they are not one now. When you **prefer** something, you like it more than another thing. When you **realise** something, you become aware of it. Something is **collective** if a whole group does it or experiences it together. When someone or something is **efficient**, they make things happen without wasted time or effort. A **system** is a group of things that move or work together. **Migration** is when animals move between different places at different times of year.

If a group of animals or people **assemble**, they all come together in the same place. A **crowd** is a large group of people together in one place. When you **mimic** what someone does, you copy it as accurately as you can. When someone or something **remains**, they stay in a certain place.

A **troop** is a group that walks together. Both people and apes travel in troops. A **flock** is a group of birds, sheep or goats. A **herd** is a group of large animals, such as cattle, elephants or deer. A **swarm** is a large group of insects gathered together. A **pack** is a group of wild animals that live and hunt together, especially those of the dog family. A **school** of fish is a group of fish that swims together in co-ordinated movement.

A **flash mob** is a group of people that forms suddenly in a public place to do something strange or silly. When you **influence** someone, you change the way they think or feel about something. An **intention** is a firm idea or plan to do something. When you **join** a group or organisation, you become a member of it. Someone or something that **stands out** is easy to notice because they are different from others.

Creativity is the ability to use your imagination to do or make interesting things. An item's **style** is its attractiveness or design. When something is **trendy** it has recently become very popular. A **designer** thinks about how something should look or work and then makes a plan for it. People who **fit in** have the same values, ideas, or look as the others around them.

*It's a **misconception** that bats can't see. Animals such as snakes and spiders are **misunderstood**. Many misunderstood animals are **unpopular**. It's **untrue** that snakes are slimy.*

*If you're **scared of** the dark, you can use a night light. Both snakes and spiders can **bite**. If a spider bites you, it can **hurt** a lot. It's much easier to deal with difficulties when you are calm. Many people get **upset** when they see a spider. Some spiders are dangerous because of their poisonous **venom**.*

*Both vampire bats and fruit bats have **fangs**. **Lethal** bites from snakes and spiders require fast medical attention. Vampire bats **lick** blood with their tongues. It's a **myth** that you need cow's milk for healthy bones. Some people believe that vampires **suck** blood.*

*Some birds fly in a **formation** that looks like the letter V. The best time to see birds **migrate** is in the spring and autumn. **Co-ordinated** movements are organised and carried out in the same way.*

*Humans usually want to **belong to** a group. Many groups choose a **leader** to be in charge. Why do you **assume** that I ate the chocolate? In a group **consensus**, members come together and agree on a decision. **Potential** predators will probably attack others. Many people **prefer** coffee to tea in the morning. I just **realised** that I left the garage door open. **Collective** behaviour is usually beneficial to a group. An **efficient** person is organised and doesn't waste time. He has a good **system** for organising his research. For many birds, **migration** takes place before winter.*

*People decide when to **assemble** in groups. There was a large **crowd** of people at the concert. Animals can **mimic** each other's behaviour. Some animals **remain** with their groups for safety.*

*A **troop** of chimpanzees can respond to human yawns. A **flock** of starlings changes formation to confuse predators. A **herd** of elephants is usually led by the oldest female. A **swarm** of insects can be frightening to many people. I could hear a **pack** of wolves howling. A **school** of fish can change its direction suddenly.*

*A **flash mob** started to dance in the middle of the mall. The students worked hard to **influence** the head teacher's decision. The group's **intention** is to focus on environmental problems. Many students **join** sports teams. Most teens want to be part of a group, but also stand out at the same time.*

*We can use clothing to show our **creativity**. Young people often have a different **style** to their parents. Many people prefer to wear **trendy** clothes that are in style. **Designers** draw their ideas first, and then make them into clothes. Most teens want to **fit in** with others at school.*

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| have an impact (phr) | /hæv ən ˈɪmpækt/ | Έχουν αντίκτυπο |
| footprint (n) | /ˈfʊt.pɪnt/ | ίχνο |
| take responsibility for (phr) | /teɪk rɪ.spɒnsəˈbɪləti fə(r)/ | Αναλαμβάνω την ευθύνη |
| do one’s part (phr) | /duː wʌnz pɑː(r)t/ | Κάνουν το δικό τους |

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| material (n) | /məˈtɪəriəl/ | υλικό |
| cotton (n) | /ˈkɒt(ə)n/ | βαμβάκι |
| synthetic (adj) | /sɪnˈθetɪk/ | συνθετικός |
| toxic chemical (n) | /ˈtɒksɪk ˈkemɪk(ə)/ | Τοξικό χημικό προϊόν |
| manufacture (n) | /ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃə(r)/ | κατασκευή |

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| attractive (adj) | /əˈtræktɪv/ | ελκυστικός |
| popular (adj) | /ˈpɒpjələ(r)/ | δημοφιλής |
| psychological (adj) | /ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)/ | ψυχολογικός |
| social (adj) | /ˈsəʊʃ(ə)/ | κοινωνικός |

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| ship (v) | /ʃɪp/ | αποστέλω |
| assemble (v) | /əˈsemb(ə)/ | συγκάλω |
| factory (n) | /ˈfæktəri/ | εργοστάσιο |
| warehouse (n) | /ˈweə(r), haʊs/ | αποθήκη |
| retailer (n) | /ˈriːˌteɪlə(r)/ | έμπορος λιανικής |
| purchase (v) | /ˈpɜː(r)tʃæs/ | αγοράζω |

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| donate (v) | /dəʊˈneɪt/ | προσφέρω |
| eco-friendly (adj) | /ˈiːkəʊ ˈfren(d)li/ | φιλική προς το περιβάλλον |
| entrepreneur (n) | /ˌɒntrəpraʊˈnɜː(r)/ | Επιχειρηματίας |
| give back (ph v) | /ɡɪv bæk/ | δίνω πίσω |
| profit (n) | /ˈprɒfɪt/ | κέρδος |

Unit 5 Flying High

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| flight (n) | /flaɪt/ | πτήση |
| limited (adj) | /ˈlɪmɪtɪd/ | περιορισμένος |
| early (adj) | /ˈɜː(r)li/ | νωρίς |
| evolve (v) | /ɪˈvɒlv/ | αναπτύσσω |
| glide (v) | /ɡlaɪd/ | γλιστρώ |
| flap (v) | /flæp/ | πτερούγιο |
| hollow (adj) | /ˈhɒləʊ/ | κοίλος |
| soar (v) | /sɔː(r)/ | πτήση |
| weight (n) | /weɪt/ | βάρος |
| wingspan (n) | /ˈwɪŋ.spæn/ | άνοιγμα φτερών |

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| feature (n) | /ˈfiːtʃə(r)/ | χαρακτηριστικό |
| adaptation (n) | /ˌædæptəˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ | προσαρμογή |
| capability (n) | /ˌkeɪpəˈbɪləti/ | ικανότητα |

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| allow (v) | /əˈlaʊ/ | επιτρέπω |
| powered (adj) | /ˈpaʊə(r)d/ | τροφοδοτείται |
| skilled (adj) | /skɪld/ | έμπειρος |
| support (v) | /səˈpɔː(r)t/ | υποστηρίζω |

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| prove (n) | /pruːv/ | αποδεικνύω |

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| force (n) | /fɔː(r)s/ | δύναμη |
| parachute (n) | /ˈpærəˌʃuːt/ | αλεξίπτωτο |
| ascend (v) | /əˈsend/ | αναβαίνω |
| descend (v) | /dɪˈsend/ | κατεβαίνω |
| stable (adj) | /ˈsteɪb(ə)/ | σταθερός |

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| engine (n) | /ˈendʒɪn/ | κινητήρας |
| fuel (n) | /ˈfjuːəl/ | καύσιμα |

When you **have an impact** on someone or something, you affect it in some way.
Your **footprint** is the negative environmental impact left behind by some of your activity.
When you **take responsibility for** something, you agree that it is your duty and you do it.
When you **do your part**, you are involved in something that requires many people working together.

A **material** is something that is used to make something else.
Cotton is a soft, natural fabric made from fibres of the cotton plant.
Something that is **synthetic** does not exist in nature and has to be made by some process.
A **toxic chemical** is a substance that can be poisonous to people or animals.
Manufacture is the process of making something in a factory.

An **attractive** person is one who others think is handsome, pretty or good-looking.
When someone or something is **popular**, a lot of people like them and identify with them.
Psychological means connected with your mind and feelings, rather than your body.
Something is **social** when it relates to a group of people together, often doing something enjoyable.

To **ship** a product means to send it to another place, for example, from a shop to a customer.
To **assemble** something is to put its parts together to form a whole.
A **factory** is a place where people work with machines to make or build things.
A **warehouse** is a place for storing products before they go to shops or to buyers.
A **retailer** is a shop where people go to buy items they want or need.
When you **purchase** something, you give money in exchange for it.

When you **donate** money or things, you give them away to help someone.
An activity or product that is **eco-friendly** is not harmful to the environment.
An **entrepreneur** is someone who starts their own business.
When you **give back**, you help others because you appreciate what they have done for you.
Profit is the money that a company keeps after it has paid all of its workers and all of its bills.

Flight happens when an animal or machine moves through the air.
When someone or something is **limited**, it does not go beyond a certain place or amount.
When talking about history or things in the past, **early** means a very long time ago.
When animals **evolve**, they change slowly over many generations in order to live better in their habitat.
To **glide** is to move along through the air without much effort.
To **flap** a body part means to move it up and down or back and forth very quickly.
Something that is **hollow** is not solid in the middle; it has air or space inside.
When an animal **soars**, it spreads its wings and lets the wind carry it.
An object’s **weight** is how heavy it is.
The **wingspan** of a plane or a bird is the distance from the tip of one wing to the other when the wings are spread open.

A **feature** is a quality or characteristic of someone or something.
An **adaptation** is a change that happens in a person or animal that makes its life easier.
When you have the **capability** to do something, you are able to do it.

If something **allows** someone or something to do something, it makes it possible for them to do it.
When something is **powered**, it gets the energy that it needs to work from a certain source, such as fuel.
When you are **skilled** at something, you have practised it enough to be really good at it.
To **support** something is to help it in some way.

If you **prove** something, you show that it is true.

A **force** is something that has physical power to move, stop, or hold other things.
A **parachute** is piece of equipment with a large cloth used to slow down something that is falling from the sky.
To **ascend** is to go up. You can ascend a tree or a ladder, or you can ascend into the air.
To **descend** is to go down.
When something is **stable**, it is steady and is not easily disturbed by outside forces.

An **engine** is the part of a machine that uses fuel to supply power.
Fuel is a substance such as gas or oil that is burnt to provide power.

*The fashion choices we make **have an impact** on the environment.
People can buy less to reduce their fashion **footprint** .
It’s important to **take responsibility for** our choices.
Let’s **do our part** to reduce our fashion footprint.*

*Clothing can be made of many different **materials** .
Our jeans and T-shirts are made from **cotton** .
Synthetic materials don’t come from plants or animals.
To produce clothing, **toxic chemicals** are sometimes released into the air and water.
The **manufacture** of some clothing uses a lot of water and energy.*

*The clothes we wear can make us feel **attractive** .
A lot of people wear clothes from the most **popular** designers.
We choose clothes for **psychological** reasons, such as feeling good and fitting in.
We dress up for **social** events like parties and dances.*

*Jeans are **shipped** around the world.
A pair of jeans is **assembled** very quickly.
Jeans are made in **factories** .
Jeans are sent from the factory to a **warehouse** .
Retailers sell things to the final users, not to other shops.
Most people **purchase** jeans at retailers.*

*It’s best to **donate** clothes that don’t fit you.
Natural materials are more **eco-friendly** than synthetic materials.
Santana Draper is a young **entrepreneur** with his own business.
Some people like to **give back** to the community when they have more than they need.
She donates 10 to 20 per cent of her **profits** to charities.*

***Flight** developed first in insects.
Millions of years ago, all life was **limited** to land and water.
Early insects were the first animals to fly.
All species **evolve** over time.
Many species developed the ability to **glide** .
Animals **flap** their wings to fly.
Birds have light, **hollow** bones that allow them to fly.
Large birds can **soar** when they spread their wings.
An animal’s **weight** can affect how it flies.
The **wingspan** of the largest pterosaur was over ten metres.*

*Ancient birds had some of the same **features** as dinosaurs.
Physical **adaptations** helped birds become better fliers.
Bats are the only mammals with flight **capability** .*

*Their hollow bones and light bodies **allow** birds to fly.
Bats are the only mammals capable of **powered** flight.
Both birds and bats are **skilled** fliers.
Insects’ wing structures **support** them when they fly.*

*Scientists examine theories, and look for ways to **prove** them.*

*Gravity is the **force** that keeps objects from staying in the air.
Skydivers use **parachutes** when they jump out of planes.
An aeroplane **ascends** into the air at an angle.
A helicopter **descends** slowly when it lands.
A **stable** glider or aeroplane does not move from side to side as it flies.*

*Modern aeroplanes have powerful **engines** .
An aeroplane loses power when it runs out of **fuel** .*

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| land (v) | /lənd/ | γη |
| pilot (n) | /ˈpaɪlət/ | πιλότος |
| take off (ph v) | /teɪk ɒf/ | απογείωση |

Unit 6 New Frontiers

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Page 94 | | |
| satellite (n) | /ˈsætəlɪt/ | δορυφόρος |
| aspect (n) | /ˈæspekt/ | άποψη |
| atmosphere (n) | /ˈætməʃ, fɪə(r)/ | Ατμόσφαιρα |
| landscape (n) | /ˈləndʃ(d), skeɪp/ | τοπίο |
| plain (n) | /pleɪn/ | πεδιάδα |
| degree (n) | /diːɡriː/ | βαθμός |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Page 95 | | |
| wonder (v) | /ˈwʌndə(r)/ | αναρωτιέμαι |
| dust (n) | /dʌst/ | σκόνη |
| valley (n) | /ˈvæli/ | κοιλάδα |
| instrument (n) | /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ | όργανο |
| detect (v) | /dɪˈtekt/ | ανιχνεύω |
| proof (n) | /pruːf/ | απόδειξη |
| fundamental (adj) | /ˌfʌndəˈment(ə)l/ | θεμελιώδης |
| vast (adj) | /vɑːst/ | απέραντος |
| lead to (v) | /liːd tuː/ | οδηγεί σε |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Page 96 | | |
| advance (n) | /ədˈvɑːns/ | πρόοδος |
| astronomer (n) | /əˈstrɒnəmə(r)/ | αστρονόμος |
| equip with (v) | /ɪˈkwɪp wɪθ/ | Εξοπλίστε με |
| requirement (n) | /rɪˈkwaɪə(r)mənt/ | απαίτηση |

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Page 99 | | |
| geyser (n) | /ˈɡiːzə(r)/ | γκέιζερ |
| diameter (n) | /daɪˈæmɪtə(r)/ | διάμετρος |
| hazy (adj) | /ˈheɪzi/ | ομιχλώδης |
| seasonal (adj) | /ˈsiːz(ə)nəl/ | εποχιακός |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Page 100 | | |
| aspiring (adj) | /əˈspaɪərɪŋ/ | φιλόδοξος |
| background (n) | /ˈbækɡraʊnd/ | ιστορικό |
| chance (n) | /tʃɑːns/ | ευκαιρία |
| leadership (n) | /ˈliːdə(r)ʃɪp/ | ηγηση |
| perseverance (n) | /ˌpɜː(r)sɪˈvɪərəns/ | επιμονή |

Unit 7 Visual Stories

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Page 112 | | |
| meaningful (adj) | /ˈmiːnɪŋf(ə)l/ | με νοημα |
| oral (adj) | /ˈɔːrəl/ | από το στόμα |
| visual (adj) | /ˈvɪʒʊəl/ | οπτικός |
| image (n) | /ˈɪmɪdʒ/ | εικόνα |
| canvas (n) | /ˈkænvəs/ | καμβάς |
| represent (v) | /ˌreprɪˈzent/ | εκπροσωπώ |
| scene (n) | /siːn/ | σκηνή |
| witness (n) | /ˈwɪtnəs/ | μάρτυρας |

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Page 113 | | |
| portrait (n) | /ˈpɔː(r)tɪrɪt/ | πορτρέτο |
| portray (v) | /pɔː(r)ˈtreɪ/ | απεικονίζω |
| audience (n) | /ˈɔːdiəns/ | ακροατήριο |
| anger (n) | /ˈæŋɡə(r)/ | θυμός |
| shock (n) | /ʃɒk/ | σοκ |
| subject (n) | /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/ | θέμα |
| understanding (n) | /ˌʌndə(r)ˈstændɪŋ/ | κατανόηση |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Page 114 | | |
| capture (v) | /ˈkæptʃə(r)/ | πιάνω |
| certain (adj) | /ˈsɜː(r)t(ə)n/ | βέβαιος |
| last (v) | /lɑːst/ | τελευταίος |
| permanent (adj) | /ˈpɜː(r)mənənt/ | μόνιμος |

When a plane or a bird **lands**, it comes to the ground after being in the air.
A **pilot** is the person who controls an aeroplane while it is moving.
When a plane or rocket **takes off**, it leaves the ground and starts flying.

A **satellite** is a machine sent into outer space to move around a planet or moon in order to get information about it.
An **aspect** is a part of something or a quality that you can identify in it.
The **atmosphere** of the Earth or another planet is the mixture of gases that surround it.
A **landscape** is all the features of land. For example, mountains and hills make up a landscape.
A **plain** is a large, flat area of land.
A **degree** is a unit of measurement used to measure angles and temperatures.

If you **wonder** about something, you are curious about it and want to know more.
Dust is tiny particles of soil and other substances that can fill the air.
A **valley** is the space between two mountains that often has a river in it.
An **instrument** is a tool used to do some job such as measuring, detecting, marking or recording.
When you **detect** something, you notice that it is there.
Proof is evidence that something is true or that it exists.
A **fundamental** part of something is the most important part.
Vast means very large.
If one thing **leads to** another thing, the first thing is the reason that the second thing can happen.

An **advance** is an improvement or a move that makes something better than before.
An **astronomer** is a person who studies stars and other bodies in the universe.
When you provide someone or something with necessary tools, you **equip** them **with** those things.
A **requirement** is something you must have, or something that must be done.

A **geyser** is a hole in the ground that shoots out water and steam.
The **diameter** of a circle is straight line that joins two edges and passes through the centre.
When the air or the sky is **hazy**, it is not clear as a result of pollution, dust or smoke.
Something that depends on the time of the year is **seasonal**.

When a person wants to become something, we say he is an **aspiring** writer, musician, etc.
Your **background** is all the experience and education from your past that influences who you are.
A **chance** is an opportunity to do or achieve something.
Leadership is the quality that some people have to be good leaders.
Perseverance is the quality of being able to keep trying, even when a situation very difficult.

When something is **meaningful**, it is very important or special to someone.
Oral means spoken, rather than written.
When something is **visual**, people look at it for pleasure or to help them understand something.
An **image** is a picture, such as a photograph, a drawing or a painting.
Canvas is a strong cloth that is often used for paintings.
When something **represents** another thing, it gives the meaning of that thing.
The **scene** of a work of art, theatre or literature is the place it represents.
A **witness** is someone who sees something happen, such as a crime or important event.

A **portrait** is a photograph or a painting of a person.
When someone **portrays** someone or something, they represent or describe it.
The **audience** is the group of people who listen to or watch a performance or speech, look at a work of art or read a text.
Anger is the bad feeling that comes from being mad or upset with someone or something.
Shock is a feeling of great surprise when something completely unexpected happens.
The **subject** of a work of art is the person, place, thing or idea being represented.
Understanding is knowledge about something that you get from experience of it.

When a photograph or work of art **captures** something, it shows it very successfully.
The word **certain** is used to describe a person, place or thing without giving specific information.
When something **lasts** it exists over time.
Permanent means lasting forever, or for as long as anyone thinks about.

When the plane **lands**, you arrive at the airport.
A **pilot** controls an aeroplane.
You have to be seated before the plane will **take off**.

Satellites in outer space help us to learn more about the planets.
Some **aspects** of the Earth and Mars are similar.
Gases in the air make up the Earth's **atmosphere**.
The **landscapes** of Mars and Earth are similar in certain places.
They own a farm on the eastern **plains** of Colorado.
Both Earth and Mars tilt on their axes at an angle of about 24 **degrees**.

People **wonder** if there is life beyond Earth.
Wind blows sand and dirt to cause a **dust** storm.
Mars has tall mountains and deep **valleys**.
Scientific instruments have shown that water exists on Mars.
Scientists **detected** signs of water under the surface of Mars.
Scientists are looking for **proof** that life could exist on Mars.
Water is **fundamental** for all living things.
Polar caps are **vast** areas covered with ice.
New technologies will lead to more discoveries on Mars.

Technological **advances** have allowed scientists to study the landscape of Mars.
Astronomers are looking for proof of life beyond Earth.
Scientists equipped the rover with useful instruments to study Mars.
One of the **requirements** for life as we know it is water.

Yellowstone National Park is famous for its **geysers**.
The **diameter** of a circle is equal at all points.
A **hazy** sky is darkened by clouds and dust.
Seasonal changes include variations in temperature and the amount of sunlight.

An **aspiring** astronaut wants to travel in space one day.
Astronauts need to have a strong **background** in maths and science.
Alyssa Carson had the **chance** to go to Space Camp.
A successful space mission takes patience and strong **leadership**.
If you have **perseverance**, you're determined to reach your goal.

This old photo of my grandparents is really **meaningful** to me.
Many cultures pass down stories through **oral** traditions.
Visual stories can be told through painting and photography.
The **images** in the magazine tell an incredible story.
Canvas is stretched onto a frame and then stapled to hold it in place.
To me, this painting **represents** the artist's feelings about the situation.
In this rural **scene**, we can see trees and animals in a field.
After the event, **witnesses** talked about what they saw.

It was a portrait of a beautiful girl.
This photograph **portrays** the love the family shared.
A photographer can't always be sure how an **audience** will react to a photo.
When you feel **anger**, you are upset.
When you are really surprised, you may be in **shock**.
Three children were the **subject** of the painting.
When we travel, we have a better **understanding** of how other people live.

This old photograph really **captures** my aunt's youth.
Photos can create **certain** emotions such as anger or sadness.
Photographs help to make our memories **last** longer.
This painting is part of the museum's **permanent** collection.

Page 117

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| landscape (n) | /ˈlænd(d),skeɪp/ |
| masterpiece (n) | /ˈmɑːstə(r),piːs/ |
| realistic (adj) | /ˌriəlɪˈstɪk/ |
| abstract (adj) | /ˈæbstrækt/ |

| |
|--------------|
| τοπίο |
| αριστούργημα |
| ρεαλιστικός |
| αφηρημένη |

A **landscape** is a painting that shows scenes from nature.
 An artist's **masterpiece** is their most famous or important work of art.
 When something is **realistic**, it appears as it does in real life.
Abstract art does not show objects that you can easily recognise.

*The exhibition had several important early American **landscapes** .
 Da Vinci's Mona Lisa is considered his **masterpiece** .
Realistic art became less popular after photography was invented.
Abstract paintings can be difficult to understand.*

Page 118

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| animation (n) | /ˌæniˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/ |
| cartoon (n) | /kɑː(r)ˈtuːn/ |
| illustrator (n) | /ˈɪləˌstreɪtə(r)/ |
| method (n) | /ˈmeθəd/ |
| sophisticated (adj) | /səˈfɪstɪˌkeɪtɪd/ |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| διαδικασία κινουμένων σχεδίων |
| κινούμενο σχέδιο |
| εικονογράφος |
| μέθοδος |
| εκλεπτυσμένο |

Animation is a process that uses a series of drawings or graphics to create a moving scene.
 A **cartoon** is an animated film or television programme, usually created for children.
 An **illustrator** makes drawings for books, magazines or animated shows.
 A **method** is a particular way of doing something that is broken down into steps.
 Something that is **sophisticated** is advanced and complicated.

*With **animation** , an artist tells a story with a series of pictures.
 Many children enjoy watching **cartoons** on TV.
Illustrators create characters using pencil and paper.
 The traditional animation **method** requires thousands of drawings.
 Digital animation is much more **sophisticated** than traditional animation.*

Unit 8 Perform and Create**Page 128**

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| means (n) | /miːnz/ |
| entertainment (n) | /ˌentə(r)ˈteɪnmənt/ |
| self-expression (n) | /selfɪkˈspreɪʃ(ə)n/ |
| composer (n) | /kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/ |
| lyrics (n) | /ˈlɪrɪkz/ |
| performer (n) | /pə(r)ˈfɔː(r)mə(r)/ |
| manipulate (v) | /mæˈnɪpjəleɪt/ |
| beat (n) | /biːt/ |
| vary (v) | /ˈveəri/ |

| |
|--------------|
| που σημαίνει |
| ψυχαγωγία |
| Αυτο-έκφραση |
| συνθέτης |
| Στίχοι |
| εκτελεστής |
| χειραγωγώ |
| Ρυθμός |
| ποικίλλω |

The **means** of performing a task is the tools or processes used for doing it.
Entertainment is anything that people do to enjoy themselves.
Self-expression is a way to show who you are, usually through performance, writing, art or fashion.
 A **composer** is someone who writes music.
Lyrics are the words in a song.
 A **performer** is a singer, actor or musician who works in front of an audience.
 When you **manipulate** something, you change it slightly.
 The **beat** is the repeating sound in a piece of music.
 To **vary** means to be different. When things vary, they are all different from each other.

*The Internet is a popular **means** of sharing music.
 Music is a source of **entertainment** for many people.
 Music, acting and dance are forms of self-expression.
Composers write traditional and modern music.
 Lots of websites have the **lyrics** to popular songs.
 Who's your favourite **performer** ?
 DJs usually **manipulate** pre-recorded music to create special effects.
 The strong **beats** that DJs play keep everyone dancing.
 Popular music styles can **vary** from country to country.*

Page 129

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| expose (v) | /ɪkˈspəʊz/ |
| satisfaction (n) | /ˌsætɪsˈfækʃ(ə)n/ |
| fame (n) | /feɪm/ |
| gain (v) | /geɪn/ |
| recognition (n) | /ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃ(ə)n/ |
| influential (adj) | /ˌɪnfluˈenʃ(ə)l/ |

| |
|-------------|
| εκθέτω |
| ικανοποίηση |
| φήμη |
| κέρδος |
| αναγνώριση |
| με επιρροή |

When you **expose** someone to something, you give them the opportunity to experience it.
Satisfaction is the feeling you get when you have done a good job and you get good results.
Fame is the state of being well known by a great number of people.
 To **gain** something is to get something that you did not have before.
 When you achieve **recognition**, you are known for something good you have done.
 Someone is **influential** when they have the power to affect the way others feel and think.

*DJs **expose** their listeners to a variety of songs.
 Doing your best brings a feeling of **satisfaction** .
 People upload videos to the Internet in search of **fame** .
 Some DJs **gain** popularity when they upload their work to the Internet.
 Artists gain **recognition** when their songs are played on the radio.
 Celebrities can be very **influential** in making people believe something.*

Page 130

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| enjoyment (n) | /ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/ |
| essential (adj) | /ɪˈsenʃ(ə)l/ |
| indication (n) | /ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ |
| symphony (n) | /ˈsɪmfəni |

| |
|----------|
| απόλαυση |
| ουσιώδης |
| ένδειξη |
| συμφωνία |

Enjoyment is the state of enjoying something, or feeling good about what is happening.
 When something is **essential**, it is very hard to go without it.
 An **indication** is a sign or evidence of something else.
 A **symphony** is a long piece of music performed by an orchestra.

*Listening to music is a form of **enjoyment** for most people.
 Music is an **essential** part of many cultures.
 Many online views are an **indication** that a video is interesting.
 Horns, drums and string instruments can be heard in a **symphony** .*

Page 133

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| choreographer (n) | /ˌkɔːriˈɒɡrəfə(r)/ |
| ballet (n) | /ˈbæleɪ/ |
| rehearsal (n) | /rɪˈhɜː(r)s(ə)l/ |
| folk (adj) | /fəʊk/ |

| |
|--------------|
| χορογράφος |
| μπαλέτο |
| πρόβα |
| παραδοσιακός |

A **choreographer** plans and trains dancers to move to a piece of music.
Ballet is a form of art for highly trained dancers who express the emotions of music with their movements.
 A **rehearsal** is when a group of people practices something they will perform later.
Folk music, dancing and art are created by people in a culture to reflect its traditions and values.

*A **choreographer** leads dancers through their movements.
 Classical **ballet** began in Italy in the fifteenth century.
 All performers have many **rehearsals** before putting on a show.
Folk dancing reflects the traditional life of a group of people.*

Page 134

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| melt (v) | /melt/ |
| orchestra (n) | /ˈɔː(r)kɪstrə/ |
| pure (adj) | /pjʊə(r)/ |
| stage (n) | /steɪdʒ/ |
| tribute (n) | /ˈtrɪbjʊːt/ |

| |
|-------------|
| τήκω |
| ορχήστρα |
| καθαρός |
| σκηνή |
| φόρος τιμής |

When something **melts**, it goes from a solid form to a liquid form, like ice turning to water.
 An **orchestra** is a group of many musicians playing different instruments.
 Something that is **pure** is clean and does not contain substances that would harm or change it.
 A **stage** is the place where performers do their work in front of an audience.
 A **tribute** is some activity that is done to show appreciation or respect for someone or something.

*Musicians must be careful that their ice instruments don't **melt** while they play them.
 Some areas don't have enough musicians to form a full **orchestra** .
 The ice used to make instruments must come from **pure** water.
 In a concert, musicians play on a **stage** .
 Musicians play ice instruments as a tribute to nature.*