

English	Pronunciation	French	Dutch	Definition	Example Sentence
<b>Unit 1 Life in the City</b>					
<b>Page 10</b>					
<b>unique</b> (adj)	/juːni:k/	unique	uniek	Something is <b>unique</b> if it is different from everything else.	<i>Astana is known for its <b>unique</b> buildings.</i>
<b>construct</b> (v)	/kənstrʌkt/	construire	construeren	To <b>construct</b> something is to build something or put it together.	<i>They're going to <b>construct</b> the new museum this year.</i>
<b>capital</b> (n)	/kæpɪtəl/	la capitale	hoofdstad	The <b>capital</b> of a state or country is the city where the government has its main offices.	<i>Astana is the <b>capital</b> of Kazakhstan.</i>
<b>surrounded by</b> (v)	/səraʊndɪd baɪ/	entouré de	omringd door	When you are <b>surrounded by</b> something, you find it on all sides of you.	<i>The fountain in the garden is <b>surrounded</b> by trees.</i>
<b>architecture</b> (n)	/'ɑ:(r)ki,tɛktʃə(r)/	l'architecture (f)	architectuur	<b>Architecture</b> is the way a building has been designed and built.	<i>This city's <b>architecture</b> is very detailed.</i>
<b>skyscraper</b> (n)	/'skaɪ,skreɪpə(r)/	le gratte-ciel	wolkenkrabber	A <b>skyscraper</b> is a very tall building with many stories, usually found in a city.	<i>Shanghai is a city with tall <b>skyscrapers</b>.</i>
<b>shape</b> (n)	/ʃeɪp/	la forme	vorm	A <b>shape</b> is the outer form of a thing.	<i>The stadium has a round <b>shape</b>.</i>
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<b>tower</b> (n)	/'taʊə(r)/	la tour	toren	A <b>tower</b> is a very tall building, or a tall part of a building that sticks up.	<i>The clock <b>tower</b> is over one-hundred metres tall.</i>
<b>symbol</b> (n)	/'sɪmb(ə)l/	le symbole	symbool	A <b>symbol</b> is an object, action or sign that shows an idea.	<i>The cherry blossom tree is a <b>symbol</b> of Japan.</i>
<b>design</b> (v)	/dɪ'zaɪn/	concevoir	ontwerp	To <b>design</b> something is to think about and then draw a plan of how to build it.	<i>It takes time and knowledge to <b>design</b> a building.</i>
<b>plan</b> (v)	/plæn/	planifier	plan	To plan something is to think about all the details of it before it's done.	<i>A Japanese architect <b>planned</b> the city of Astana.</i>
<b>indoor</b> (adj)	/'ɪndo:(r)/	intérieur(e)	binnen	Something is indoor if it exists or is done inside a building.	<i>Watching films is a popular <b>indoor</b> activity.</i>
<b>resident</b> (n)	/'rezɪd(ə)nt/	le/la résident(e)	inwoner	A <b>resident</b> of a place is someone who lives there.	<i><b>Residents</b> of a city can enjoy its green spaces.</i>
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<b>rural</b> (adj)	/'rʊərəl/	rural/rurale/ruraux/rurales	landelijk	A <b>rural</b> area is usually far from a city	<i>Many people prefer the quiet life of a <b>rural</b> area.</i>
<b>unusual</b> (adj)	/'ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/	insolite	ongebruikelijk	Something is <b>unusual</b> if it is not what you expect.	<i>Astana is unique because of its <b>unusual</b> architecture.</i>
<b>urban</b> (adj)	/'ɜ:(r)bən/	urbain(e)	stedelijk	<b>Urban</b> means connected with cities and city life.	<i>Green spaces in a city connect <b>urban</b> life with nature.</i>
<b>Page 15</b>					
<b>bridge</b> (n)	/brɪdʒ/	le pont	brug	A <b>bridge</b> goes over a river or another deep place so that people can get from one side to the other.	<i>A car goes over a <b>bridge</b> to cross a river.</i>
<b>motorway</b> (n)	/'məʊtə(r),weɪ/	l'autoroute (f)	snelweg	A <b>motorway</b> is a big road for travelling quickly between cities or towns.	<i>People drive on <b>motorways</b> to get to cities.</i>
<b>pavement</b> (n)	/'peɪvmənt/	le trottoir	bestrating	A <b>pavement</b> is a place for people to walk along the side of a street.	<i>It's safer to walk on the <b>pavement</b> than in the street.</i>
<b>stream</b> (n)	/'stri:m/	le ruisseau	stroom	A <b>stream</b> is a moving body of water that's smaller than a river.	<i>A <b>stream</b> is smaller than a river.</i>
<b>Page 16</b>					
<b>concrete</b> (n)	/'kɒŋkri:t/	le béton	beton	<b>Concrete</b> is a very hard substance made from sand, rocks and cement that is used for building.	<i>Some houses and buildings are made of <b>concrete</b>.</i>
<b>land</b> (n)	/lænd/	la terre	land	<b>Land</b> is the ground under your feet.	<i>Cities take up a lot of <b>land</b>.</i>
<b>outdoor</b> (adj)	/'aʊt'dɔ:(r)/	dehors, extérieur(e)	buitenshuis	Something is <b>outdoor</b> if it exists or is done outside.	<i>In summer, a lot of people enjoy <b>outdoor</b> meals.</i>
<b>park</b> (n)	/'pɑ:(r)k/	le parc	park	A <b>park</b> is an open space with grass and trees where people go to enjoy nature.	<i>A <b>park</b> is a great place to visit if you live in a city.</i>
<b>Unit 2 Amazing Jobs</b>					
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<b>adventure</b> (n)	/əd'ventʃə(r)/	l'aventure (f)	avontuur	An <b>adventure</b> is an exciting experience that may be fun or may be dangerous.	<i>Going to an underwater cave would be an exciting <b>adventure</b>.</i>
<b>profession</b> (n)	/'prə'feʃ(ə)n/	la profession	beroep	A <b>profession</b> is a job that requires an education or a special skill.	<i>To work in a medical <b>profession</b>, you must go to university for many years.</i>
<b>archaeologist</b> (n)	/'ɑ:(r)ki'ɒlədʒɪst/	l'archéologue	archeoloog	An <b>archaeologist</b> works to find out how people lived long ago.	<i><b>Archaeologists</b> study people and things from long ago.</i>
<b>job</b> (n)	/dʒɒb/	le travail	baan	A <b>job</b> is work you do in exchange for money.	<i>My uncle has a <b>job</b> as a university professor.</i>
<b>explore</b> (v)	/'ɪks'plɔ:(r)/	explorer	onderzoeken	To <b>explore</b> a place is to look around it to find out what is there.	<i>You need light to <b>explore</b> a cave.</i>
<b>work</b> (n)	/'wɜ:(r)k/	le travail, l'effort	werk	<b>Work</b> is the effort people put in in order to do their job.	<i>Teaching is fun, but it's also a lot of <b>work</b>.</i>
<b>study</b> (v)	/'stʌdi/	étudier	studie	To <b>study</b> something is to read and learn a lot about it in order to understand it well.	<i>You can learn a lot about a culture if you <b>study</b> its history.</i>
<b>clue</b> (n)	/'klu:/	l'indice (m)	aanwijzing	A <b>clue</b> is information that helps you solve a problem or a puzzle.	<i>We're looking for a <b>clue</b> to solve this puzzle.</i>
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<b>office</b> (n)	/'ɒfɪs/	le bureau	kantoor	An <b>office</b> is a room with a desk and chair where a person works.	<i>Most <b>offices</b> have a desk, a telephone and a computer.</i>
<b>train</b> (v)	/'treɪn/	se former	trein	When you <b>train</b> , you study, have lessons and practise in order to learn a skill.	<i>Before you <b>train</b> as a diver, you must know how to swim.</i>
<b>career</b> (n)	/'kæ'rɪə(r)/	la carrière	carrière	A <b>career</b> is the kind of work you do for a long period of time.	<i>For a <b>career</b> in archaeology, you must love history.</i>
<b>consider</b> (v)	/'kɒn'sɪdə(r)/	considérer, envisager	overwegen	When you <b>consider</b> something, you think about it in order to make a decision.	<i>My brother is <b>considering</b> a career as a firefighter.</i>
<b>take a risk</b> (phr)	/'teɪk ə rɪsk/	prendre un risque	een risico nemen	When you <b>take a risk</b> , you do something dangerous that might have a bad result.	<i>People <b>take risks</b> when they explore underwater.</i>
<b>passion</b> (n)	/'pæʃ(ə)n/	la passion	passie	A <b>passion</b> is a strong feeling about something you really like.	<i>Exploring new places is her <b>passion</b>.</i>

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<b>choice</b> (n)	/tʃɔɪs/	le choix	keuze
<b>dangerous</b> (adj)	/'deɪndʒərəs/	dangereux, -euse	gevaarlijk
<b>researcher</b> (n)	/'riːsɜ:(r)tʃə(r)/	le chercheur, la chercheuse	onderzoeker

When you make a **choice**, you pick something from more than one option.  
 Something is **dangerous** if there is a chance that it will cause harm or injury.  
 A **researcher** is someone whose job is to study, explore and do experiments.

*Think about what you like doing when making a career **choice** .  
 Being a firefighter is a **dangerous** profession .  
**Researchers** look at artefacts to learn about history.*

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<b>employee</b> (n)	/,emplɔɪ'i:/	l'employé(e)	werknemer
<b>apply for</b> (ph v)	/'æplɪ fɔ:(r)/	postuler à	solliciteren naar
<b>schedule</b> (n)	/'ʃedju:l/	le programme	rooster
<b>interview</b> (n)	/'ɪntə(r), vju:/	l'entretien (m), l'entrevue (f)	interview
<b>skill</b> (n)	/'skɪl/	les compétences (fpl)	bekwaamheid

The **employees** of a company are the people who work there.  
 When you **apply for** a job, you write a letter or fill in a form to say you want that job.  
 A **schedule** is list of things that are supposed to happen at certain times.  
 An **interview** is a meeting in which people to ask and answer questions about a topic.  
 A **skill** is something that you learn by studying and practising.

*The **employees** work on the cruise ship .  
 Many people **apply for** jobs online.  
 A **schedule** shows the days and times people work.  
 It's important to answer all the questions in an **interview** .  
 Singing and dancing are important **skills** for entertainers.*

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<b>advisor</b> (n)	/'æd'vaɪzə(r)/	conseiller, conseillère	adviseur
<b>commute</b> (v)	/'kɒmju:t/	faire la navette	omzetten
<b>create</b> (v)	/'kri'eɪt/	créer	creëren
<b>photographer</b> (n)	/'fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/	le/la photographe	fotograaf
<b>scientist</b> (n)	/'saɪəntɪst/	le/la scientifique	wetenschapper

An **advisor** is someone who helps you to make important decisions.  
 To **commute** is to travel to work by car, bus or train.  
 To **create** something is to make it.  
 A **photographer** is someone who takes pictures with a camera.  
 A **scientist** works to learn what is true by doing research and experiments.

*An **advisor** helps people to make good decisions.  
 She **commutes** to her job by train.  
 Artists **create** works using many different materials.  
 Some **photographers** take risks to get a good photo.  
 Some **scientists** want to learn more about outer space.*

**Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark****Page 44**

<b>dark</b> (adj)	/'dɑ:(r)k/	sombre, nuit	donker
<b>sunrise</b> (n)	/'sʌn ,raɪz/	le lever du soleil	zonsopkomst
<b>sunset</b> (n)	/'sʌn ,set/	le coucher du soleil	zonsondergang
<b>horizon</b> (n)	/'hɒrɪ'raɪz(ə)n/	l'horizon (m)	horizon
<b>darkness</b> (n)	/'dɑ:(r)knəs/	l'obscurité (f), le noir	duisternis
<b>south</b> (n)	/'saʊθ/	le sud	zuiden
<b>north</b> (n)	/'nɔ:(r)θ/	le nord	noorden

When it is **dark**, there is little or no light.  
 The **sunrise** is when the sun comes up in the morning.  
 The **sunset** is when the sun goes down in the evening.  
 The **horizon** is the imaginary line between the land and the sky.  
 When there is **darkness**, there is no light.  
 The **south** is the direction on your right when you face the rising sun.  
 The **north** is the direction on your left when you face the rising sun.

*We turn on the lights when it gets **dark** .  
 There was a beautiful **sunrise** early this morning.  
 The **sunset** was beautiful this evening.  
 The sun sets on the **horizon** .  
 We couldn't see anything in the **darkness** of the night.  
 Many birds spend the winter in the **south** of Texas.  
 People who live in the far **north** often have cold winters.*

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<b>light up</b> (ph v)	/'laɪt ʌp/	éclairer	oplichten
<b>headlight</b> (n)	/'hed ,laɪt/	le phare	koplamp
<b>festival</b> (n)	/'festɪv(ə)l/	le festival	festival
<b>active</b> (adj)	/'æktɪv/	actif, active	actief
<b>go to sleep</b> (phr)	/'gəʊ tə sli:p/	s'endormir	slapen gaan

To **light** something **up** is to bring light to it.  
**Headlights** are the two lights on the front of a car or lorry that help the driver see the road when it's dark.  
 A **festival** is a public party with music, food, games and fun.  
 When you are **active**, you are awake and doing something such as working, moving or playing.  
 When you **go to sleep**, you close your eyes and stop being awake.

*The sun **lights up** the sky during the day.  
 A car's **headlights** help the driver to see at night.  
 Many places celebrate winter with **festivals** and music.  
 Most people are **active** during the day.  
 It's easy to **go to sleep** when you're tired.*

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<b>daylight</b> (n)	/'deɪ ,laɪt/	le jour, la lumière	daglicht
<b>healthy</b> (adj)	/'helθi/	sain(e)	gezond
<b>streetlight</b> (n)	/'stri:t ,laɪt/	le réverbère, le lampadaire	straatlantaarn

**Daylight** is the period of the day when there is light from the sun.  
 If you are **healthy**, your body is working well and you are not ill or injured.  
 A **streetlight** is a light on a tall pole near a street that lights up the area around it.

*There is **daylight** between sunrise and sunset.  
 To be **healthy**, you should eat well and exercise.  
 The **streetlights** shine brightly at night.*

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<b>time zone</b> (n)	/'taɪm zəʊn/	le fuseau horaire	tijdzone
<b>west</b> (n)	/'west/	l'ouest (m)	westen
<b>east</b> (n)	/'i:st/	l'est (m)	oosten
<b>asleep</b> (adj)	/'æ'sli:p/	endormi(e)	in slaap
<b>awake</b> (adj)	/'ə'weɪk/	éveillé	wakker

A **time zone** is an area where all the clocks show the same time. There are 24 different time zones.  
 The **west** is the direction where the sun sets, or goes down.  
 The **east** is the direction where the sun rises, or first appears.  
 When you are **asleep**, you are sleeping and not awake.  
 When you are **awake**, you are not sleeping.

*The world has 24 **time zones** .  
 The sun sets in the **west** .  
 The sun rises in the **east** .  
 Most people are **asleep** at midnight.  
 Most people are **awake** at 10 o'clock in the morning.*

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<b>dawn</b> (n)	/'dɔ:n/	l'aube (f)	dageraad
<b>fascinate</b> (v)	/'fæsnɪeɪt/	fasciner	fascineren
<b>glow</b> (v)	/'gləʊ/	la lueur, l'éclat (m)	gloed
<b>observe</b> (v)	/'əb'zɜ:(r)v/	observer	waarnemen
<b>pattern</b> (n)	/'pætə(r)n/	le motif	patroon

**Dawn** is the earliest part of the morning, when you can first see light.  
 If something **fascinates** you, it keeps your attention because you are very interested in it.  
 Something that **glows** is able to give off its own light.  
 When you **observe** something, you watch it closely and carefully in order to learn about it.  
 A **pattern** is a set of repeating lines, colours, dots or shapes that covers something.

***Dawn** is when the day begins.  
 Fish that make their own light **fascinate** me.  
 We can easily see animals and plants that **glow** in the dark.  
 Scientists can **observe** ocean life with special equipment.  
 Some fish have interesting **patterns** on their bodies.*

**Unit 4 Living Together****Page 60**

<b>wildlife</b> (n)	/'waɪld ,laɪf/	la faune et flore	fauna
<b>conflict</b> (n)	/'kɒnflɪkt/	le conflit	conflict
<b>wild</b> (adj)	/'waɪld/	sauvage	wild
<b>interact</b> (v)	/'ɪntər'ækt/	interagir	op elkaar inwerken
<b>habitat</b> (n)	/'hæbɪtæt/	l'habitat (m)	leefgebied

**Wildlife** is all the wild animals in a place.  
 A **conflict** is a difference or disagreement that causes a problem.  
 A **wild** plant or animal is one that lives in nature.  
 When you **interact** with someone, you do something together and respond to each other.  
**Habitat** is the environment that an animal usually lives in.

*It's important to protect the **wildlife** found in nature.  
 Baboons cause **conflict** when they enter peoples' homes.  
 Baboons are one type of **wild** animal.  
 When you **interact** with a wild animal, you must be careful.  
 Loss of **habitat** means a loss of food for baboons.*

<b>disappear</b> (v)	/ˌdɪsəˈpiə(r)/	disparaître	verdwijnen
<b>Page 61</b>			
<b>clever</b> (adj)	/ˈklevə(r)/	intelligent(e), astucieux, -euse	knap
<b>learn</b> (v)	/lɜː(r)n/	apprendre	leren
<b>behaviour</b> (n)	/biˈheɪvjə(r)/	le comportement	gedrag
<b>access</b> (n)	/ˈæksɪs/	l'accès (m)	toegang
<b>need</b> (v)	/niːd/	avoir besoin de	noodzaak
<b>afraid of</b> (adj)	/əˈfreɪd əv/	(avoir) peur de	bang voor
<b>frighten</b> (v)	/ˈfrɑɪt(ə)n/	effrayer	verschrikken

When something **disappears**, it's no longer there.

If we don't protect wild animals, many may **disappear**.

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<b>hunt</b> (v)	/hʌnt/	chasser	jacht
<b>mistreat</b> (v)	/mɪsˈtri:t/	maltraiter	mishandelen
<b>relationship</b> (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	la relation	relatie
<b>survival</b> (n)	/sə(r)ˈvaɪv(ə)l/	la survie	overleving

To **hunt** is to look for animals in order to kill and eat them.

To **mistreat** a person or animal is to harm them or act badly towards them.

A **relationship** is how you and someone else are connected or interact with each other.

**Survival** is the ability to live when there is danger or harm.

Wild animals such as leopards **hunt** for their food.

Hunters sometimes **mistreat** wildlife.

People and animals that live together need to have a good **relationship**.

The **survival** of leopards depends on saving their habitat.

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<b>predator</b> (n)	/ˈpredətə(r)/	le prédateur	roofdier
<b>prey</b> (n)	/preɪ/	la proie	prooi
<b>defend</b> (v)	/dɪˈfend/	défendre, protéger	verdedigen
<b>rescue</b> (v)	/ˈreskjʊː/	sauver, secourir	redden
<b>injured</b> (adj)	/ˈɪndʒə(r)d/	blessé(e)	gewond

A **predator** is an animal that eats other animals.

**Prey** is the food that a predator eats.

To **defend** someone or something is to work, speak or fight to protect them.

To **rescue** someone is to get them out of a dangerous situation.

When someone is **injured**, they have been hurt in some way.

Many people don't know that ordinary cats can be **predators**.

Baby turtles are **prey** for birds that eat them.

Sea turtles can't **defend** themselves against fishing nets.

Rangers **rescue** animals that are hurt in the wild.

When sea turtles are **injured**, they need people to help them.

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<b>avoid</b> (v)	/əˈvɔɪd/	éviter	vermijden
<b>chemical</b> (n)	/ˈkemɪk(ə)l/	le produit chimique	chemisch
<b>domestic</b> (adj)	/dəˈmestɪk/	domestique	huiselijk
<b>feeling</b> (n)	/ˈfiːlɪŋ/	le sentiment	gevoel
<b>sniff</b> (v)	/snɪf/	renifler	snuiven

To **avoid** something is to stay away from it and not do it.

A **chemical** is a substance that can cause a change when you mix it with something else.

A **domestic** animal is one that lives with people and gets its food from them.

**Feelings**, such as hunger, happiness or sadness, are something you experience in your body and mind.

To **sniff** is to take air in through your nose in short breaths.

We should **avoid** interacting with wildlife.

**Chemicals** can harm the natural habitat of wildlife.

**Domestic** animals need humans to give them food and water.

People have warm **feelings** when they think of their pets.

Some working dogs **sniff** to find dangerous things.

## Unit 5 What We Wear

<b>Page 78</b>			
<b>wear</b> (v)	/weə(r)/	porter	slijtage
<b>look</b> (v)	/lʊk/	avoir l'air	kijken
<b>fashion</b> (n)	/ˈfæʃ(ə)n/	la mode	mode
<b>century</b> (n)	/ˈsentʃəri/	le siècle	eeuw
<b>suit</b> (n)	/suːt/	le costume	pak
<b>tie</b> (n)	/taɪ/	la cravate	das
<b>dress up</b> (ph v)	/dres ʌp/	(bien) s'habiller	opdoffen
<b>casual</b> (adj)	/ˈkæʒuəl/	décontracté(e)	normaal
<b>formal</b> (adj)	/ˈfɔːməl/	de cérémonie, habillé(e)	formeel
<b>jeans</b> (n)	/dʒiːnz/	le jean	jeans
<b>sweatshirt</b> (n)	/ˈswet ʃɜː(r)t/	le sweat	trui
<b>uniform</b> (n)	/ˈjuːnɪfɔː(r)m/	l'uniforme (m)	uniform

When you **wear** something, you put it on your body.

When somebody **looks** a certain way, they seem that way because of their appearance.

**Fashion** is the types of clothes and accessories that are popular at a particular time.

A **century** is a period of one hundred years.

A **suit** is a matching set of clothes: either a jacket and trousers, or a jacket and a skirt.

A **tie** is a coloured piece of cloth that men wear around their necks.

When you **dress up**, you put on special clothes to look nice.

**Casual** clothes are the comfortable kinds of clothes that people wear at home.

**Formal** clothes are clothes that you wear to a professional job or a special event.

**Jeans** are trousers made from heavy cloth called denim.

A **sweatshirt** is a type of shirt made from heavy cotton cloth that keeps you warm.

A **uniform** is a type of clothing that is worn by all the people in a group.

Today, many people **wear** comfortable clothes.

He **looks** great in those clothes.

**Fashion** has changed through the years.

In the last **century**, the way we dress has changed.

Many people have to wear **suits** to work.

Years ago, some boys wore **ties** almost all of the time.

You might **dress up** to go to a party.

Shorts and T-shirts are **casual** clothes.

People used to wear **formal** clothes all the time.

People of all ages like **jeans**.

A **sweatshirt** keeps your arms and body warm.

Some students don't like their school **uniforms**.

<b>Page 79</b>			
<b>heel</b> (n)	/hiːl/	le talon	hiel
<b>practical</b> (adj)	/ˈpræktɪk(ə)l/	pratique	praktisch

The **heel** is the part of the shoe that is under the back of your foot.

Something is **practical** if it's logical to do, use, or wear it in a certain situation.

Today some women wear shoes with very high **heels**.

Boots are **practical** in the snow.

<b>Page 80</b>			
<b>denim</b> (n)	/ˈdenɪm/	le jean, le denim	denim
<b>fabric</b> (n)	/ˈfæbrɪk/	le tissu	stof
<b>replace</b> (v)	/rɪˈpleɪs/	remplacer	vervangen
<b>tights</b> (n)	/taɪts/	les collants (m)	panty

**Denim** is the heavy cloth that jeans are usually made from.

**Fabric** is cloth that's used to make items such as clothes or curtains.

To **replace** something is to remove it and put something different in its place.

**Tights** are clothes that cover the legs, usually worn with skirts by women and girls, or by dancers.

Jeans are made of **denim**.

Clothes are made from many different **fabrics**.

Old things are often **replaced** by more modern ones.

In the 1500s, some men wore **tights**.

<b>Page 83</b>			
<b>decorate</b> (v)	/ˈdekəreɪt/	décorer	versieren
<b>paint</b> (v)	/peɪnt/	peindre	verf
<b>bride</b> (n)	/braɪd/	la mariée	bruid
<b>tattoo</b> (n)	/tæˈtuː/	le tatouage	tatoeage
<b>pierce</b> (v)	/pɪə(r)s/	percer	doorboren

When you **decorate** something, you change it to make it more attractive.

To **paint** something is to put colour on it with a brush.

A **bride** is a woman who is about to get married or has just got married.

A **tattoo** is a design on someone's body, made by putting ink onto skin.

When someone is **injured**, they have been hurt in some way.

People **decorate** their bodies in many ways.

Artists **paint** the hands and feet of brides in Northern India.

Some Indian **brides** have a party the night before their wedding.

He has a tattoo on his back.

When sea turtles are **injured**, they need people to help them.

<b>accessory</b> (n)	/əkˈsesəri/	l'accessoire (m)	accessoire
<b>bracelet</b> (n)	/'breɪzlət/	le bracelet	armband
<b>necklace</b> (n)	/'neɪkləs/	le collier	halsketting
<b>outfit</b> (n)	/'aʊtfit/	la tenue	kleding
<b>wealth</b> (n)	/welθ/	la richesse	rijkdom

#### Unit 6 Mix and Mash

<b>Page 94</b>			
<b>mix</b> (v)	/mɪks/	mélanger	mengen
<b>song</b> (n)	/sɒŋ/	la chanson	lied
<b>include</b> (v)	/ɪnˈkluːd/	inclure	omvatten
<b>DJ</b> (n)	/'diːdʒeɪ/	le/la DJ	DJ
<b>record</b> (v)	/'rekɔː(r)d/	enregistrer	opnemen
<b>edit</b> (v)	/'edɪt/	éditer	bewerk
<b>recording</b> (n)	/'rɪːkɔː(r)dɪŋ/	l'enregistrement (m)	opname
<b>cool</b> (adj) /ku:l/	/ku:l/	cool	koel
<b>traditional</b> (adj)	/'trəːdɪʃ(ə)nəl/	traditionnel(le)	traditioneel
<b>perform</b> (v)	/'pɜː(r)m/	jouer	uitvoeren
<b>video</b> (n)	/'vɪdiəʊ/	la vidéo	video

<b>Page 95</b>			
<b>fan</b> (n)	/fæn/	le/la fan	ventilator
<b>opinion</b> (n)	/'əːpɪnjən/	l'opinion (f)	mening
<b>audio</b> (adj)	/'ɔːdiəʊ/	audio	audio

<b>Page 96</b>			
<b>combine</b> (v)	/kəmˈbaɪn/	combiner	combineren
<b>download</b> (v)	/'daʊnˈlɔəd/	télécharger	downloaden
<b>electronic</b> (adj)	/'elekˈtrɒnɪk/	électronique	elektronisch
<b>hit</b> (n)	/hɪt/	le hit, le succès	raken

<b>Page 99</b>			
<b>hate</b> (v)	/heɪt/	détester	haat
<b>version</b> (n)	/'vɜː(r)[ə]n/	la version	versie
<b>hybrid</b> (adj)	/'haɪbrɪd/	hybride	hybride
<b>create</b> (v)	/'kriːeɪt/	créer	creëren
<b>love</b> (v)	/lʌv/	aimer	liefde

<b>Page 100</b>			
<b>imagine</b> (v)	/'ɪmædʒɪn/	imaginer	stel je voor
<b>imitate</b> (v)	/'ɪmɪteɪt/	imiter	imiteren
<b>modern</b> (adj)	/'mɒdə(r)n/	moderne	modern
<b>original</b> (adj)	/'ɔːrɪdʒ(ə)nəl/	original(e)	origineel
<b>weird</b> (adj)	/'wɪə(r)d/	bizarre, étrange	vreemd

#### Unit 7 Cool Apps and Gadgets

<b>Page 112</b>			
<b>Internet</b> (n)	/'ɪntə(r),net/	Internet (m)	internet
<b>connect</b> (v)	/'kəːnekt/	connecter	aansluiten
<b>mobile</b> (adj)	/'məʊbaɪl/	mobile, portable	mobiel
<b>gadget</b> (n)	/'gædʒɪt/	le gadget	hebbeding
<b>smartphone</b> (n)	/'smɑː(r)tˌfəʊn/	le smartphone	smartphone
<b>Wi-Fi</b> (n)	/'waɪ faɪ/	le Wi-Fi	Wifi
<b>app</b> (n)	/æp/	l'appli (f)	app
<b>useful</b> (adj)	/'juːsf(ə)l/	utile	nuttig
<b>search</b> (v)	/'sɜː(r)tʃ/	chercher	zoeken
<b>send</b> (v)	/send/	envoyer	sturen
<b>game</b> (n)	/geɪm/	le jeu	spel
<b>look up</b> (ph v)	/'lʊk ʌp/	chercher	opzoeken
<b>share</b> (v)	/'ʃeə(r)/	partager	delen
<b>chat</b> (v)	/'tʃæt/	bavarder, discuter	babbelen

#### Page 114

An **accessory** is anything that is worn or carried with an outfit, usually to make it look nicer.  
A **bracelet** is a piece of jewellery worn around the wrist.  
A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery worn around the neck.  
An **outfit** is a set of clothes that is worn together.  
**Wealth** is the amount of money and property that a person has.

Hats and sunglasses are **accessories** .  
People wear **bracelets** on their arms.  
People wear **necklaces** around their necks.  
Jeans and a sweatshirt make a practical **outfit** .  
Jewellery can show a person's **wealth** .

When you **mix** different things, you put them together.  
A **song** is a piece of music with words that often tells a story.  
To **include** something is to have it as a part.  
A **DJ** is the person who chooses and plays the music at an event or on the radio.  
To **record** sounds is to store them on a computer so you can listen to them again later.  
To **edit** a piece of writing or music is to make changes to it in order to make it better.  
A **recording** is a piece of music stored so that it can be listened to again.  
You can say something is **cool** if it's popular, enjoyable or interesting.  
Something is **traditional** if people have been using it or doing it in a certain way for a long time.  
To **perform** is to be in front of an audience while you are singing, dancing, playing music or acting.  
A **video** is a recording of sounds and images that you can watch.

Some bands like to **mix** different styles of music.  
Musicians make **songs** by creating music and writing words.  
Rock bands always **include** a guitar player.  
People like to dance to the music that **DJs** play.  
Some bands **record** the music at their concert.  
Musicians **edit** their music to make it sound better.  
It can take a long time to make a **recording** of one song.  
Mash-ups can create sounds that are unusual, but really **cool** .  
A culture's **traditional** instruments make its music unique.  
It's exciting to watch bands **perform** on stage.  
Many people watch music **videos** on the Internet.

A **fan** of a team or a performer is someone who likes them a lot.  
An **opinion** is a belief you have about something or the value that you think it has.  
**Audio** refers to hearing and sound.

Popular bands have thousands of **fans** .  
People have different **opinions** of rock music.  
If you can't hear, check your **audio** equipment.

When you **combine** things, you put them together.  
To **download** files, music or software is to move them from the Internet onto your computer.  
**Electronic** means made with computers and using modern technology.  
A **hit** is a song, film or other performance that is very popular and successful.

Mash-up musicians **combine** sounds from different songs.  
It's easy to **download** music on a computer.  
A lot of people today like the sound of **electronic** music.  
The band's first song was a **hit** .

If you **hate** something, you have don't like it at all.  
A **version** of something is one of the different ways that it exists.  
Something is **hybrid** if it is made up of parts of two or more other things.  
To **create** something is to make it.  
If you **love** something, you have very strong positive feelings about it.

Some people **hate** hybrid sports.  
Street football is a simple **version** of traditional football.  
Disc golf is a **hybrid** sport.  
People **create** new games using ideas from other sports.  
Many people **love** to watch sports on TV.

To **imagine** something is to have a picture of it in your mind.  
To **imitate** something is to copy the way it acts, moves or looks.  
If something is **modern**, it is new, or was created very recently.  
Something is **original** if it's the first of its kind, not copied from anything else.  
Something is **weird** if it is unusual or different, often in an unpleasant way.

Artists **imagine** their work before they create it.  
Art often **imitates** things in nature.  
Some people like **modern** art more than ancient art.  
Artists make **original** art from many kinds of materials.  
Some people think that using food for art is **weird** .

The **Internet** is the system of information that connects computers around the world.  
When you **connect** with someone or something, you come together with it.  
**Mobile** is used to talk about gadgets you can take with you, like tablets or smartphones.  
A **gadget** is a small, handy machine or tool.  
A **smartphone** is a phone with a built-in computer.  
**Wi-Fi** is a service that lets people connect to the Internet without wires.  
An **app** is a small computer programme that works on a smartphone or tablet.  
Something is **useful** if helps people to do a job or an activity.  
To **search** for something is to look for it.  
When you **send** something, you make it go from where you are to somewhere else.  
A **game** is an activity that has a system of rules, but is done for fun.  
When you **look** something **up**, you try to find its answer, explanation or definition.  
To **share** something is to let others see it, use it or have it.  
When you **chat** with someone, you exchange informal messages with them on the computer.

It's easy to look up information on the **Internet** .  
We can easily **connect** with friends on our computers.  
We can take our **mobile** gadgets wherever we go.  
Electronic **gadgets** help us do many different things.  
My grandparents find it difficult to use a **smartphone** .  
Many places have free **Wi-Fi** so we can connect to the Internet.  
There are many different **apps** for learning or playing.  
Electronic gadgets are **useful** at school, home and work.  
People **search** for information on their computers.  
I **send** e-mails to my friends to see how they are.  
Teenagers download a lot of **games** on their computers.  
Smartphones make it easy to **look up** answers to your questions.  
People **share** digital photos with friends and family.  
Families can keep in touch by **chatting** on their computers.

<b>incredible</b> (adj)	/ɪnˈkredəb(ə)l/	incroyable	ongelooflijk
<b>possible</b> (adj)	/ˈpɒsəb(ə)l/	possible	mogelijk
<b>tablet</b> (n)	/ˈtæblət/	la tablette	tablet
<b>text</b> (n)	/tekst/	le SMS, le texto	tekst

People say something is **incredible** if it is very surprising in a good way.  
 If something is **possible**, you can do it or it can happen.  
 A **tablet** is a small, flat computer with no separate keyboard.  
 A **text** is a short message that you write, read and send using your mobile phone.

*The things we can do with a smartphone are **incredible**.  
 It's **possible** to do a lot of things on our mobile gadgets.  
 My dad reads the news on his **tablet** while he eats breakfast.  
 Sending **texts** is the most popular way to communicate.*

**Page 117**

<b>microphone</b> (n)	/ˈmaɪkrəˌfəʊn/	le microphone	microfoon
<b>screen</b> (n)	/skri:n/	l'écran (m)	scherm
<b>keyboard</b> (n)	/ˈkiːboʊd/	le clavier	toetsenbord
<b>camera</b> (n)	/ˈkæm(ə)rə/	la caméra	camera
<b>battery</b> (n)	/ˈbæt(ə)ri/	la batterie	accu

A **microphone** is something that a person talks or sings into in order to make their voice heard by others.  
 A **screen** is the flat part of a smartphone, computer, or television that you look at.  
 A computer's **keyboard** is the surface that has buttons with numbers, letters and symbols.  
 A **camera** is a tool that is used to take photographs.  
 A **battery** gives electrical power to things like phones, computers and torches.

*You can record sounds using a phone's **microphone**.  
 To open an app, you touch the phone's **screen**.  
 A phone's **keyboard** is much smaller than a computer's.  
 Many people take photos with the **camera** on their smartphone.  
 All mobile gadgets need a **battery** to work.*

**Page 118**

<b>borrow</b> (v)	/ˈbɒrəʊ/	emprunter	lenen
<b>find</b> (v)	/faɪnd/	trouver	vind
<b>function</b> (n)	/ˈfʌŋkʃ(ə)n/	la fonction	functie
<b>invent</b> (v)	/ɪnˈvent/	inventer	uitvinden

To **borrow** something is to get it from someone else to use, knowing that you will return it later.  
 When you **find** something, it is there after you have been looking for it.  
 A **function** is a job that a machine or a person does.  
 To **invent** something is to think of it and create it before anyone else does.

*If you forget your phone, you might need to **borrow** a friend's phone.  
 You can **find** film times by searching the Internet.  
 Many game consoles have more than one **function**.  
 People **invent** new and amazing gadgets all the time.*

Unit 8 Into the Past

**Page 128**

<b>origin</b> (n)	/ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/	l'origine (f)	oorsprong
<b>species</b> (n)	/ˈspiːʃiːz/	l'espèce (f)	soorten
<b>believe</b> (v)	/bɪˈliːv/	croire	geloven
<b>diet</b> (n)	/ˈdaɪət/	le régime alimentaire	dieet
<b>ancestor</b> (n)	/ˈænsɛstə(r)/	l'ancêtre	voorzvader
<b>discover</b> (v)	/dɪˈskʌvə(r)/	découvrir	ontdekken
<b>site</b> (n)	/saɪt/	le site	plaats

The **origin** of something is where and how it began.  
 A **species** is a group of related plants or animals that are able to reproduce with each other.  
 When you **believe** something, you think it is true.  
 A **diet** is the set of all the foods that a person or animal normally eats.  
 An **ancestor** is a person who lived a long time ago, but is still related to you.  
 To **discover** something is to find it before anyone else does.  
 A **site** is a place where something happens or where something is found.

*Scientists want to learn more about the **origins** of human beings.  
 All humans belong to the **species** Homo sapiens.  
 Many people **believe** that scientists do important work.  
 Some early species had a **diet** of nuts, seeds and roots.  
 Our **ancestors** long ago hunted animals and lived in caves.  
 Explorers often **discover** interesting things in caves.  
 Archaeologists are always looking for new **sites** to excavate.*

**Page 129**

<b>bone</b> (n)	/bəʊn/	l'os (m)	bot
<b>adult</b> (n)	/ˈædʌlt/	l'adulte	volwassen
<b>skeleton</b> (n)	/ˈskelɪt(ə)n/	le squelette	skelet
<b>skull</b> (n)	/skʌl/	le crâne	schedel
<b>continue</b> (v)	/kənˈtɪnjuː/	continuer	voortzetten
<b>civilization</b> (n)	/ˌsɪvəlɪzɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	la civilisation	beschaving

A **bone** is one of the hard, white connected pieces that hold your body together.  
 An **adult** is a person who is fully grown.  
 A **skeleton** is the collection of bones that holds bodies together.  
 Your **skull** is the large, hollow bone in your head that protects your brain.  
 To **continue** is to go on happening or to go on doing something.  
 A **civilization** is an organised group of people that has its own way of life.

*There are more than two hundred bones in the human body.  
**Adults** long ago didn't live as long as they do now.  
**Skeletons** can help us learn about our ancestors.  
 The shape of human **skulls** has changed over time.  
 Humans will **continue** to change well into the future.  
 We study ancient **civilizations** to learn about life long ago.*

**Page 130**

<b>advanced</b> (adj)	/ədˈvɑːnst/	avancé(e)	gevorderd
<b>back</b> (adv)	/bæk/	remonter à	terug
<b>descendant</b> (n)	/dɪˈsendənt/	le/la descendant(e)	afstammeling
<b>helpful</b> (adj)	/ˈhelpf(ə)l/	utile	nuttig

If something is **advanced**, it has advantages over what came before it.  
 When something goes **back** a certain number of years, it goes into the past to that time.  
 A **descendant** is a modern relative of a person in the past.  
 A person or object is **helpful** if they let you do something more easily.

*We are more **advanced** than other primates.  
 The use of tools dates **back** more than three million years.  
 Scientists found 19 of Ötzi's **descendants**.  
 Ice is **helpful** in preserving things.*

**Page 133**

<b>piece</b> (n)	/piːs/	la pièce	stuk
<b>king</b> (n)	/kɪŋ/	le roi	koning
<b>queen</b> (n)	/kwiːn/	la reine	koningin
<b>chess</b> (n)	/tʃes/	les échecs	schaak
<b>advice</b> (n)	/ədˈvaɪs/	le conseil	advies

A **piece** is an object that you move on a board when playing games.  
 A **king** is a male ruler of a country who belongs to a royal family.  
 A **queen** is a female ruler of a country who belongs to a royal family.  
**Chess** is a game in which players try to move different-shaped pieces across a board.  
**Advice** is information someone gives you to help you make a decision.

*Most board games have **pieces** that players move.  
 Some countries are ruled by a **king**.  
 A **queen** is a country's ruler.  
 The game of **chess** has been popular for centuries.  
 Young people sometimes ask their parents for **advice**.*

**Page 134**

<b>age</b> (n)	/eɪdʒ/	l'âge (m)	leeftijd
<b>chore</b> (n)	/tʃɔː(r)/	la corvée	karwei
<b>education</b> (n)	/ˌedʒɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	l'éducation (f)	onderwijs
<b>teenager</b> (n)	/ˈtiːnˌeɪdʒə(r)/	l'adolescent(e)	tiener

Your **age** is a number of years that you have been alive.  
 A **chore** is a small job that you do, such as cooking or washing up.  
**Education** is the process of learning the things you need to know.  
 A **teenager** is someone between the ages of 13 and 19.

*At the **age** of sixteen or seventeen, you can get a job.  
 In the past, many children did a lot more **chores** at home.  
 You go to school to get an **education**.  
**Teenagers** are older than children, but younger than adults.*