

English	Pronunciation	Turkish	Definition	Example Sentence
Unit 1 Life in the City				
Page 10				
unique (adj)	/ju:ni:k/	benzersiz	Something is unique if it is different from everything else.	<i>Astana is known for its unique buildings.</i>
construct (v)	/kənstrʌkt/	inşa etmek	To construct something is to build something or put it together.	<i>They're going to construct the new museum this year.</i>
capital (n)	/kæpɪtəl/	başkent	The capital of a state or country is the city where the government has its main offices.	<i>Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan.</i>
surrounded by (v)	/səraʊndɪd baɪ/	ile çevrili	When you are surrounded by something, you find it on all sides of you.	<i>The fountain in the garden is surrounded by trees.</i>
architecture (n)	/'ɑ:(r)ki,tɛktʃə(r)/	mimari	Architecture is the way a building has been designed and built.	<i>This city's architecture is very detailed.</i>
skyscraper (n)	/'skɑɪ,skreɪpə(r)/	gökdelen	A skyscraper is a very tall building with many stories, usually found in a city.	<i>Shanghai is a city with tall skyscrapers.</i>
shape (n)	/ʃeɪp/	şekil	A shape is the outer form of a thing.	<i>The stadium has a round shape.</i>
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tower (n)	/'taʊə(r)/	kule	A tower is a very tall building, or a tall part of a building that sticks up.	<i>The clock tower is over one-hundred metres tall.</i>
symbol (n)	/'sɪmb(ə)l/	sembol	A symbol is an object, action or sign that shows an idea.	<i>The cherry blossom tree is a symbol of Japan.</i>
design (v)	/dɪ'zaɪn/	dizayn	To design something is to think about and then draw a plan of how to build it.	<i>It takes time and knowledge to design a building.</i>
plan (v)	/plæn/	plan	To plan something is to think about all the details of it before it's done.	<i>A Japanese architect planned the city of Astana.</i>
indoor (adj)	/'ɪndɔ:(r)/	bina içi	Something is indoor if it exists or is done inside a building.	<i>Watching films is a popular indoor activity.</i>
resident (n)	/'rezɪd(ə)nt/	ikamet eden kimse	A resident of a place is someone who lives there.	<i>Residents of a city can enjoy its green spaces.</i>
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rural (adj)	/'rʊərəl/	kırsal	A rural area is usually far from a city	<i>Many people prefer the quiet life of a rural area.</i>
unusual (adj)	/ʌn'ju:zʊəl/	olağandışı	Something is unusual if it is not what you expect.	<i>Astana is unique because of its unusual architecture.</i>
urban (adj)	/'ɜ:(r)bən/	kentsel	Urban means connected with cities and city life.	<i>Green spaces in a city connect urban life with nature.</i>
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bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	köprü	A bridge 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 bridge to cross a river.</i>
motorway (n)	/'mɔ:tə(r),weɪ/	otoyol	A motorway is a big road for travelling quickly between cities or towns.	<i>People drive on motorways to get to cities.</i>
pavement (n)	/'peɪvmənt/	kaldırım	A pavement is a place for people to walk along the side of a street.	<i>It's safer to walk on the pavement than in the street.</i>
stream (n)	/'stri:m/	dere	A stream is a moving body of water that's smaller than a river.	<i>A stream is smaller than a river.</i>
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concrete (n)	/'kɒŋkri:t/	beton	Concrete is a very hard substance made from sand, rocks and cement that is used for building.	<i>Some houses and buildings are made of concrete.</i>
land (n)	/lənd/	arazi	Land is the ground under your feet.	<i>Cities take up a lot of land.</i>
outdoor (adj)	/'aʊt'dɔ:(r)/	dış mekân	Something is outdoor if it exists or is done outside.	<i>In summer, a lot of people enjoy outdoor meals.</i>
park (n)	/'pɑ:(r)k/	park	A park is an open space with grass and trees where people go to enjoy nature.	<i>A park is a great place to visit if you live in a city.</i>
Unit 2 Amazing Jobs				
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adventure (n)	/əd'ventʃə(r)/	macera	An adventure is an exciting experience that may be fun or may be dangerous.	<i>Going to an underwater cave would be an exciting adventure.</i>
profession (n)	/'prə'feʃ(ə)n/	meslek	A profession is a job that requires an education or a special skill.	<i>To work in a medical profession, you must go to university for many years.</i>
archaeologist (n)	/'ɑ:(r)ki'ɒlədʒɪst/	arkeolog	An archaeologist works to find out how people lived long ago.	<i>Archaeologists study people and things from long ago.</i>
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	iş	A job is work you do in exchange for money.	<i>My uncle has a job as a university professor.</i>
explore (v)	/'ɪk'splɔ:(r)/	keşfetmek	To explore a place is to look around it to find out what is there.	<i>You need light to explore a cave.</i>
work (n)	/'wɜ:(r)k/	çalışma	Work is the effort people put in in order to do their job.	<i>Teaching is fun, but it's also a lot of work.</i>
study (v)	/'stʌdi/	çalışmak (öğrenim)	To study 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 study its history.</i>
clue (n)	/'klu:/	ipucu	A clue is information that helps you solve a problem or a puzzle.	<i>We're looking for a clue to solve this puzzle.</i>

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office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	ofis
train (v)	/treɪn/	eğitmek
career (n)	/kəˈrɪə(r)/	kariyer
consider (v)	/kənˈsɪdə(r)/	düşünmek
take a risk (phr)	/teɪk ə rɪsk/	risk almak
passion (n)	/ˈpæʃ(ə)n/	tutku

An **office** is a room with a desk and chair where a person works.
 When you **train**, you study, have lessons and practise in order to learn a skill.
 A **career** is the kind of work you do for a long period of time.
 When you **consider** something, you think about it in order to make a decision.
 When you **take a risk**, you do something dangerous that might have a bad result.
 A **passion** is a strong feeling about something you really like.

Most **offices** have a desk, a telephone and a computer .
 Before you **train** as a diver, you must know how to swim.
 For a **career** in archaeology, you must love history.
 My brother is **considering** a career as a firefighter.
 People **take risks** when they explore underwater.
 Exploring new places is her **passion** .

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choice (n)	/tʃɔɪs/	seçim
dangerous (adj)	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	tehlikeli
researcher (n)	/riːsɜː(r)tʃə(r)/	araştırmacı

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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employee (n)	/ˌemplɔɪˈiː/	işçi
apply for (ph v)	/əˈplai fɔː(r)/	başvurmak
schedule (n)	/ˈʃedjuːl/	program
interview (n)	/ˈɪntə(r)vjuː/	görüşme
skill (n)	/skɪl/	beceri

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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advisor (n)	/ədˈvaɪzə(r)/	danışman
commute (v)	/kəˈmjuːt/	işe gidip gelmek
create (v)	/kriˈeɪt/	yaratmak
photographer (n)	/fəˈtɒɡrəfə(r)/	fotoğrafçı
scientist (n)	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	bilim insanı

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**

dark (adj)	/dɑː(r)k/	karanlık
sunrise (n)	/ˈsʌnˌraɪz/	gün doğumu
sunset (n)	/ˈsʌnˌset/	gün batımı
horizon (n)	/həˈraɪz(ə)n/	ufuk
darkness (n)	/ˈdɑː(r)knəs/	karanlık
south (n)	/saʊθ/	güney
north (n)	/nɔː(r)θ/	kuzey

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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light up (ph v)	/laɪt ʌp/	aydınlatmak
headlight (n)	/ˈhedˌlaɪt/	far
festival (n)	/ˈfestɪv(ə)l/	festival
active (adj)	/ˈæktɪv/	aktif
go to sleep (phr)	/gəʊ tə sliːp/	yatmak

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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daylight (n)	/ˈdeɪˌlaɪt/	gün ışığı
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	sağlıklı
streetlight (n)	/ˈstriːtˌlaɪt/	sokak lambası

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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time zone (n)	/taɪm zəʊn/	saat dilimi
west (n)	/west/	batı
east (n)	/iːst/	doğu
asleep (adj)	/əˈsliːp/	uykuda
awake (adj)	/əˈweɪk/	uyanık

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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dawn (n)	/dɔːn/	şafak
fascinate (v)	/'fæsɪneɪt/	cezbetmek
glow (v)	/gləʊ/	parlamak
observe (v)	/əb'zɜː(r)v/	gözlemek
pattern (n)	/'pætə(r)n/	model

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

wildlife (n)	/'waɪld,laɪf/	vahşi yaşam
conflict (n)	/'kɒnflɪkt/	fikir ayrılığı
wild (adj)	/waɪld/	vahşi
interact (v)	/'ɪntər'ækt/	etkileşim içinde olmak
habitat (n)	/'hæbɪtæt/	doğal ortam
disappear (v)	/'dɪsə'piə(r)/	yok olmak

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

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

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clever (adj)	/'klevə(r)/	zeki
learn (v)	/'lɜː(r)n/	öğrenmek
behaviour (n)	/'beɪ'heɪvjə(r)/	davranış
access (n)	/'ækses/	erişim
need (v)	/'niːd/	ihtiyaç duymak
afraid of (adj)	/ə'freɪd əv/	korkan
frighten (v)	/'fraɪt(ə)n/	korkutmak

Someone or something who is **clever** is intelligent and able to understand things easily.
To **learn** is to get information or skills by studying, listening or practising.
Behaviour is the way a person or animal acts.
When you have **access** to something, you can get to it in order to use or have it.
When you **need** something, you must have it.
If you are **afraid of** something, you are scared of it.
To **frighten** someone is to scare them.

*Baboons are **clever** animals that know how to get food.*
*People and animals must **learn** to live together.*
*Human actions can affect animal **behaviour**.*
*Pets must have **access** to food and water.*
*Animals and people **need** food and water.*
*Many farmers are **afraid of** lions harming their animals.*
*Loud noises **frighten** baboons.*

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hunt (v)	/hʌnt/	avlamak
mistreat (v)	/'mɪs'tri:t/	kötü davranmak
relationship (n)	/'rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	ilişki
survival (n)	/'sʌ(r)'vaɪv(ə)l/	hayatta kalma

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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predator (n)	/'predətə(r)/	yırtıcı hayvan
prey (n)	/'preɪ/	av
defend (v)	/'dɪ'fend/	savunmak
rescue (v)	/'reskjuː/	kurtarmak
injured (adj)	/'ɪndʒə(r)d/	yaralı

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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avoid (v)	/ə'vɔɪd/	kaçınmak
chemical (n)	/'kemɪk(ə)l/	kimyasal
domestic (adj)	/'də'mestɪk/	evcil
feeling (n)	/'fiːlɪŋ/	his
sniff (v)	/'snɪf/	koklamak

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

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wear (v)	/weə(r)/	giymek
look (v)	/lʊk/	bakmak
fashion (n)	/'fæʃ(ə)n/	moda
century (n)	/'sentʃəri/	yüzyıl
suit (n)	/'suːt/	takım elbise
tie (n)	/'taɪ/	kravat
dress up (ph v)	/'dres ʌp/	giyinmek
casual (adj)	/'kæʒuəl/	gündelik
formal (adj)	/'fɔː.məl/	resmi
jeans (n)	/'dʒiːnz/	kot pantolon

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.

*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**.*

sweatshirt (n) /'swet,ʃɜ:(r)t/
uniform (n) /'ju:nɪfɔ:(r)m/

eşofman üstü
ünifforma

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.

A **sweatshirt** keeps your arms and body warm.
Some students don't like their school **uniforms**.

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heel (n) /hi:l/
practical (adj) /'præktɪk(ə)l/

topuk
pratik

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.

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denim (n) /'denɪm/
fabric (n) /'fæbrɪk/
replace (v) /rɪ'pleɪs/
tights (n) /taɪts/

kot
kumaş
yeniyle değiştirmek
külotlu çorap

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**.

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decorate (v) /'dekəreɪt/
paint (v) /peɪnt/
bride (n) /braɪd/
tattoo (n) /tæ'tu:/
pierce (v) /pɪə(r)s/

süslemek
boyamak
gelin
dövme
delmek

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.

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accessory (n) /ək'sesəri/
bracelet (n) /'breɪslət/
necklace (n) /'neɪkləs/
outfit (n) /'aʊtfɪt/
wealth (n) /welθ/

aksesuar
bilezik
kolye
kıyafet
servet

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**.

Unit 6 Mix and Mash

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mix (v) /mɪks/
song (n) /sɒŋ/
include (v) /ɪn'klu:d/
DJ (n) /'di:,dʒeɪ/
record (v) /'reɪkɔ:(r)d/
edit (v) /'edɪt/
recording (n) /rɪ'kɔ:(r)dɪŋ/
cool (adj) /ku:l/
traditional (adj) /trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/
perform (v) /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)m/
video (n) /'vɪdiəʊ/

karıştırmak
şarkı
içermek
DJ
kaydetmek
düzenlemek
kayıt
havalı
geleneksel
icra etmek
video

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.

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fan (n) /fæn/
opinion (n) /ə'pɪnjən/
audio (adj) /'ɔ:diəʊ/

hayran
fikir
ses

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.

Page 96

combine (v) /kəm'baɪn/
download (v) /,daʊn'ləʊd/
electronic (adj) /,elek'trɒnɪk/
hit (n) /hɪt/

birleştirmek
indirmek
elektronik
popüler

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**.

Page 99

hate (v) /heɪt/
version (n) /'vɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)n/
hybrid (adj) /'haɪbrɪd/
create (v) /kri'eɪt/

nefret etmek
versiyon
karışık
yaratmak

If you **hate** something, you 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.

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.

love (v) /lʌv/ sevmek If you **love** something, you have very strong positive feelings about it. *Many people **love** to watch sports on TV.*

Page 100

imagine (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ hayal etmek To **imagine** something is to have a picture of it in your mind. *Artists **imagine** their work before they create it.*
imitate (v) /'ɪmɪteɪt/ taklit etmek To **imitate** something is to copy the way it acts, moves or looks. *Art often **imitates** things in nature.*
modern (adj) /'mɒdə(r)n/ modern If something is **modern**, it is new, or was created very recently. *Some people like **modern** art more than ancient art.*
original (adj) /ə'ɹɪdʒ(ə)nəl/ orijinal Something is **original** if it's the first of its kind, not copied from anything else. *Artists make **original** art from many kinds of materials.*
weird (adj) /wɪə(r)d/ tuhaf Something is **weird** if it is unusual or different, often in an unpleasant way. *Some people think that using food for art is **weird**.*

Unit 7 Cool Apps and Gadgets

Page 112

Internet (n) /'ɪntə(r),net/ İnternet The **Internet** is the system of information that connects computers around the world. *It's easy to look up information on the **Internet**.*
connect (v) /kə'nekt/ bağlanmak When you **connect** with someone or something, you come together with it. *We can easily **connect** with friends on our computers.*
mobile (adj) /'məʊbaɪl/ mobil **Mobile** is used to talk about gadgets you can take with you, like tablets or smartphones. *We can take our **mobile** gadgets wherever we go.*
gadget (n) /'gædʒɪt/ aygıt A **gadget** is a small, handy machine or tool. *Electronic **gadgets** help us do many different things.*
smartphone (n) /'smɑ:(r)t,fəʊn/ akıllı telefon A **smartphone** is a phone with a built-in computer. *My grandparents find it difficult to use a **smartphone**.*
Wi-Fi (n) /'waɪ faɪ/ Kablosuz İnternet **Wi-Fi** is a service that lets people connect to the Internet without wires. *Many places have free **Wi-Fi** so we can connect to the Internet.*
app (n) /æp/ uygulama An **app** is a small computer programme that works on a smartphone or tablet. *There are many different **apps** for learning or playing.*
useful (adj) /'ju:sf(ə)l/ kullanışlı Something is **useful** if helps people to do a job or an activity. *Electronic gadgets are **useful** at school, home and work.*
search (v) /sɜ:(r)tʃ/ aramak To **search** for something is to look for it. *People **search** for information on their computers.*
send (v) /send/ göndermek When you **send** something, you make it go from where you are to somewhere else. *I **send** e-mails to my friends to see how they are.*
game (n) /geɪm/ oyun A **game** is an activity that has a system of rules, but is done for fun. *Teenagers download a lot of **games** on their computers.*
look up (ph v) /lʊk ʌp/ sözlükte aramak When you **look something up**, you try to find its answer, explanation or definition. *Smartphones make it easy to **look up** answers to your questions.*
share (v) /ʃeə(r)/ paylaşmak To **share** something is to let others see it, use it or have it. *People **share** digital photos with friends and family.*
chat (v) /tʃæt/ sohbet When you **chat** with someone, you exchange informal messages with them on the computer. *Families can keep in touch by **chatting** on their computers.*

Page 114

incredible (adj) /ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/ inanılmaz People say something is **incredible** if it is very surprising in a good way. *The things we can do with a smartphone are **incredible**.*
possible (adj) /'pɒsəb(ə)l/ mümkün If something is **possible**, you can do it or it can happen. *It's **possible** to do a lot of things on our mobile gadgets.*
tablet (n) /'tæblət/ tablet A **tablet** is a small, flat computer with no separate keyboard. *My dad reads the news on his **tablet** while he eats breakfast.*
text (n) /tekst/ metin A **text** is a short message that you write, read and send using your mobile phone. *Sending **texts** is the most popular way to communicate.*

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microphone (n) /'maɪkrə,fəʊn/ mikrofon A **microphone** is something that a person talks or sings into in order to make their voice heard by others. *You can record sounds using a phone's **microphone**.*
screen (n) /skri:n/ ekran A **screen** is the flat part of a smartphone, computer, or television that you look at. *To open an app, you touch the phone's **screen**.*
keyboard (n) /'ki:bd:(r)d/ klavye A computer's **keyboard** is the surface that has buttons with numbers, letters and symbols. *A phone's **keyboard** is much smaller than a computer's.*
camera (n) /'kæm(ə)rə/ kamera A **camera** is a tool that is used to take photographs. *Many people take photos with the **camera** on their smartphone.*
battery (n) /'bæt(ə)ri/ pil A **battery** gives electrical power to things like phones, computers and torches. *All mobile gadgets need a **battery** to work.*

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borrow (v) /'bɒrəʊ/ ödünç almak To **borrow** something is to get it from someone else to use, knowing that you will return it later. *If you forget your phone, you might need to **borrow** a friend's phone.*
find (v) /faɪnd/ bulmak When you **find** something, it is there after you have been looking for it. *You can **find** film times by searching the Internet.*
function (n) /'fʌŋkʃ(ə)n/ fonksiyon A **function** is a job that a machine or a person does. *Many game consoles have more than one **function**.*
invent (v) /ɪn'vent/ icat etmek To **invent** something is to think of it and create it before anyone else does. *People **invent** new and amazing gadgets all the time.*

Unit 8 Into the Past

Page 128

origin (n) /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ köken The **origin** of something is where and how it began. *Scientists want to learn more about the **origins** of human beings.*
species (n) /'spi:ʃi:z/ tür A **species** is a group of related plants or animals that are able to reproduce with each other. *All humans belong to the **species** Homo sapiens.*
believe (v) /br'i:li:v/ inanmak When you **believe** something, you think it is true. *Many people **believe** that scientists do important work.*
diet (n) /'daɪət/ diyet A **diet** is the set of all the foods that a person or animal normally eats. *Some early species had a **diet** of nuts, seeds and roots.*
ancestor (n) /'ænsesə(r)/ ata An **ancestor** is a person who lived a long time ago, but is still related to you. *Our **ancestors** long ago hunted animals and lived in caves.*
discover (v) /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ keşfetmek To **discover** something is to find it before anyone else does. *Explorers often **discover** interesting things in caves.*
site (n) /saɪt/ yer A **site** is a place where something happens or where something is found. *Archaeologists are always looking for new **sites** to excavate.*

Page 129

bone (n)	/bəʊn/	kemik
adult (n)	/ˈædʌlt/	yetişkin
skeleton (n)	/ˈskelɪt(ə)n/	iskelet
skull (n)	/skʌl/	kafatası
continue (v)	/kənˈtɪnjuː/	devam etmek
civilization (n)	/ˌsɪvələɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	medeniyet

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		
advanced (adj)	/ədˈvɑːnst/	ileri düzeyde
back (adv)	/bæk/	geri
descendant (n)	/dɪˈsendənt/	torun
helpful (adj)	/ˈhelpf(ə)l/	faydalı

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		
piece (n)	/piːs/	parça
king (n)	/kɪŋ/	kral
queen (n)	/kwiːn/	kraliçe
chess (n)	/tʃes/	satranç
advice (n)	/ədˈvaɪs/	tavsiye

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		
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	yaş
chore (n)	/tʃɔː(r)/	günlük hafif iş
education (n)	/ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	eğitim
teenager (n)	/ˈtiːn,eɪdʒə(r)/	genç

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.