NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC LEARNING impact

English	Pronunciation	French	Dutch	Definition	*Example Sentence*
Unit 1 Who Am I?					
Page 10					
identity (n)	/aɪˈdentɪti/	l'identité (f)	identiteit	Your **identity** is all the things that make you different from other people.	*Your friends, family and beliefs all make up your **identity**.*
personality (n)	/ˌpɜː(r)səˈnæləti/	la personnalité	persoonlijkheid	The qualities that influence your behaviour make up your **personality**.	*Your **personality** has positive and negative qualities.*
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪk/	enthousiaste	enthousiast	If you are **enthusiastic** about something, you want to do it or get involved in it.	***Enthusiastic** people are excited to do something.*
outgoing (adj)	/ˈaʊtgəʊɪŋ/	ouvert(e), sociable	uitgaand	Someone who is **outgoing** enjoys being with others and is always happy to meet new people.	***Outgoing** people are very friendly.*
self-confident (adj)	/self ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	avoir confiance en soi	zelfverzekerd	If you are **self-confident**, you believe in your own abilities.	***Self-confident** people are sure of themselves.*
organised (adj)	/ˈɔː(r)gənaɪzd/	organisé(e)	georganiseerd	If you are **organised**, you keep your plans, things and ideas in order.	***Organised** people plan carefully.*
responsible (adj)	/rɪˈspɒnsəb(ə)l/	responsable	verantwoordelijk	If someone is **responsible**, you can depend on them.	***Responsible** people do their duty.*
energetic (adj)	/ˌenə(r)ˈdʒetɪk/	énergique	energiek	Someone who is **energetic** is very active and does not get tired easily.	*I wish I were as **energetic** as you are in the morning!*
optimistic (adj)	/ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/	optimiste	optimistisch	Someone who is **optimistic** expects that good things are going to happen.	***Optimistic** people hope that everything will be a success.*
generous (adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	généreux, -euse	gul	Someone who is **generous** is always happy to share their things or their time.	***Generous** people share with others.*
patient (adj)	/ˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt/	patient(e)	geduldig	Someone who is **patient** does not get upset when things go wrong or take a long time.	***Patient** people stay calm when something takes a long time.*
Page 11					
sense of humour (n)	/sens əvˈhjuːmə(r)/	le sens de l'humour	gevoel voor humor	Someone with a **sense of humour** is able to see the funny side of a situation.	*People with a **sense of humour** can make others laugh.*
ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/	ambitieux, -euse	ambitieus	Someone who is **ambitious** works hard to reach a goal.	***Ambitious** people set high goals for themselves.*
determined (adj)	/dɪˈtɜː(r)mɪnd/	obstiné(e), déterminé(e)	vastbesloten	If you are **determined**, you don't let anyone or anything stop you from reaching your goals.	***Determined** people don't give up once they decide to do something.*
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	timide	verlegen	Someone who is **shy** finds it difficult to meet new people or talk in groups.	***Shy** people feel uncomfortable around people they don't know well.*
Page 12					
fair (adj)	/feə(r)/	juste	eerlijk	**Fair** people treat everyone equally.	*I didn't think that my teacher was being very **fair** when she punished me.*
odd (adj)	/ɒd/	étrange	vreemd	Something that is **odd** is unexpected, surprising or different from other things.	***Odd** things may seem weird or strange.*
self-conscious (adj)	/self ˈkɒnʃəs/	complexé(e)	zelfbewust	If someone is **self-conscious** they worry too much about what others think of them.	***Self-conscious** people think others are judging them.*
stubborn (adj)	/ˈstʌbə(r)n/	obstiné(e), têtu(e)	eigenwijs	Someone who is **stubborn** will not give up thinking or believing something, even if it's wrong.	***Stubborn** people don't change their minds very often.*
Page 15					
competitive (adj)	/kəmˈpetətɪv/	avoir l'esprit de compétition	competitief	If you are **competitive**, you always try hard to win.	*The teens in the contest were very **competitive**.*
co-operative (adj)	/kəʊˈɒp(ə)rətɪv/	coopératif, -ive	coöperatief	**Co-operative** people work together to reach a goal.	*Everyone on the team was very **co-operative** and worked well together.*
jealous (adj)	/ˈdʒeləs/	jaloux, -ouse	jaloers	People feel **jealous** when someone else has what they want.	*I was so **jealous** that she won the prize! I wanted to win it.*
helpful (adj)	/ˈhelpf(ə)l/	aimable, serviable	nuttig	**Helpful** people do things for other people.	*My parents have been very **helpful** as I get used to my new school.*
open-minded (adj)	/ˈəʊpən ˈmaɪndɪd/	ouvert d'esprit	ruimdenkend	Someone who is **open-minded** respects different people and different points of view.	***Open-minded** people are willing to listen to others' ideas.*
Page 16					
bossy (adj)	/ˈbɒsi/	autoritaire	bazig	**Bossy** people like to tell other people what to do.	*Although she was being very **bossy**, she did get everyone to finish their work.*
ignore (v)	/ɪgˈnɔː(r)/	ignorer	negeren	When people **ignore** someone or something, they don't pay attention to that person or thing.	*Several of the students were **ignoring** the teacher's lesson.*
perfectionist (n)	/pə(r)ˈfekʃənɪst/	perfectionniste	perfectionist	Someone who wants everything to be just right is called a **perfectionist**.	*Lee is such a **perfectionist**. It takes him forever to complete a task!*
selfish (adj)	/ˈselfɪʃ/	égoïste	egoïstisch	**Selfish** people care more about themselves than other people.	*The child was being **selfish** and refusing to share her toys.*
spoilt (adj)	/spɔɪlt/	gâté(e)	verwend	Someone who is **spoilt** expects to always get their way.	***Spoilt** children get whatever they want from their parents.*
Unit 2 Misunderstood Animals					
Page 26					
slimy (adj)	/ˈslaɪmi/	visqueux, -euse	slijmerig	If something is **slimy**, its covered with a thick, wet, unpleasant liquid.	*Many people think snakes are **slimy**.*
disgusting (adj)	/dɪsˈgʌstɪŋ/	dégoutant(e)	walgelijk	Something that is **disgusting** is so unpleasant that you don't want to be near it.	*Many people think that insects are **disgusting**.*
aggressive (adj)	/əˈgresɪv/	agressif, -ive	agressief	When someone is **aggressive** they are ready to be forceful or even fight to get what they want.	***Aggressive** people act in a violent way.*
poisonous (adj)	/ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs/	empoisonné(e)	giftig	A **poisonous** plant, animal or substance can cause illness or death.	*Some spiders and frogs can hurt people because they're **poisonous**.*
pest (n)	/pest/	(l'animal, l'insecte) nuisible	plaag	A **pest** is an animal or insect that does damage, especially in a garden or a home.	***Pests**, such as small animals and insects, can cause damage.*
filthy (adj)	/ˈfɪlθi/	immonde	vies	Something that is **filthy** is very dirty.	*People think that cockroaches are **filthy** animals.*
decay (v)	/dɪˈkeɪ/	pourrir	verval	When something **decays**, such as food or a dead creature it begins to rot.	*Most fruits and vegetables start to **decay** after a week.*
germ (n)	/dʒɜː(r)m/	le microbe	kiem	**Germs** are tiny organisms that can be harmful to humans or animals.	*Dirty litter bins are full of **germs**.*
poison (v)	/ˈpɔɪz(ə)n/	empoisonner	vergif	If a person **poisons** an animal or plant, it can get sick and die.	*The chemicals in the river **poisoned** the fish.*
destroy (v)	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	détruire	vernietigen	To **destroy** something is to ruin it, kill it or break it apart so that it no longer functions or exists.	*Gardeners usually get upset when insects **destroy** their plants.*
Page 27					
sting (v)	/stɪŋ/	piquer	steek	Insects that **sting** have a sharp body part that they push into your skin.	*Bees and wasps sometimes **sting** to protect themselves.*
crucial (adj)	/ˈkruːʃ(ə)l/	crucial(e), essentiel(le)	beslissend	When something is **crucial**, it is very important.	*Spiders are **crucial** because they eat other insects.*
ecosystem (n)	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	écosystème	ecosysteem	The animals and plants in an area make up an **ecosystem**.	*Removing a plant or animal from an **ecosystem** can upset its balance.*
control (v)	/kənˈtrəʊl/	contrôler	controle	When you **control** something, you have power over what it does or what happens to it.	*It's important to **control** some animal populations.*
beneficial (adj)	/ˌbenɪˈfɪʃ(ə)l/	bénéfique	gunstig	Something that is **beneficial** is helpful; it brings something good to someone.	*Misunderstood animals can be **beneficial** to humans.*
Page 28					
misconception (n)	/ˌmɪskənˈsepʃ(ə)n/	l'idée fausse (f)	misvatting	A **misconception** is something that many people believe, even though it isn't true.	*It's a **misconception** that bats can't see.*
misunderstood (adj)	/ˌmɪsʌndə(r)ˈstʊd/	incompris(e)	misverstaan	When someone or something is **misunderstood**, people have a false idea about them.	*Animals such as snakes and spiders are **misunderstood**.*
unpopular (adj)	/ʌnˈpɒpjʊlə(r)/	impopulaire, mal vu(e)	onpopulair	When someone or something is **unpopular**, they are disliked by many people.	*Many misunderstood animals are **unpopular**.*
untrue (adj)	/ʌnˈtruː/	faux, fausse	onwaar	**Untrue** means not true, or false.	*It's **untrue** that snakes are slimy.*
Page 31					

scared of (adj)	/skeə(r)d ˈɒv/	(avoir) peur de	bang van	People who are **scared of** something feel afraid of that thing.	*If you're **scared of** the dark, you can use a night light.*
bite (v)	/baɪt/	mordre, piquer	beet	When an insect or animal **bites**, it uses its mouth or teeth to cause injury.	*Both snakes and spiders can **bite**.*
hurt (v)	/hɜː(r)t/	faire mal à	pijn doen	When an injury **hurts**, you feel pain from it.	*If a spider bites you, it can **hurt** a lot.*
calm (adj)	/kɑːm/	calme	kalmte	A **calm** person isn't worried, anxious or upset.	*It's much easier to deal with difficulties when you are calm.*
upset (adj)	/ʌpˈset/	contrarié(e)	boos	When someone is **upset**, they are angry or sad.	*Many people get **upset** when they see a spider.*
venom (n)	/ˈvenəm/	le venin	gif	**Venom** is a poisonous substance that some insects and animals use as a weapon.	*Some spiders are dangerous because of their poisonous **venom**.*
Page 32					
fang n)	/fæŋ/	le croc, la canine	giftand	**Fangs** are long, sharp teeth that some animals use for biting.	*Both vampire bats and fruit bats have **fangs**.*
lethal (adj)	/ˈliːθl/	mortel(le)	dodelijk	If something is **lethal**, it can cause death.	***Lethal** bites from snakes and spiders require fast medical attention.*
lick (v)	/lɪk/	lécher	likken	To **lick** something is to touch it with your tongue.	*Vampire bats **lick** blood with their tongues.*
myth (n)	/mɪθ/	le mythe	mythe	A **myth** is a story that is untrue, even though some people believe it.	*It's a **myth** that you need cow's milk for healthy bones.*
suck (v)	/sʌk/	sucer	zuigen	When you **suck** something, you pull it into your mouth.	*Some people believe that vampires **suck** blood.*

<u>**Unit 3** Everybody's Doing It!</u>

Page 44					
formation (n)	/fɔː(r)ˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	la formation	vorming	When objects or people are arranged in a certain way, they are in a **formation**.	*Some birds fly in a **formation** that looks like the letter V.*
migrate (v)	/maɪˈgreɪt/	migrer	migreren	Animals that **migrate** travel to different regions of the Earth.	*The best time to see birds **migrate** is in the spring and autumn.*
co-ordinated (adj)	/kəʊˈɔː(r)dɪneɪtɪd/	coordonné(e)	gecoördineerd	When an action is **co-ordinated**, people work together to make sure it happens correctly.	***Co-ordinated** movements are organised and carried out in the same way.*
Page 45					
belong to (v)	/bɪˈlɒŋ tuː/	appartenir à	behoren tot	If you **belong to** a group, you are a member of it.	*Humans usually want to **belong to** a group.*
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə(r)/	le chef, le leader	leider	A **leader** is the person in charge of a group or an organisation.	*Many groups choose a **leader** to be in charge.*
assume (v)	/əˈsjuːm/	supposer	veronderstellen	To **assume** something is to think it is true, even if you haven't proven it.	*Why do you **assume** that I ate the chocolate?*
consensus (n)	/kənˈsensəs/	le consensus	overeenstemming	There is a **consensus** when a whole group agrees about something.	*In a group **consensus**, members come together and agree on a decision.*
potential (adj)	/pəˈtenʃ(ə)l/	potentiel(le)	potentieel	A **potential** problem, employer, partner, etc. may become one in the future, although they are not one now.	***Potential** predators will probably attack others.*
prefer (v)	/prɪˈfɜː(r)/	préférer	verkiezen	When you **prefer** something, you like it more than another thing.	*Many people **prefer** coffee to tea in the morning.*
realise (v)	/ˈrɪəlaɪz/	se rendre compte de	realiseren	When you **realise** something, you become aware of it.	*I just **realised** that I left the garage door open.*
collective (adj)	/kəˈlektɪv/	collectif, -ive	collectief	Something is **collective** if a whole group does it or experiences it together.	***Collective** behaviour is usually beneficial to a group.*
efficient (adj)	/ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/	efficace	doeltreffend	When someone or something is **efficient**, they make things happen without wasted time or effort.	*An **efficient** person is organised and doesn't waste time.*
system (n)	/ˈsɪstəm/	le système	systeem	A **system** is a group of things that move or work together.	*He has a good **system** for organising his research.*
migration (n)	/maɪˈgreɪʃ(ə)n/	la migration	migratie	**Migration** is when animals move between different places at different times of year.	*For many birds, **migration** takes place before winter.*
Page 46					
assemble (v)	/əˈsemb(ə)l/	se rassembler	monteren	If a group of animals or people **assemble**, they all come together in the same place.	*People decide when to **assemble** in groups.*
crowd (nj)	/kraʊd/	la foule	menigte	A **crowd** is a large group of people together in one place.	*There was a large **crowd** of people at the concert.*
mimic (v)	/ˈmɪmɪk/	imiter	nabootsen	When you **mimic** what someone does, you copy it as accurately as you can.	*Animals can **mimic** each other's behaviour.*
remain (v)	/rɪˈmeɪn/	rester	blijven	When someone or something **remains**, they stay in a certain place.	*Some animals **remain** with their groups for safety.*
Page 49					
troop (n)	/truːp/	la troupe	troep	A **troop** is a group that walks together. Both people and apes travel in troops.	*A **troop** of chimpanzees can respond to human yawns.*
flock (n)	/flɒk/	la volée, la nuée (oiseaux), le troupeau (bétail)	kudde	A **flock** is a group of birds, sheep or goats.	*A **flock** of starlings changes formation to confuse predators.*
herd (n)	/hɜː(r)d/	le troupeau, la harde	kudde	A **herd** is a group of large animals, such as cattle, elephants or deer.	*A **herd** of elephants is usually led by the oldest female.*
swarm (n)	/swɔː(r)m/	la nuée	zwerm	A **swarm** is a large group of insects gathered together.	*A **swarm** of insects can be frightening to many people.*
pack (n)	/pæk/	la meute	pak	A **pack** is a group of wild animals that live and hunt together, especially those of the dog family.	*I could hear a **pack** of wolves howling.*
school (n)	/skuːl/	le banc	school	A **school** of fish is a group of fish that swims together in co-ordinated movement.	*A **school** of fish can change its direction suddenly.*
Page 50					
flash mob (n)	/flæʃ mɒb/	le rassemblement éclair	Flashmob (flitsmeute)	A **flash mob** is a group of people that forms suddenly in a public place to do something strange or silly.	*A **flash mob** started to dance in the middle of the mall.*
influence (v)	/ˈɪnfluəns/	influencer	invloed	When you **influence** someone, you change the way they think or feel about something.	*The students worked hard to **influence** the head teacher's decision.*
intention (n)	/ɪnˈtenʃ(ə)n/	l'intention (f)	intentie	An **intention** is a firm idea or plan to do something.	*The group's **intention** is to focus on environmental problems.*
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	devenir membre de	toetreden	When you **join** a group or organisation, you become a member of it.	*Many students **join** sports teams.*
stand out (ph v)	/stænd aʊt/	se démarquer, ressortir	uitblinken	Someone or something that **stands out** is easy to notice because they are different from others.	*Most teens want to be part of a group, but also stand out at the same time.*

<u>**Unit 4** Fashion Footprints</u>

Page 60					
creativity (n)	/ˌkriːeɪˈtɪvəti/	la créativité	creativiteit	**Creativity** is the ability to use your imagination to do or make interesting things.	*We can use clothing to show our **creativity**.*
style (n)	/staɪl/	le style	stijl	An item's **style** is its attractiveness or design.	*Young people often have a different **style** to their parents.*
trendy (adj)	/ˈtrendi/	à la mode, branché(e)	modieus	When something is **trendy** it has recently become very popular.	*Many people prefer to wear **trendy** clothes that are in style.*
designer (n)	/dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/	le créateur/la créatrice de mode	ontwerper	A **designer** thinks about how something should look or work and then makes a plan for it.	***Designers** draw their ideas first, and then make them into clothes.*
fit in (ph v)	/fɪt ɪn/	s'intégrer	Inpassen	People who **fit in** have the same values, ideas, or look as the others around them.	*Most teens want to **fit in** with others at school.*
have an impact (phr)	/hæv ən ˈɪmpækt/	avoir un impact	effect hebben	When you **have an impact** on someone or something, you affect it in some way.	*The fashion choices we make **have an impact** on the environment.*
footprint (n)	/ˈfʊtˌprɪnt/	l'empreinte (f)	voetspoor	Your **footprint** is the negative environmental impact left behind by some of your activity.	*People can buy less to reduce their fashion **footprint**.*
take responsibility for (phr)	/teɪk rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti fə(r)/	prendre la responsabilité de	verantwoordelijkheid nemen voor	When you **take responsibility for** something, you agree that it is your duty and you do it.	*It's important to **take responsibility for** our choices.*
do one's part (phr)	/duː wʌnz pɑː(r)t/	faire son devoir, faire sa part	je deel uitvoeren	When you **do your part**, you are involved in something that requires many people working together.	*Let's **do our part** to reduce our fashion footprint.*
Page 61					
material (n)	/məˈtɪəriəl/	le matériau, le tissu	materiaal	A **material** is something that is used to make something else.	*Clothing can be made of many different **materials**.*
cotton (n)	/ˈkɒt(ə)n/	le coton	katoen	**Cotton** is a soft, natural fabric made from fibres of the cotton plant.	*Our jeans and T-shirts are made from **cotton**.*
synthetic (adj)	/sɪnˈθetɪk/	synthétique	synthetisch	Something that is **synthetic** does not exist in nature and has to be made by some process.	***Synthetic** materials don't come from plants or animals.*
toxic chemical (n)	/ˈtɒksɪk ˈkemɪk(ə)l/	le produit chimique toxique	giftige chemische stof	**A toxic chemical** is a substance that can be poisonous to people or animals.	*To produce clothing, **toxic chemicals** are sometimes released into the air and water.*
manufacture (n)	/ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃə(r)/	fabriquer	vervaardiging	**Manufacture** is the process of making something in a factory.	*The **manufacture** of some clothing uses a lot of water and energy.*
Page 62					
attractive (adj)	/əˈtræktɪv/	attirant(e)	aantrekkelijk	An **attractive** person is one who others think is handsome, pretty or good-looking.	*The clothes we wear can make us feel **attractive**.*
popular (adj)	/ˈpɒpjʊlə(r)/	populaire	populair	When someone or something is **popular**, a lot of people like them and identify with them.	*A lot of people wear clothes from the most **popular** designers.*
psychological (adj)	/ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l/	psychologique	psychologisch	**Psychological** means connected with your mind and feelings, rather than your body.	*We choose clothes for **psychological** reasons, such as feeling good and fitting in.*

social (adj)	/ˈsəʊʃ(ə)l/	social(e), sociaux, sociales	sociaal	Something is **social** when it relates to a group of people together, often doing something enjoyable.	*We dress up for **social** events like parties and dances.*
Page 65					
ship (v)	/ʃɪp/	expédier	versturen	To **ship** a product means to send it to another place, for example, from a shop to a customer.	*Jeans are **shipped** around the world.*
assemble (v)	/əˈsemb(ə)l/	assembler, monter	monteren	To **assemble** something is to put its parts together to form a whole.	*A pair of jeans is **assembled** very quickly.*
factory (n)	/ˈfæktri/	l'usine (f)	fabriek	A **factory** is a place where people work with machines to make or build things.	*Jeans are made in **factories**.*
warehouse (n)	/ˈweə(r)ˌhaʊs/	l'entrepôt (m)	magazijn	A **warehouse** is a place for storing products before they go to shops or to buyers.	*Jeans are sent from the factory to a **warehouse**.*
retailer (n)	/ˈriːˌteɪlə(r)/	le détaillant, la détaillante	kleinhandelaar	A **retailer** is a shop where people go to buy items they want or need.	***Retailers** sell things to the final users, not to other shops.*
purchase (v)	/ˈpɜː(r)tʃəs/	acheter	aankoop	When you **purchase** something, you give money in exchange for it.	*Most people **purchase** jeans at retailers.*
Page 66					
donate (v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/	donner, faire un don	schenken	When you **donate** money or things, you give them away to help someone.	*It's best to **donate** clothes that don't fit you.*
eco-friendly (adj)	/ˈiːkəʊ ˈfren(d)li/	écologique	eco-vriendelijk	An activity or product that is **eco-friendly** is not harmful to the environment.	*Natural materials are more **eco-friendly** than synthetic materials.*
entrepreneur (n)	/ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː(r)/	l'entrepreneur (m)	ondernemer	An **entrepreneur** is someone who starts their own business.	*Santana Draper is a young **entrepreneur** with his own business.*
give back (ph v)	/gɪv bæk/	rendre	terug geven	When you **give back**, you help others because you appreciate what they have done for you.	*Some people like to **give back** to the community when they have more than they need.*
profit (n)	/ˈprɒfɪt/	le bénéfice	winst	**Profit** is the money that a company keeps after it has paid all of its workers and all of its bills.	*She donates 10 to 20 per cent of her **profits** to charities.*
<u>**Unit 5** Flying High</u>					
Page 78					
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	le vol	vlucht	**Flight** happens when an animal or machine moves through the air.	***Flight** developed first in insects.*
limited (adj)	/ˈlɪmɪtɪd/	limité(e)	beperkt	When someone or something is **limited**, it does not go beyond a certain place or amount.	*Millions of years ago, all life was **limited** to land and water.*
early (adj)	/ˈɜː(r)li/	primitif, -ive	vroeg	When talking about history or things in the past, **early** means a very long time ago.	***Early** insects were the first animals to fly.*
evolve (v)	/ɪˈvɒlv/	évoluer	evolueren	When animals **evolve**, they change slowly over many generations in order to live better in their habitat.	*All species **evolve** over time.*
glide (v)	/glaɪd/	planer	glijden	To **glide** is to move along through the air without much effort.	*Many species developed the ability to **glide**.*
flap (v)	/flæp/	battre	klep	To **flap** a body part means to move it up and down or back and forth very quickly.	*Animals **flap** their wings to fly.*
hollow (adj)	/ˈhɒləʊ/	creux, -euse	hol	Something that is **hollow** is not solid in the middle; it has air or space inside.	*Birds have light, **hollow** bones that allow them to fly.*
soar (v)	/sɔː(r)/	s'élever dans les airs	opstijgen	When an animal **soars**, it spreads its wings and lets the wind carry it.	*Large birds can **soar** when they spread their wings.*
weight (n)	/weɪt/	le poids	gewicht	An object's **weight** is how heavy it is.	*An animal's **weight** can affect how it flies.*
wingspan (n)	/ˈwɪŋˌspæn/	l'envergure (f)	spanwijdte	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.	*The **wingspan** of the largest pterosaur was over ten metres.*
Page 79					
feature (n)	/ˈfiːtʃə(r)/	la caractéristique, la particularité	kenmerk	A **feature** is a quality or characteristic of someone or something.	*Ancient birds had some of the same **features** as dinosaurs.*
adaptation (n)	/ˌædæpˈteɪʃ(ə)n/	l'adaptation (f)	aanpassing	An **adaptation** is a change that happens in a person or animal that makes its life easier.	*Physical **adaptations** helped birds become better fliers.*
capability (n)	/ˌkeɪpəˈbɪləti/	la capacité	geschiktheid	When you have the **capability** to do something, you are able to do it.	*Bats are the only mammals with flight **capability**.*
Page 80					
allow (v)	/əˈlaʊ/	permettre	toestaan	If something **allows** someone or something to do something, it makes it possible for them to do it.	*Their hollow bones and light bodies **allow** birds to fly.*
powered (adj)	/ˈpaʊə(r)d/	autonome	aangedreven	When something is **powered**, it gets the energy that it needs to work from a certain source, such as fuel.	*Bats are the only mammals capable of **powered** flight.*
skilled (adj)	/skɪld/	habile	geschoold	When you are **skilled** at something, you have practised it enough to be really good at it.	*Both birds and bats are **skilled** fliers.*
support (v)	/səˈpɔː(r)t/	soutenir	ondersteuning	To **support** something is to help it in some way.	*Insects' wing structures **support** them when they fly.*
Page 82					
prove (n)	/pruːv/	prouver	bewijzen	If you **prove** something, you show that it is true.	*Scientists examine theories, and look for ways to **prove** them.*
Page 83					
force (n)	/fɔː(r)s/	la force	dwingen	A **force** is something that has physical power to move, stop, or hold other things.	*Gravity is the **force** that keeps objects from staying in the air.*
parachute (n)	/ˈpærəˌʃuːt/	le parachute	parachute	A **parachute** is piece of equipment with a large cloth used to slow down something that is falling from the sky.	*Skydivers use **parachutes** when they jump out of planes.*
ascend (v)	/əˈsend/	monter	opstijgen	To **ascend** is to go up. You can ascend a tree or a ladder, or you can ascend into the air.	*An aeroplane **ascends** into the air at an angle.*
descend (v)	/dɪˈsend/	descendre	neerdalen	To **descend** is to go down.	*A helicopter **descends** slowly when it lands.*
stable (adj)	/ˈsteɪb(ə)l/	stable	stal	When something is **stable**, it is steady and is not easily disturbed by outside forces.	*A **stable** glider or aeroplane does not move from side to side as it flies.*
Page 84					
engine (n)	/ˈendʒɪn/	le moteur	motor	An **engine** is the part of a machine that uses fuel to supply power.	*Modern aeroplanes have powerful **engines**.*
fuel (n)	/ˈfjuːəl/	le carburant, le combustible	brandstof	**Fuel** is a substance such as gas or oil that is burnt to provide power.	*An aeroplane loses power when it runs out of **fuel**.*
land (v)	/lænd/	atterrir	land	When a plane or a bird **lands**, it comes to the ground after being in the air.	*When the plane **lands**, you arrive at the airport.*
pilot (n)	/ˈpaɪlət/	le pilote	piloot	A **pilot** is the person who controls an aeroplane while it is moving.	*A **pilot** controls an aeroplane.*
take off (ph v)	/teɪk ɒf/	décoller	opstijgen	When a plane or rocket **takes off**, it leaves the ground and starts flying.	*You have to be seated before the plane will **take off**.*
<u>**Unit 6** New Frontiers</u>					
Page 94					
satellite (n)	/ˈsætəlaɪt/	le satellite	satelliet	A **satellite** is a machine sent into outer space to move around a planet or moon in order to get information about it.	***Satellites** in outer space help us to learn more about the planets.*
aspect (n)	/ˈæspekt/	l'aspect (m)	aspect	An **aspect** is a part of something or a quality that you can identify in it.	*Some **aspects** of the Earth and Mars are similar.*
atmosphere (n)	/ˈætməsˌfɪə(r)/	l'atmosphère	atmosfeer	The **atmosphere** of the Earth or another planet is the mixture of gases that surround it.	*Gases in the air make up the Earth's **atmosphere**.*
landscape (n)	/ˈlæn(d)ˌskeɪp/	le paysage	landschap	A **landscape** is all the features of land. For example, mountains and hills make up a landscape.	*The **landscapes** of Mars and Earth are similar in certain places.*
plain (n)	/pleɪn/	la plaine	vlakte	A **plain** is a large, flat area of land.	*They own a farm on the eastern **plains** of Colorado.*
degree (n)	/dɪˈgriː/	le degré	graad	A **degree** is a unit of measurement used to measure angles and temperatures.	*Both Earth and Mars tilt on their axes at an angle of about 24 **degrees**.*
Page 95					
wonder (v)	/ˈwʌndə(r)/	se demander	wonder	If you **wonder** about something, you are curious about it and want to know more.	*People **wonder** if there is life beyond Earth.*
dust (n)	/dʌst/	la poussière	stof	**Dust** is tiny particles of soil and other substances that can fill the air.	*Wind blows sand and dirt to cause a **dust** storm.*
valley (n)	/ˈvæli/	la vallée	vallei	A **valley** is the space between two mountains that often has a river in it.	*Mars has tall mountains and deep **valleys**.*
instrument (n)	/ˈɪnstrʊmənt/	l'instrument (m)	instrument	An **instrument** is a tool used to do some job such as measuring, detecting, marking or recording.	Scientific instruments have shown that water exists on Mars.
detect (v)	/dɪˈtekt/	détecter	opsporen	When you **detect** something, you notice that it is there.	*Scientists **detected** signs of water under the surface of Mars.*
proof (n)	/pruːf/	la preuve	bewijs	**Proof** is evidence that something is true or that it exists.	*Scientists are looking for **proof** that life could exist on Mars.*
fundamental (adj)	/ˌfʌndəˈment(ə)l/	fondamental(e)	fundamenteel	A **fundamental** part of something is the most important part.	*Water is **fundamental** for all living things.*
vast (adj)	/vɑːst/	vaste, immense	weids	**Vast** means very large.	*Polar caps are **vast** areas covered with ice.*
lead to (v)	/liːd tuː/	mener à	leiden tot	If one thing **leads to** another thing, the first thing is the reason that the second thing can happen.	*New technologies will lead to more discoveries on Mars.*

Page 96					
advance (n)	/ədˈvɑːns/	l'avancée (f)	van te voren	An **advance** is an improvement or a move that makes something better than before.	*Technological **advances** have allowed scientists to study the landscape of Mars.*
astronomer (n)	/əˈstrɒnəmə(r)/	l'astronome (m/f)	astronoom	An **astronomer** is a person who studies stars and other bodies in the universe.	***Astronomers** are looking for proof of life beyond Earth.*
equip with (v)	/ɪˈkwɪp wɪθ/	équiper de	uitrusten met	When you provide someone or something with necessary tools, you **equip** them **with** those things.	Scientists equipped the rover with useful instruments to study Mars.
requirement (n)	/rɪˈkwaɪə(r)mənt/	la condition nécessaire, le préalable	vereiste	A **requirement** is something you must have, or something that must be done.	*One of the **requirements** for life as we know it is water.*
Page 99					
geyser (n)	/ˈgiːzə(r)/	le geyser	geiser	A **geyser** is a hole in the ground that shoots out water and steam.	*Yellowstone National Park is famous for its **geysers**.*
diameter (n)	/daɪˈæmɪtə(r)/	le diamètre	diameter	The **diameter** of a circle is straight line that joins two edges and passes through the centre.	*The **diameter** of a circle is equal at all points.*
hazy (adj)	/ˈheɪzi/	brumeux, -euse	vaag	When the air or the sky is **hazy**, it is not clear as a result of pollution, dust or smoke.	*A **hazy** sky is darkened by clouds and dust.*
seasonal (adj)	/ˈsiːz(ə)nəl/	saisonnier, -ière	seizoensgebonden	Something that depends on the time of the year is **seasonal**.	***Seasonal** changes include variations in temperature and the amount of sunlight.*
Page 100					
aspiring (adj)	/əˈspaɪərɪŋ/	en herbe	strevend	When a person wants to become something, we say he is an **aspiring** writer, musician, etc.	*An **aspiring** astronaut wants to travel in space one day.*
background (n)	/ˈbækˌgraʊnd/	l'expérience (f)	achtergrond	Your **background** is all the experience and education from your past that influences who you are.	*Astronauts need to have a strong **background** in maths and science.*
chance (n)	/tʃɑːns/	la chance	kans	A **chance** is an opportunity to do or achieve something.	*Alyssa Carson had the **chance** to go to Space Camp.*
leadership (n)	/ˈliːdə(r)ʃɪp/	la direction, les qualités de dirigeant	leiderschap	**Leadership** is the quality that some people have to be good leaders.	*A successful space mission takes patience and strong **leadership**.*
perseverance (n)	/ˌpɜː(r)sɪˈvɪərəns/	la persévérance	volharding	**Perseverance** is the quality of being able to keep trying, even when a situation very difficult.	*If you have **perseverance,** you're determined to reach your goal.*
<u>**Unit 7** Visual Stories</u>					
Page 112					
meaningful (adj)	/ˈmiːnɪŋf(ə)l/	important(e)	belangrijk	When something is **meaningful**, it is very important or special to someone.	*This old photo of my grandparents is really **meaningful** to me.*
oral (adj)	/ˈɔːrəl/	oral(e)	mondeling	**Oral** means spoken, rather than written.	*Many cultures pass down stories through **oral** traditions.*
visual (adj)	/ˈvɪʒʊəl/	visuel(le)	visueel	When something is **visual**, people look at it for pleasure or to help them understand something.	***Visual** stories can be told through painting and photography.*
image (n)	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	l'image (f)	beeld	An **image** is a picture, such as a photograph, a drawing or a painting.	*The **images** in the magazine tell an incredible story.*
canvas (n)	/ˈkænvəs/	la toile	canvas	**Canvas** is a strong cloth that is often used for paintings.	***Canvas** is stretched onto a frame and then stapled to hold it in place.*
represent (v)	/ˌreprɪˈzent/	représenter	vertegenwoordigen	When something **represents** another thing, it gives the meaning of that thing.	*To me, this painting **represents** the artist's feelings about the situation.*
scene (n)	/siːn/	la scène	scene	The **scene** of a work of art, theatre or literature is the place it represents.	*In this rural **scene**, we can see trees and animals in a field.*
witness (n)	/ˈwɪtnəs/	le témoin	getuige	A **witness** is someone who sees something happen, such as a crime or important event.	*After the event, **witnesses** talked about what they saw.*
Page 113					
portrait (n)	/ˈpɔː(r)trɪt/	le portrait	portret	A **portrait** is a photograph or a painting of a person.	*It was a portrait of a beautiful girl.*
portray (v)	/pɔː(r)ˈtreɪ/	représenter, illustrer	voorstellen	When someone **portrays** someone or something, they represent or describe it.	*This photograph **portrays** the love the family shared.*
audience (n)	/ˈɔːdiəns/	l'audience (f), le public	publiek	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.	*A photographer can't always be sure how an **audience** will react to a photo.*
anger (n)	/ˈæŋgə(r)/	la colère	boosheid	**Anger** is the bad feeling that comes from being mad or upset with someone or something.	*When you feel **anger**, you are upset.*
shock (n)	/ʃɒk/	le choc	schok	**Shock** is a feeling of great surprise when something completely unexpected happens.	*When you are really surprised, you may be in **shock**.*
subject (n)	/ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/	le sujet	onderwerp	The **subject** of a work of art is the person, place, thing or idea being represented.	*Three children were the **subject** of the painting.*
understanding (n)	/ˌʌndə(r)ˈstændɪŋ/	la compréhension	begrip	**Understanding** is knowledge about something that you get from experience of it.	*When we travel, we have a better **understanding** of how other people live.*
Page 114					
capture (v)	/ˈkæptʃə(r)/	capturer	vangst	When a photograph or work of art **captures** something, it shows it very successfully.	*This old photograph really **captures** my aunt's youth.*
certain (adj)	/ˈsɜː(r)t(ə)n/	certain(e)	zeker	The word **certain** is used to describe a person, place or thing without giving specific information.	*Photos can create **certain** emotions such as anger or sadness.*
last (v)	/lɑːst/	durer	laatste	When something **lasts** it exists over time.	*Photographs help to make our memories **last** longer.*
permanent (adj)	/ˈpɜː(r)mənənt/	permanent(e)	blijvend	**Permanent** means lasting forever, or for as long as anyone thinks about.	*This painting is part of the museum's **permanent** collection.*
Page 117					
landscape (n)	/ˈlæn(d)ˌskeɪp/	le paysage	landschap	A **landscape** is a painting that shows scenes from nature.	*The exhibition had several important early American **landscapes**.*
masterpiece (n)	/ˈmɑːstə(r)ˌpiːs/	le chef-d'oeuvre	meesterwerk	An artist's **masterpiece** is their most famous or important work of art.	*Da Vinci's* Mona Lisa *is considered his **masterpiece**.*
realistic (adj)	/ˌrɪəˈlɪstɪk/	réaliste	realistisch	When something is **realistic**, it appears as it does in real life.	***Realistic** art became less popular after photography was invented.*
abstract (adj)	/ˈæbstrækt/	abstrait(e)	abstract	**Abstract** art does not show objects that you can easily recognise.	***Abstract** paintings can be difficult to understand.*
Page 118					
animation (n)	/ˌænɪˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	l'animation (f)	animatie	**Animation** is a process that uses a series of drawings or graphics to create a moving scene.	*With **animation**, an artist tells a story with a series of pictures.*
cartoon (n)	/kɑː(r)ˈtuːn/	le dessin animé	spotprent	A **cartoon** is an animated film or television programme, usually created for children.	*Many children enjoy watching **cartoons** on TV.*
illustrator (n)	/ˈɪləˌstreɪtə(r)/	l'illustrateur, l'illustratrice	illustrator	An **illustrator** makes drawings for books, magazines or animated shows.	***Illustrators** create characters using pencil and paper.*
method (n)	/ˈmeθəd/	la méthode	methode	A **method** is a particular way of doing something that is broken down into steps.	*The traditional animation **method** requires thousands of drawings.*
sophisticated (adj)	/səˈfɪstɪˌkeɪtɪd/	sophistiqué(e), complexe	geavanceerd	Something that is **sophisticated** is advanced and complicated.	*Digital animation is much more **sophisticated** than traditional animation.*
<u>**Unit 8** Perform and Create</u>					
Page 128					
means (n)	/miːnz/	les moyens (mpl)	middelen	The **means** of performing a task is the tools or processes used for doing it.	*The Internet is a popular **means** of sharing music.*
entertainment (n)	/ˌentə(r)ˈteɪnmənt/	le divertissement	vermaak	**Entertainment** is anything that people do to enjoy themselves.	*Music is a source of **entertainment** for many people.*
self-expression (n)	/self ɪkˈspreʃ(ə)n/	l'expression individuelle (f)	zelfuitdrukking	**Self-expression** is a way to show who you are, usually through performance, writing, art or fashion.	*Music, acting and dance are forms of self-expression.*
composer (n)	/kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/	le compositeur, la compositrice	componist	A **composer** is someone who writes music.	***Composers** write traditional and modern music.*
lyrics (n)	/ˈlɪrɪks/	les paroles (fpl)	liedtekst	**Lyrics** are the words in a song.	*Lots of websites have the **lyrics** to popular songs.*
performer (n)	/pə(r)ˈfɔː(r)mə(r)/	l'artiste (m/f)	uitvoerder	A **performer** is a singer, actor or musician who works in front of an audience.	*Who's your favourite **performer**?*
manipulate (v)	/məˈnɪpjʊleɪt/	manipuler	manipuleren	When you **manipulate** something, you change it slightly.	*DJs usually **manipulate** pre-recorded music to create special effects.*
beat (n)	/biːt/	le rythme	overtreffen	The **beat** is the repeating sound in a piece of music.	*The strong **beats** that DJs play keep everyone dancing.*
vary (v)	/ˈveəri/	varier	variëren	To **vary** means to be different. When things vary, they are all different from each other.	*Popular music styles can **vary** from country to country.*
Page 129					
expose (v)	/ɪkˈspəʊz/	exposer	blootstellen	When you **expose** someone to something, you give them the opportunity to experience it.	*DJs **expose** their listeners to a variety of songs.*
satisfaction (n)	/ˌsætɪsˈfækʃ(ə)n/	la satisfaction	tevredenheid	**Satisfaction** is the feeling you get when you have done a good job and you get good results.	*Doing your best brings a feeling of **satisfaction**.*
fame (n)	/feɪm/	la célébrité	roem	**Fame** is the state of being well known by a great number of people.	*People upload videos to the Internet in search of **fame**.*
gain (v)	/geɪn/	gagner, acquérir	krijgen	To **gain** something is to get something that you did not have before.	*Some DJs **gain** popularity when they upload their work to the Internet.*
recognition n)	/ˌrekəgˈnɪʃ(ə)n/	la reconnaissance	erkenning	When you achieve **recognition**, you are known for something good you have done.	*Artists gain **recognition** when their songs are played on the radio.*

influential (adj)	/ˌɪnfluˈenʃ(ə)l/	influent(e)	invloedrijk	Someone is **influential** when they have the power to affect the way others feel and think.	*Celebrities can be very **influential** in making people believe something.*
Page 130					
enjoyment (n)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/	le plaisir	genot	**Enjoyment** is the state of enjoying something, or feeling good about what is happening.	*Listening to music is a form of **enjoyment** for most people.*
essential (adj)	/ɪˈsenʃ(ə)l/	essentiel(le)	essentieel	When something is **essential**, it is very hard to go without it.	*Music is an **essential** part of many cultures.*
indication (n)	/ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	l'indication (f)	aanwijzing	An **indication** is a sign or evidence of something else.	*Many online views are an **indication** that a video is interesting.*
symphony (n)	/ˈsɪmfəni	la symphonie	symfonie	A **symphony** is a long piece of music performed by an orchestra.	*Horns, drums and string instruments can be heard in a **symphony** .*
Page 133					
choreographer (n)	/ˌkɒriˈɒgrəfə(r)/	le/la chorégraphe	choreograaf	A **choreographer** plans and trains dancers to move to a piece of music.	*A **choreographer** leads dancers through their movements.*
ballet (n)	/ˈbæleɪ/	le ballet	ballet	**Ballet** is a form of art for highly trained dancers who express the emotions of music with their movements.	*Classical **ballet** began in Italy in the fifteenth century.*
rehearsal (n)	/rɪˈhɜː(r)s(ə)l/	la répétition	repetitie	A **rehearsal** is when a group of people practices something they will perform later.	*All performers have many **rehearsals** before putting on a show.*
folk (adj)	/fəʊk/	folk', populaire	mensen	**Folk** music, dancing and art are created by people in a culture to reflect its traditions and values.	***Folk** dancing reflects the traditional life of a group of people.*
Page 134					
melt (v)	/melt/	fondre	smelten	When something **melts**, it goes from a solid form to a liquid form, like ice turning to water.	*Musicians must be careful that their ice instruments don't **melt** while they play them.*
orchestra (n)	/ˈɔː(r)kɪstrə/	l'orchestre (m)	orkest	An **orchestra** is a group of many musicians playing different instruments.	*Some areas don't have enough musicians to form a full **orchestra** .*
pure (adj)	/pjʊə(r)/	pur(e)	zuiver	Something that is **pure** is clean and does not contain substances that would harm or change it.	*The ice used to make instruments must come from **pure** water.*
stage (n)	/steɪdʒ/	la scène	stadium	A **stage** is the place where performers do their work in front of an audience.	*In a concert, musicians play on a **stage** .*
tribute (n)	/ˈtrɪbjuːt/	l'hommage (m)	tribuut	A **tribute** is some activity that is done to show appreciation or respect for someone or something.	*Musicians play ice instruments as a tribute to nature.*