NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC LEARNING impact

English	Pronunciation	Spanish	Catalan	Definition	Example Sentence
Unit 1 Who Am I?					
Page 10					
identity (n)	/aɪˈdentɪtɪ/	identidad	identitat	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)səˈnælətɪ/	personalidad	personalitat	The qualities that influence your behaviour make up your **personality**.	*Your **personality** has positive and negative qualities.*
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪk/	entusiasta	entusiasta	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)	/ˈaʊtɡəʊɪŋ/	extrovertido/a	extrovertit	Someone who is **outgoing** enjoys being with others and is always happy to meet new people.	***Outgoing** people are very friendly.*
self-confident (adj)	/selfˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	seguro/a de sí mismo/a	segur de si mateix	If you are **self-confident**, you believe in your own abilities.	***Self-confident** people are sure of themselves.*
organised (adj)	/ˈɔː(r)ɡənaɪzd/	organizado/a	organitzat	If you are **organised**, you keep your plans, things and ideas in order.	***Organised** people plan carefully.*
responsible (adj)	/rɪˈspɒnsəb(ə)l/	responsable	responsable	If someone is **responsible**, you can depend on them.	***Responsible** people do their duty.*
energetic (adj)	/ˌenə(r)ˈdʒetɪk/	enérgico/a	enèrgic	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/	optimista	optimista	Someone who is **optimistic** expects that good things are going to happen.	***Optimistic** people hope that everything will be a success.*
generous (adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	generoso/a	generós	Someone who is **generous** is always happy to share their things or their time.	***Generous** people share with others.*
patient (adj)	/ˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt/	paciente	pacient	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)/	sentido del humor	sentit de l'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/	ambicioso/a	ambiciós	Someone who is **ambitious** works hard to reach a goal.	***Ambitious** people set high goals for themselves.*
determined (adj)	/dɪˈtɜː(r)mɪnd/	decidido/a	decidit	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/	tímido/a	tímid	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)/	justo/a	just	**Fair** people treat everyone equally.	*I didn't think that my teacher was being very **fair** when she punished me.*
odd (adj)	/ɒd/	raro/a	estrany	Something that is **odd** is unexpected, surprising or different from other things.	***Odd** things may seem weird or strange.*
self-conscious (adj)	/selfˈkɒnʃəs/	cohibido/a	cohibit	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/	terco/a	tossut	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/	competitivo/a	competitiu	If you are **competitive**, you always try hard to win.	*The teens in the contest were very **competitive**.*
co-operative (adj)	/kəʊˈɒp(ə)rətɪv/	cooperativo/a	cooperatiu	**Co-operative** people work together to reach a goal.	*Everyone on the team was very **co-operative** and worked well together.*
jealous (adj)	/ˈdʒeləs/	celoso/a	gelós	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/	servicial, amable	amable, servicial	**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/	de mente abierta	de ment oberta	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)	/ˈbɒsɪ/	mandón/ona	manaire	**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)	/ɪɡˈnɔː(r)/	ignorar	ignorar / no fer cas	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/	perfeccionista	perfeccionista	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/	egoísta	egoista	**Selfish** people care more about themselves than other people.	*The child was being **selfish** and refusing to share her toys.*
spoilt (adj)	/spɔɪlt/	mimado/a	malcriat	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)	/ˈslaɪmɪ/	limoso/a, baboso/a	viscós, llefiscós	If something is **slimy**, its covered with a thick, wet, unpleasant liquid.	*Many people think snakes are **slimy**.*
disgusting (adj)	/dɪsˈɡʌstɪŋ/	asqueroso/a, repugnante	repugnant	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)	/əˈɡresɪv/	agresivo/a	agressiu	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/	venenoso/a	verinós	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/	plaga	plaga	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)	/ˈfɪlθɪ/	sucio/a	brut	Something that is **filthy** is very dirty.	*People think that cockroaches are **filthy** animals.*
decay (v)	/dɪˈkeɪ/	pudrirse, descomponerse	podrir-se	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/	germen, microbio	gèrmen	**Germs** are tiny organisms that can be harmful to humans or animals.	*Dirty litter bins are full of **germs**.*
poison (v)	/ˈpɔɪz(ə)n/	envenenar	enverinar, emmetzinar	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/	destruir	destruir	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/	picar	picar	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	crucial	When something is **crucial**, it is very important.	*Spiders are **crucial** because they eat other insects.*
ecosystem (n)	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	ecosistema	ecosistema	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/	controlar	controlar	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/	beneficioso/a	beneficiós	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/	idea equivocada	concepte erroni, mala interpretació	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/	incomprendido/a	mal entès	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)/	impopular	impopular	When someone or something is **unpopular**, they are disliked by many people.	*Many misunderstood animals are **unpopular**.*
untrue (adj)	/ʌnˈtruː/	falso/a	fals	**Untrue** means not true, or false.	*It's **untrue** that snakes are slimy.*
Page 31					
scared of (adj)	/skeə(r)d /ɒv/	tener miedo a	tenir por de	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/	morder	mossegar	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/	doler	fer mal	When an injury **hurts**, you feel pain from it.	*If a spider bites you, it can **hurt** a lot.*

calm (adj)	/kɑːm/	calmado/a	tranquil	A **calm** person isn't worried, anxious or upset.	*It's much easier to deal with difficulties when you are calm.*
upset (adj)	/ʌpˈset/	molesto/a	disgustat, amoïnat	When someone is **upset**, they are angry or sad.	*Many people get **upset** when they see a spider.*
venom (n)	/ˈvenəm/	veneno	verí	**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/	colmillo	ullal	**Fangs** are long, sharp teeth that some animals use for biting.	*Both vampire bats and fruit bats have **fangs**.*
lethal (adj)	/ˈliːθl/	letal, mortal	letal, mortal	If something is **lethal**, it can cause death.	***Lethal** bites from snakes and spiders require fast medical attention.*
lick (v)	/lɪk/	lamer	llepar	To **lick** something is to touch it with your tongue.	*Vampire bats **lick** blood with their tongues.*
myth (n)	/mɪθ/	mito	mite	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/	chupar	xuclar	When you **suck** something, you pull it into your mouth.	*Some people believe that vampires **suck** blood.*

Unit 3 Everybody's Doing It!

Page 44

formation (n)	/fɔː(r)ˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	formación, hilera	formació, filera	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)	/maɪˈɡreɪt/	migrar, emigrar	migrar	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/	coordinado/a	coordinat	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/	pertenecer a	pertànyer a	If you **belong to** a group, you are a member of it.	*Humans usually want to **belong to** a group.*
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə(r)/	líder	líder	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/	suponer	assumir, suposar	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/	consenso	consens	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/	potencial	potencial	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)/	preferir	preferir	When you **prefer** something, you like it more than another thing.	*Many people **prefer** coffee to tea in the morning.*
realise (v)	/ˈrɪəlaɪz/	darse cuenta	adonar-se	When you **realise** something, you become aware of it.	*I just **realised** that I left the garage door open.*
collective (adj)	/kəˈlektɪv/	colectivo/a	col·lectiu	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/	eficiente	eficient	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/	sistema	sistema	A **system** is a group of things that move or work together.	*He has a good **system** for organising his research.*
migration (n)	/maɪˈɡreɪʃ(ə)n/	migración, la emigración	migració	**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/	reunirse	ajuntar-se, reunir-se	If a group of animals or people **assemble**, they all come together in the same place.	*People decide when to **assemble** in groups.*
crowd (n)	/kraʊd/	multitud	multitud	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/	imitar	imitar	When you **mimic** what someone does, you copy it as accurately as you can.	*Animals can **mimic** each other's behaviour.*
remain (v)	/rɪˈmeɪn/	quedarse, permanecer	romandre, quedar-se en un lloc	When someone or something **remains**, they stay in a certain place.	*Some animals **remain** with their groups for safety.*

Page 49

troop (n)	/truːp/	tropa	colla	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/	rebaño, bandada	ramat, grup	A **flock** is a group of birds, sheep or goats.	*A **flock** of starlings changes formation to confuse predators.*
herd (n)	/hɜː(r)d/	rebaño, manada	ramat, manada	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/	enjambre	eixam	A **swarm** is a large group of insects gathered together.	*A **swarm** of insects can be frightening to many people.*
pack (n)	/pæk/	manada	gossada, llopada	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/	banco de peces	mola de peix, grup	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/	quedada multitudinaria	mobilització espontània	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/	influir	influenciar, influir	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/	intención	intenció	An **intention** is a firm idea or plan to do something.	*The group's **intention** is to focus on environmental problems.*
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	unirse a	unir-se a	When you **join** a group or organisation, you become a member of it.	*Many students **join** sports teams.*
stand out (ph v)	/stænd aʊt/	resaltar	destacar	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.*

Unit 4 Fashion Footprints

Page 60

creativity (n)	/ˌkriːeɪˈtɪvəti/	creatividad	creativitat	**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/	estilo	estil	An item's **style** is its attractiveness or design.	*Young people often have a different **style** to their parents.*
trendy (adj)	/ˈtrendi/	a la moda	de moda	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)/	diseñador/a	dissenyador	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/	adaptarse, encajar	encaixar	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/	tener un impacto	tenir un impacte	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/	huella	petjada, empremta	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)/	asumir la responsabilidad de	assumir la responsabilitat de	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/	cumplir con su parte	aportar el seu granet de sorra	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/	material, tela	teixit, material	A **material** is something that is used to make something else.	*Clothing can be made of many different **materials**.*
cotton (n)	/ˈkɒt(ə)n/	algodón	cotó	**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/	sintético/a	sintètic	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/	producto químico tóxico	substància química tòxica	**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)	/ˌmænjuˈfæktʃə(r)/	fabricación	fabricació	**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/	atractivo/a	atractiu	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)/	popular	popular	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/	psicológico/a	psicològic	**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	social	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/	enviar	remetre, enviar	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/	montar	muntar, confeccionar	To **assemble** something is to put its parts together to form a whole.	*A pair of jeans is **assembled** very quickly.*
factory (n)	/ˈfæktri/	fábrica	fàbrica	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/	almacén	magatzem	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)/	minorista, comerciante al por menor	detallista, comerciant que ven al detall	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/	comprar	comprar	When you **purchase** something, you give money in exchange for it.	*Most people* ***purchase*** *jeans at retailers.*
Page 66					
donate (v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/	donar	fer una donació	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/	ecológico/a	ecològic	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)/	emprendedor/a	emprenedor/a	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/	devolver, compensar	retornar, compensar	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/	beneficio	benefici	**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/	vuelo	vol	**Flight** happens when an animal or machine moves through the air.	***Flight*** *developed first in insects.*
limited (adj)	/ˈlɪmɪtɪd/	limitado/a	limitat	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/	primitivo/a	primitiu, primerenc	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/	evolucionar	evolucionar	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/	planear	planar, volar	To **glide** is to move along through the air without much effort.	*Many species developed the ability to* ***glide****.*
flap (v)	/flæp/	aletear	moure les ales, aletejar	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/	hueco/a	buit	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)/	elevarse, planear	volar molt alt, remuntar el vol	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/	peso	pes	An object's **weight** is how heavy it is.	*An animal's* ***weight*** *can affect how it flies.*
wingspan (n)	/ˈwɪŋˌspæn/	envergadura	envergadura	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)/	característica	característica, tret	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/	adaptación	adaptació	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/	capacidad	capacitat, habilitat	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/	permitir	permetre	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/	autónomo/a, activo/a, accionado	accionat, autònom	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/	hábil, con destrezas	hàbil, amb destreses	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/	apoyar	donar suport a	To **support** something is to help it in some way.	*Insects' wing structures* ***support*** *them when they fly.*
Page 82					
prove (n)	/pruːv/	probar, demostrar	provar, demostrar	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/	potencia, fuerza	força, potència	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/	paracaídas	paracaigudes	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/	ascender, subir	pujar	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/	descender, bajar	descendir, baixar	To **descend** is to go down.	*A helicopter* ***descends*** *slowly when it lands.*
stable (adj)	/ˈsteɪb(ə)l/	estable	estable	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/	motor	motor	An **engine** is the part of a machine that uses fuel to supply power.	*Modern aeroplanes have powerful* ***engines****.*
fuel (n)	/ˈfjuːəl/	combustible	combustible	**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/	aterrizar	aterrar	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/	piloto	pilot	A **pilot** is the person who controls an aeroplane while it is moving.	*A* ***pilot*** *controls an aeroplane.*
take off (ph v)	/teɪk ɒf/	despegar	enlairar-se	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/	satélite	satèl·lit	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/	aspecto	aspecte	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)/	atmósfera	atmosfera	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/	paisaje	paisatge	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/	llanura	plana	A **plain** is a large, flat area of land.	*They own a farm on the eastern* ***plains*** *of Colorado.*
degree (n)	/dɪˈgriː/	grado	grau	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)/	preguntarse	preguntar-se	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/	polvo	pols	**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/	valle	vall	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/	instrumento	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/	detectar	detectar	When you **detect** something, you notice that it is there.	*Scientists* ***detected*** *signs of water under the surface of Mars.*
proof (n)	/pruːf/	prueba	prova	**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/	fundamental	fonamental	A **fundamental** part of something is the most important part.	*Water is* ***fundamental*** *for all living things.*
vast (adj)	/vɑːst/	vasto/a, amplio/a, abundante	vast, abundant, ampli	**Vast** means very large.	*Polar caps are* ***vast*** *areas covered with ice.*
lead to (v)	/liːd tuː/	llevar a, conducir a	conduir a	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/	avance	avenç	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)/	astrónomo	astrònom	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/	equipar con	equipar amb	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/	requisito	requisit	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)/	géiser	guèiser	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)/	diámetro	diàmetre	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/	brumoso/a, neblinoso	nebulós, boirós	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/	estacional	estacional	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/	aspirante, en ciernes	aspirant	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)	/ˈbæk ˌgraʊnd/	experiencia, antecedentes	formació, experiència	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/	oportunidad	oportunitat	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/	liderazgo	lideratge	**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/	perseverancia	perseverança	**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.*

Unit 7 Visual Stories

Page 112

meaningful (adj)	/ˈmiːnɪŋf(ə)l/	significativo/a	significatiu	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	oral	**Oral** means spoken, rather than written.	*Many cultures pass down stories through **oral** traditions.*
visual (adj)	/ˈvɪʒʊəl/	visual	visual	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/	imagen	imatge	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/	lienzo, tela	lona, llenç	**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/	representar	representar	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/	escena	escena	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/	testigo	testimoni	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/	retrato	retrat	A **portrait** is a photograph or a painting of a person.	*It was a portrait of a beautiful girl.*
portray (v)	/pɔː(r)ˈtreɪ/	retratar	retratar	When someone **portrays** someone or something, they represent or describe it.	*This photograph **portrays** the love the family shared.*
audience (n)	/ˈɔːdiəns/	público, audiencia	públic, audiència	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)/	ira	ira	**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/	sorpresa, conmoción	sorpresa, commoció	**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/	tema	tema	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/	entendimiento, comprensión	comprensió	**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)/	captar, capturar	captar	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/	cierto/a	cert	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/	durar	durar	When something **lasts** it exists over time.	*Photographs help to make our memories **last** longer.*
permanent (adj)	/ˈpɜː(r)mənənt/	permanente	permanent	**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/	paisaje	paisatge	A **landscape** is a painting that shows scenes from nature.	*The exhibition had several important early American **landscapes**.*
masterpiece (n)	/ˈmɑːstə(r)ˌpiːs/	obra maestra	obra mestra	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/	realista	realista	When something is **realistic**, it appears as it does in real life.	***Realistic** art became less popular after photography was invented.*
abstract (adj)	/ˈæbstrækt/	abstracto/a	abstracte	**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/	animación	animació	**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/	dibujos animados	dibuixos animats	A **cartoon** is an animated film or television programme, usually created for children.	*Many children enjoy watching **cartoons** on TV.*
illustrator (n)	/ˈɪləˌstreɪtə(r)/	ilustrador/a	il·lustrador	An **illustrator** makes drawings for books, magazines or animated shows.	***Illustrators** create characters using pencil and paper.*
method (n)	/ˈmeθəd/	método	mètode	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/	sofisticado/a	sofisticat	Something that is **sophisticated** is advanced and complicated.	*Digital animation is much more **sophisticated** than traditional animation.*

Unit 8 Perform and Create

Page 128

means (n)	/miːnz/	medios, recursos	mitjans, recursos	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/	entretenimiento, diversión	entreteniment	**Entertainment** is anything that people do to enjoy themselves.	*Music is a source of **entertainment** for many people.*
self-expression (n)	/selfɪkˈspreʃ(ə)n/	autoexpresión	autoexpressió	**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)/	compositor/a	compositor/a	A **composer** is someone who writes music.	***Composers** write traditional and modern music.*
lyrics (n)	/ˈlɪrɪks/	letra de una canción	lletra d'una cançó	**Lyrics** are the words in a song.	*Lots of websites have the **lyrics** to popular songs.*
performer (n)	/pə(r)ˈfɔː(r)mə(r)/	artista, intérprete	artista, intèrpret	A **performer** is a singer, actor or musician who works in front of an audience.	*Who's your favourite **performer**?*
manipulate (v)	/məˈnɪpjʊleɪt/	manipular	manipular	When you **manipulate** something, you change it slightly.	*DJs usually **manipulate** pre-recorded music to create special effects.*
beat (n)	/biːt/	ritmo	ritme	The **beat** is the repeating sound in a piece of music.	*The strong **beats** that DJs play keep everyone dancing.*
vary (v)	/ˈveəri/	variar	variar	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/	exponer	exposar	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/	satisfacción	satisfacció	**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/	fama	fama	**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/	obtener, ganar	obtenir, guanyar	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/	reconocimiento	reconeixement	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)	/ˌɪnflu ˈenʃ(ə)l/	influyente	influent	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/	placer, diversión	plaer, diversió	**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/	esencial	essencial	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/	señal, indicación	indicació, senyal	An **indication** is a sign or evidence of something else.	*Many online views are an **indication** that a video is interesting.*
symphony (n)	/ˈsɪmfəni	sinfonía	simfonia	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)	/ˌkoriˈɒgrəfə(r)/	coreógrafo/a	coreògraf	A **choreographer** plans and trains dancers to move to a piece of music.	*A **choreographer** leads dancers through their movements.*
ballet (n)	/ˈbæleɪ/	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/	ensayo	assaig	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/	folclórico, popular	folklòric	**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/	derretirse, fundirse	fondre's	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/	orquesta	orquestra	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)/	puro/a	pur	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/	escenario	escenari	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/	homenaje, tributo	homenatge, tribut	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.*