

1 Who Am I?

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identity (n) /aɪ'dentɪti/

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)sə'næləti/

The qualities that influence your behaviour make up your **personality**. • *Your **personality** has positive and negative qualities.*

enthusiastic (adj) /ɪnθjuːzi'æstɪk/

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) /'aʊtgəʊɪŋ/

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 'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/

If you are **self-confident**, you believe in your own abilities. • ***Self-confident** people are sure of themselves.*

organised (adj) /'ɔː(r)gənəɪzd/

If you are **organised**, you keep your plans, things and ideas in order. • ***Organised** people plan carefully.*

responsible (adj) /rɪ'spɒnsəb(ə)l/

If someone is **responsible**, you can depend on them. • ***Responsible** people do their duty.*

energetic (adj) /ˌenə(r)'dʒetɪk/

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) /ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

Someone who is **optimistic** expects that good things are going to happen. • ***Optimistic** people hope that everything will be a success.*

generous (adj) /dʒenərəs/

Someone who is **generous** is always happy to share their things or their time. • ***Generous** people share with others.*

patient (adj) /'peɪʃ(ə)nt/

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.*

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sense of humour (n) /sens əv'hju:mə(r)/

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) /æm'bɪʃəs/

Someone who is **ambitious** works hard to reach a goal. • ***Ambitious** people set high goals for themselves.*

determined (adj) /dɪ'tɜː(r)mɪnd/

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/

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.*

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fair (adj) /feə(r)/

Fair people treat everyone equally. • *I didn't think that my teacher was being very **fair** when she punished me.*

odd (adj) /ɒd/

Something that is **odd** is unexpected, surprising or different from other things. • ***Odd** things may seem weird or strange.*

self-conscious (adj) /self 'kɒnfəs/

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) /'stʌbə(r)n/

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.*

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competitive (adj) /kəm'petətɪv/

If you are **competitive**, you always try hard to win. • *The teens in the contest were very **competitive**.*

co-operative (adj) /kəʊ'ɒp(ə)rətɪv/

Co-operative people work together to reach a goal. • *Everyone on the team was very **co-operative** and worked well together.*

jealous (adj) /dʒələs/

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) /'helpf(ə)l/

Helpful people do things for other people. • *My parents have been very **helpful** as I get used to my new school.*

open-minded (adj) /'əʊpən 'maɪndɪd/

Someone who is **open-minded** respects different people and different points of view. • ***Open-minded** people are willing to listen to others' ideas.*

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bossy (adj) /'bɒsi/

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) /ɪg'noʊ(r)/

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)'fekʃənɪst/

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) /'selfɪ/

Selfish people care more about themselves than other people. • *The child was being **selfish** and refusing to share her toys.*

spoilt (adj) /spɔɪlt/

Someone who is **spoilt** expects to always get their way. • ***Spoilt** children get whatever they want from their parents.*

2 Misunderstood Animals

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slimy (adj) /'slaɪmi/

If something is **slimy**, it's covered with a thick, wet, unpleasant liquid. • *Many people think snakes are slimy.*

disgusting (adj) /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/

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) /ə'ɡresɪv/

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) /'pɔɪz(ə)nəs/

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/

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) /'fɪlθi/

Something that is **filthy** is very dirty. • *People think that cockroaches are filthy animals.*

decay (v) /dɪ'keɪ/

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/

Germs are tiny organisms that can be harmful to humans or animals. • *Dirty litter bins are full of germs.*

poison (v) /'pɔɪz(ə)n/

If a person **poisons** an animal or plant, it can get sick and die. • *The chemicals in the river poisoned the fish.*

destroy (v) /dɪ'strɔɪ/

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.*

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sting (v) /stɪŋ/

Insects that **sting** have a sharp body part that they push into your skin. • *Bees and wasps sometimes sting to protect themselves.*

crucial (adj) /'kruːʃ(ə)l/

When something is **crucial**, it is very important.

• *Spiders are crucial because they eat other insects.*

ecosystem (n) /'iːkəʊsɪstəm/

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) /kən'trəʊl/

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) /ˌbenɪ'fɪʃ(ə)l/

Something that is **beneficial** is helpful; it brings something good to someone. • *Misunderstood animals can be beneficial to humans.*

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misconception (n) /ˌmɪskən'sepʃ(ə)n/

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)'stʊd/

When someone or something is **misunderstood**, people have a false idea about them. • *Animals such as snakes and spiders are misunderstood.*

unpopular (adj) /ʌn'pɒpjʊlə(r)/

When someone or something is **unpopular**, they are disliked by many people. • *Many misunderstood animals are unpopular.*

untrue (adj) /ʌn'truː/

Untrue means not true, or false. • *It's untrue that snakes are slimy.*

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scared of (adj) /skeə(r)d ɒv/

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/

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/

When an injury **hurts**, you feel pain from it. • *If a spider bites you, it can hurt a lot.*

calm (adj) /kɑːm/

A **calm** person isn't worried, anxious or upset.

• *It's much easier to deal with difficulties when you are calm.*

upset (adj) /ʌp'set/

When someone is **upset**, they are angry or sad.

• *Many people get upset when they see a spider.*

venom (n) /'venəm/

Venom is a poisonous substance that some insects and animals use as a weapon. • *Some spiders are dangerous because of their poisonous **venom**.*

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fang (n) /fæŋ/

Fangs are long, sharp teeth that some animals use for biting. • *Both vampire bats and fruit bats have **fangs**.*

lethal (adj) /'li:θl/

If something is **lethal**, it can cause death. • ***Lethal** bites from snakes and spiders require fast medical attention.*

lick (v) /lɪk/

To **lick** something is to touch it with your tongue.

• *Vampire bats **lick** blood with their tongues.*

myth (n) /mɪθ/

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/

When you **suck** something, you pull it into your mouth.

• *Some people believe that vampires **suck** blood.*

3 Everybody's Doing It!

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formation (n) /fɔː(r)'meɪʃ(ə)n/

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) /maɪ'greɪt/

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) /kəʊ'ɔː(r)dɪneɪtɪd/

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.*

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belong to (v) /bɪ'lɒŋ tuː/

If you **belong to** a group, you are a member of it. • *Humans usually want to **belong to** a group.*

leader (n) /'liːdə(r)/

A **leader** is the person in charge of a group or an organisation. • *Many groups choose a **leader** to be in charge.*

assume (v) /ə'sjuːm/

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) /kən'sensəs/

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) /pə'tenʃ(ə)l/

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) /prɪ'fɜː(r)/

When you **prefer** something, you like it more than another thing. • *Many people **prefer** coffee to tea in the morning.*

realise (v) /'riːəlaɪz/

When you **realise** something, you become aware of it. • *I just **realised** that I left the garage door open.*

collective (adj) /kə'lektɪv/

Something is **collective** if a whole group does it or experiences it together. • ***Collective** behaviour is usually beneficial to a group.*

efficient (adj) /ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt/

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) /'sɪstəm/

A **system** is a group of things that move or work together. • *He has a good **system** for organising his research.*

migration (n) /maɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n/

Migration is when animals move between different places at different times of year. • *For many birds, **migration** takes place before winter.*

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assemble (v) /ə'semb(ə)l/

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/

A **crowd** is a large group of people together in one place. • *There was a large **crowd** of people at the concert.*

mimic (v) /'mɪmɪk/

When you **mimic** what someone does, you copy it as accurately as you can. • *Animals can **mimic** each other's behaviour.*

remain (v) /rɪ'meɪn/

When someone or something **remains**, they stay in a certain place. • *Some animals **remain** with their groups for safety.*

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troop (n) /truːp/

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/

A **flock** is a group of birds, sheep or goats. • *A **flock** of starlings changes formation to confuse predators.*

herd (n) /hɜː(r)d/

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/

A **swarm** is a large group of insects gathered together. • *A **swarm** of insects can be frightening to many people.*

pack (n) /pæk/

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/

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.*

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flash mob (n) /flæʃ mɒb/

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) /'ɪnfluəns/

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) /ɪn'tenʃ(ə)n/

An **intention** is a firm idea or plan to do something.

• The group's **intention** is to focus on environmental problems.

join (v) /dʒɔɪn/

When you **join** a group or organisation, you become a member of it. • Many students **join** sports teams.

stand out (ph v) /stænd aʊt/

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.

4 Fashion Footprints

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creativity (n) /ˌkriːə'tɪvəti/

Creativity is the ability to use your imagination to do or make interesting things. • *We can use clothing to show our **creativity**.*

style (n) /stɑɪl/

An item's **style** is its attractiveness or design. • *Young people often have a different **style** to their parents.*

trendy (adj) /'trendi/

When something is **trendy** it has recently become very popular. • *Many people prefer to wear **trendy** clothes that are in style.*

designer (n) /dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/

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/

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 ɪmpækt/

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) /'fʊtprɪnt/

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 rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlətɪ fə(r)/

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/

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.*

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material (n) /mə'tɪəriəl/

A **material** is something that is used to make something else. • *Clothing can be made of many different **materials**.*

cotton (n) /'kɒt(ə)n/

Cotton is a soft, natural fabric made from fibres of the cotton plant. • *Our jeans and T-shirts are made from **cotton**.*

synthetic (adj) /sɪn'tetɪk/

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) /'tɒksɪk 'kemɪk(ə)l/

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) /ˌmænju'fæktʃə(r)/

Manufacture is the process of making something in a factory. • *The **manufacture** of some clothing uses a lot of water and energy.*

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attractive (adj) /ə'træktɪv/

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) /'pɒpjʊlə(r)/

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) /ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/

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) /'səʊʃ(ə)l/

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.*

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ship (v) /ʃɪp/

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) /ə'semb(ə)l/

To **assemble** something is to put its parts together to form a whole. • *A pair of jeans is **assembled** very quickly.*

factory (n) /'fæktəri/

A **factory** is a place where people work with machines to make or build things. • *Jeans are made in **factories**.*

warehouse (n) /'weə(r),haʊs/

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) /'riːteɪlə(r)/

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) /'pɜː(r)tʃəs/

When you **purchase** something, you give money in exchange for it. • *Most people **purchase** jeans at retailers.*

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donate (v) /dəʊ'neɪt/

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) /'i:kəʊ 'fren (d)li/

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) /,ɒntrəprə'nɜ:(r)/

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/

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) /'prɒfɪt/

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.*

5 Flying High

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flight (n) /flaɪt/

Flight happens when an animal or machine moves through the air. • **Flight** developed first in insects.

limited (adj) /'lɪmɪtɪd/

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) /'ɜː(r)li/

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) /ɪ'vɒlv/

When animals **evolve**, they change slowly over many generations in order to live better in their habitat. • *All species **evolve** over time.*

glide (v) /ɡlaɪd/

To **glide** is to move along through the air without much effort. • *Many species developed the ability to **glide**.*

flap (v) /flæp/

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) /'hɒləʊ/

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)/

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/

An object's **weight** is how heavy it is. • *An animal's **weight** can affect how it flies.*

wingspan (n) /'wɪŋspæn/

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.*

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feature (n) /'fi:tʃə(r)/

A **feature** is a quality or characteristic of someone or something. • *Ancient birds had some of the same **features** as dinosaurs.*

adaptation (n) /ˌædæp'teɪʃ(ə)n/

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) /ˌkeɪpə'bɪləti/

When you have the **capability** to do something, you are able to do it. • *Bats are the only mammals with **flight capability**.*

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allow (v) /ə'laʊ/

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) /'paʊə(r)d/

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/

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) /sə'pɔː(r)t/

To **support** something is to help it in some way. • *Insects' wing structures **support** them when they fly.*

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prove (n) /pruːv/

If you **prove** something, you show that it is true. • *Scientists examine theories, and look for ways to **prove** them.*

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force (n) /fɔː(r)s/

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) /'pærəʃuːt/

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) /ə'send/

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) /dɪ'send/

To **descend** is to go down. • *A helicopter **descends** slowly when it lands.*

stable (adj) /'steɪb(ə)l/

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.*

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engine (n) /'endʒɪn/

An **engine** is the part of a machine that uses fuel to supply power. • *Modern aeroplanes have powerful engines.*

fuel (n) /'fjuːəl/

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) /lənd/

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) /'paɪlət/

A **pilot** is the person who controls an aeroplane while it is moving. • *A pilot controls an aeroplane.*

take off (ph v) /teɪk ɒf/

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.*

6 New Frontiers

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satellite (n) /'sætəlaɪt/

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) /'æspekt/

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) /'ætməs,fɪə(r)/

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) /'lænd(ɪ)skeɪp/

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/

A **plain** is a large, flat area of land. • They own a farm on the eastern **plains** of Colorado.

degree (n) /dɪ'ɡriː/

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**.

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wonder (v) /'wʌndə(r)/

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/

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) /'væli/

A **valley** is the space between two mountains that often has a river in it. • Mars has tall mountains and deep **valleys**.

instrument (n) /'ɪnstɹəmənt/

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) /dɪ'tekt/

When you **detect** something, you notice that it is there. • Scientists **detected** signs of water under the surface of Mars.

proof (n) /pruːf/

Proof is evidence that something is true or that it exists.

• Scientists are looking for **proof** that life could exist on Mars.

fundamental (adj) /'fʌndə'ment(ə)l/

A **fundamental** part of something is the most important part. • Water is **fundamental** for all living things.

vast (adj) /vɑːst/

Vast means very large. • Polar caps are **vast** areas covered with ice.

lead to (v) /liːd tuː/

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.

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advance (n) /əd'vɑːns/

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) /ə'strɒnəmə(r)/

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) /ɪ'kwɪp wɪθ/

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) /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)mənt/

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) /'giːzə(r)/

A **geyser** is a hole in the ground that shoots out water and steam. • Yellowstone National Park is famous for its **geysers**.

diameter (n) /daɪ'æmɪtə(r)/

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) /'heɪzi/

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) /'siːz(ə)nəl/

Something that depends on the time of the year is **seasonal**. • **Seasonal** changes include variations in temperature and the amount of sunlight.

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aspiring (adj) /ə'spaɪərɪŋ/

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) /'bækgraʊnd/

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/

A **chance** is an opportunity to do or achieve something.

• *Alyssa Carson had the **chance** to go to Space Camp.*

leadership (n) /'liːdərʃɪp/

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)sɪ'veɪərəns/

Perseverance is the quality of being able to keep trying, even when a situation is very difficult. • *If you have **perseverance**, you're determined to reach your goal.*

7 Visual Stories

Page 112

meaningful (adj) /'mi:nɪŋf(ə)l/

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) /'ɔ:ɪəl/

Oral means spoken, rather than written. • *Many cultures pass down stories through **oral** traditions.*

visual (adj) /'vɪʒʊəl/

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) /'ɪmɪdʒ/

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) /'kænvəs/

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) /,reprɪ'zent/

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) /si:n/

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) /'wɪtnəs/

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) /'pɔ:(r)trɪt/

A **portrait** is a photograph or a painting of a person. • *It was a **portrait** of a beautiful girl.*

portray (v) /pɔ:(r)'treɪ/

When someone **portrays** someone or something, they represent or describe it. • *This photograph **portrays** the love the family shared.*

audience (n) /'ɔ:diəns/

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) /'æŋɡə(r)/

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/

Shock is a feeling of great surprise when something completely unexpected happens. • *When you are really surprised, you may be in **shock**.*

subject (n) /'sʌbdʒɪkt/

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)'stændɪŋ/

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.*

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capture (v) /'kæptʃə(r)/

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) /'sɜ:(r)t(ə)n/

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) /lɑ:st/

When something **lasts** it exists over time. • *Photographs help to make our memories **last** longer.*

permanent (adj) /'pɜ:(r)mənənt/

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) /'lænd(ə)skeɪp/

A **landscape** is a painting that shows scenes from nature. • *The exhibition had several important early American **landscapes**.*

masterpiece (n) /'mɑ:stə(r),pi:s/

An artist's **masterpiece** is their most famous or important work of art. • *Da Vinci's Mona Lisa is considered his **masterpiece**.*

realistic (adj) /,rɪə'lɪstɪk/

When something is **realistic**, it appears as it does in real life. • ***Realistic** art became less popular after photography was invented.*

abstract (adj) /'æbstrækt/

Abstract art does not show objects that you can easily recognise. • ***Abstract** paintings can be difficult to understand.*

Page 118

animation (n) /ˌæniˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/

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/

A **cartoon** is an animated film or television programme, usually created for children. • *Many children enjoy watching **cartoons** on TV.*

illustrator (n) /ˈɪləstreɪtə(r)/

An **illustrator** makes drawings for books, magazines or animated shows. • ***Illustrators** create characters using pencil and paper.*

method (n) /ˈmeθəd

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) /səˈfɪstɪkətɪd/

Something that is **sophisticated** is advanced and complicated. • *Digital animation is much more **sophisticated** than traditional animation.*

8 Perform and Create

Page 128

means (n) /mi:nz/

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) /,entə(r)'teɪnmənt/

Entertainment is anything that people do to enjoy themselves. • *Music is a source of **entertainment** for many people.*

self-expression (n) /self ɪk'spreʃ(ə)n/

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) /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/

A **composer** is someone who writes music.

• ***Composers** write traditional and modern music.*

lyrics (n) /'lɪrɪkz/

Lyrics are the words in a song. • *Lots of websites have the **lyrics** to popular songs.*

performer (n) /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)mə(r)/

A **performer** is a singer, actor or musician who works in front of an audience. • *Who's your favourite **performer**?*

manipulate (v) /mə'nɪpjʊleɪt/

When you **manipulate** something, you change it slightly.

• *DJs usually **manipulate** pre-recorded music to create special effects.*

beat (n) /bi:t/

The **beat** is the repeating sound in a piece of music.

• *The strong **beats** that DJs play keep everyone dancing.*

vary (v) /'veəri/

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.*

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expose (v) /ɪk'spəʊz/

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) /,sætɪs'fækʃ(ə)n/

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/

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/

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) /,rekəg'nɪʃ(ə)n/

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) /,ɪnflu'entʃ(ə)l/

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) /ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/

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) /ɪ'senʃ(ə)l/

When something is **essential**, it is very hard to go without it. • *Music is an **essential** part of many cultures.*

indication (n) /,ɪndɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/

An **indication** is a sign or evidence of something else. • *Many online views are an **indication** that a video is interesting.*

symphony (n) /'sɪmfəni

A **symphony** is a long piece of music performed by an orchestra. • *Horns, drums and string instruments can be heard in a **symphony**.*

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choreographer (n) /,kɔəri'ɒgrəfə(r)/

A **choreographer** plans and trains dancers to move to a piece of music. • *A **choreographer** leads dancers through their movements.*

ballet (n) /'bæleɪ/

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) /rɪ'hɜ:(r)s(ə)l/

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 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.*

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melt (v) /melt/

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) /'ɔ:(r)kɪstrə/

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)/

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/

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) /'trɪbjʊ:t/

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.*