

# 1 Life in the City

## Page 10

**unique** (adj) /ju:ni:k/

Something is **unique** if it is different from everything else.

• *Astana is known for its **unique** buildings.*

**construct** (v) /kənstrəkt/

To **construct** something is to build something or put it together. • *They're going to **construct** the new museum this year.*

**capital** (n) /kæpɪtəl/

The **capital** of a state or country is the city where the government has its main offices. • *Astana is the **capital** of Kazakhstan.*

**surrounded by** (v) /səraʊndɪd baɪ/

When you are **surrounded by** something, you find it on all sides of you. • *The fountain in the garden is **surrounded by** trees.*

**architecture** (n) /'ɑ:(r)ki:tɛktʃə(r)/

**Architecture** is the way a building has been designed and built. • *This city's **architecture** is very detailed.*

**skyscraper** (n) /skaɪskreɪpə(r)/

A **skyscraper** is a very tall building with many stories, usually found in a city. • *Shanghai is a city with tall **skyscrapers**.*

**shape** (n) /ʃeɪp/

A **shape** is the outer form of a thing. • *The stadium has a round **shape**.*

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**tower** (n) /'taʊə(r)/

A **tower** is a very tall building, or a tall part of a building that sticks up. • *The clock **tower** is over one-hundred metres tall.*

**symbol** (n) /'sɪmb(ə)l/

A **symbol** is an object, action or sign that shows an idea. • *The cherry blossom tree is a **symbol** of Japan.*

**design** (v) /dɪ'zain/

To **design** something is to think about and then draw a plan of how to build it. • *It takes time and knowledge to **design** a building.*

**plan** (v) /plæn/

To **plan** something is to think about all the details of it before it's done. • *A Japanese architect **planned** the city of Astana.*

**indoor** (adj) /'ɪndɔ:(r)/

Something is **indoor** if it exists or is done inside a building. • *Watching films is a popular **indoor** activity.*

**resident** (n) /'rezɪd(ə)nt/

A **resident** of a place is someone who lives there. • ***Residents** of a city can enjoy its green spaces.*

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**rural** (adj) /'rʊərəl/

A **rural** area is usually far from a city. • *Many people prefer the quiet life of a **rural** area.*

**unusual** (adj) /ʌn'ju:zʊəl/

Something is **unusual** if it is not what you expect.

• *Astana is unique because of its **unusual** architecture.*

**urban** (adj) /'ɜ:(r)bən/

**Urban** means connected with cities and city life.

• *Green spaces in a city connect **urban** life with nature.*

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**bridge** (n) /brɪdʒ/

A **bridge** goes over a river or another deep place so that people can get from one side to the other. • *A car goes over a **bridge** to cross a river.*

**motorway** (n) /'məʊtə(r),weɪ/

A **motorway** is a big road for travelling quickly between cities or towns. • *People drive on **motorways** to get to cities.*

**pavement** (n) /'peɪvmənt/

A **pavement** is a place for people to walk along the side of a street. • *It's safer to walk on the **pavement** than in the street.*

**stream** (n) /stri:m/

A **stream** is a moving body of water that's smaller than a river. • *A **stream** is smaller than a river.*

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**concrete** (n) /'kɒŋkri:t/

**Concrete** is a very hard substance made from sand, rocks and cement that is used for building.

• *Some houses and buildings are made of **concrete**.*

**land** (n) /lænd/

**Land** is the ground under your feet. • *Cities take up a lot of **land**.*

**outdoor** (adj) /'aʊt'dɔ:(r)/

Something is **outdoor** if it exists or is done outside.

• *In summer, a lot of people enjoy **outdoor** meals.*

**park** (n) /pɑ:(r)k/

A **park** is an open space with grass and trees where people go to enjoy nature. • *A **park** is a great place to visit if you live in a city.*

# 2 Amazing Jobs

## Page 26

**adventure** (n) /əd'ventʃə(r)/

An **adventure** is an exciting experience that may be fun or may be dangerous. • *Going to an underwater cave would be an exciting **adventure**.*

**profession** (n) /prə'feʃ(ə)n/

A **profession** is a job that requires an education or a special skill. • *To work in a medical **profession**, you must go to university for many years.*

**archaeologist** (n) /ɑ: (r)ki'blədʒɪst/

An **archaeologist** works to find out how people lived long ago. • ***Archaeologists** study people and things from long ago.*

**job** (n) /dʒɒb/

A **job** is work you do in exchange for money. • *My uncle has a **job** as a university professor.*

**explore** (v) /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/

To **explore** a place is to look around it to find out what is there. • *You need light to **explore** a cave.*

**work** (n) /wɜ:(r)k/

**Work** is the effort people put in in order to do their job. • *Teaching is fun, but it's also a lot of **work**.*

**study** (v) /'stʌdi/

To **study** something is to read and learn a lot about it in order to understand it well. • *You can learn a lot about a culture if you **study** its history.*

**clue** (n) /klu:/

A **clue** is information that helps you solve a problem or a puzzle. • *We're looking for a **clue** to solve this puzzle.*

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**office** (n) /'ɒfɪs/

An **office** is a room with a desk and chair where a person works. • *Most **offices** have a desk, a telephone and a computer.*

**train** (v) /treɪn/

When you **train**, you study, have lessons and practise in order to learn a skill. • *Before you **train** as a diver, you must know how to swim.*

**career** (n) /kə'riə(r)/

A **career** is the kind of work you do for a long period of time. • *For a **career** in archaeology, you must love history.*

**consider** (v) /kən'sɪdə(r)/

When you **consider** something, you think about it in order to make a decision. • *My brother is **considering** a career as a firefighter.*

**take a risk** (phr) /teɪk ə rɪsk/

When you **take a risk**, you do something dangerous that might have a bad result. • *People **take risks** when they explore underwater.*

**passion** (n) /'pæʃ(ə)n/

A **passion** is a strong feeling about something you really like. • *Exploring new places is her **passion**.*

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**choice** (n) /tʃɔɪs/

When you make a **choice**, you pick something from more than one option. • *Think about what you like doing when making a career **choice**.*

**dangerous** (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/

Something is **dangerous** if there is a chance that it will cause harm or injury. • *Being a firefighter is a **dangerous** profession.*

**researcher** (n) /rɪ'sɜ:(r)tʃə(r)/

A **researcher** is someone whose job is to study, explore and do experiments. • ***Researchers** look at artefacts to learn about history.*

## Page 31

**employee** (n) /,emplɔɪ'i:/

The **employees** of a company are the people who work there. • *The **employees** work on the cruise ship.*

**apply for** (ph v) /ə'plai fɔ:(r)/

When you **apply for** a job, you write a letter or fill in a form to say you want that job. • *Many people **apply for** jobs online.*

**schedule** (n) /'ʃedju:l/

A **schedule** is list of things that are supposed to happen at certain times. • *A **schedule** shows the days and times people work.*

**interview** (n) /'ɪntə(r)vju:/

An **interview** is a meeting in which people to ask and answer questions about a topic. • *It's important to answer all the questions in an **interview**.*

**skill** (n) /skɪl/

A **skill** is something that you learn by studying and practising. • *Singing and dancing are important **skills** for entertainers.*

**advisor** (n) /əd'vaɪzə(r)/

An **advisor** is someone who helps you to make important decisions. • An **advisor** helps people to make good decisions.

**commute** (v) /kə'mju:t/

To **commute** is to travel to work by car, bus or train.

• She **commutes** to her job by train.

**create** (v) /kri'eɪt/

To **create** something is to make it. • Artists **create** works using many different materials.

**photographer** (n) /fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/

A **photographer** is someone who takes pictures with a camera. • Some **photographers** take risks to get a good photo.

**scientist** (n) /'saɪəntɪst/

A **scientist** works to learn what is true by doing research and experiments. • Some **scientists** want to learn more about outer space.

# 3 Secrets of the Dark

## Page 44

**dark** (adj) /dɑ:(r)k/

When it is **dark**, there is little or no light. • *We turn on the lights when it gets **dark**.*

**sunrise** (n) /'sʌn,raɪz/

The **sunrise** is when the sun comes up in the morning. • *There was a beautiful **sunrise** early this morning.*

**sunset** (n) /'sʌn,seɪt/

The **sunset** is when the sun goes down in the evening. • *The **sunset** was beautiful this evening.*

**horizon** (n) /hə'reɪz(ə)n/

The **horizon** is the imaginary line between the land and the sky. • *The sun sets on the **horizon**.*

**darkness** (n) /'dɑ:(r)knəs/

When there is **darkness**, there is no light. • *We couldn't see anything in the **darkness** of the night.*

**south** (n) /sauθ/

The **south** is the direction on your right when you face the rising sun. • *Many birds spend the winter in the **south** of Texas.*

**north** (n) /nɔ:(r)θ/

The **north** is the direction on your left when you face the rising sun. • *People who live in the far **north** often have cold winters.*

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**light up** (ph v) /laɪt ʌp/

To **light up** something **up** is to bring light to it. • *The sun **lights up** the sky during the day.*

**headlight** (n) /'hed,laɪt/

**Headlights** are the two lights on the front of a car or lorry that help the driver see the road when it's dark. • *A car's **headlights** help the driver to see at night.*

**festival** (n) /'festɪv(ə)l/

A **festival** is a public party with music, food, games and fun. • *Many places celebrate winter with **festivals** and music.*

**active** (adj) /'æktɪv/

When you are **active**, you are awake and doing something such as working, moving or playing. • *Most people are **active** during the day.*

**go to sleep** (phr) /gəʊ tə sli:p/

When you **go to sleep**, you close your eyes and stop being awake. • *It's easy to **go to sleep** when you're tired.*

## Page 46

**daylight** (n) /'deɪ,laɪt/

**Daylight** is the period of the day when there is light from the sun. • *There is **daylight** between sunrise and sunset.*

**healthy** (adj) /'helθi/

If you are **healthy**, your body is working well and you are not ill or injured. • *To be **healthy**, you should eat well and exercise.*

**streetlight** (n) /'stri:t,laɪt/

A **streetlight** is a light on a tall pole near a street that lights up the area around it. • *The **streetlights** shine brightly at night.*

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**time zone** (n) /taɪm zəʊn/

A **time zone** is an area where all the clocks show the same time. There are 24 different time zones.

• *The world has 24 **time zones**.*

**west** (n) /west/

The **west** is the direction where the sun sets, or goes down. • *The sun sets in the **west**.*

**east** (n) /i:st/

The **east** is the direction where the sun rises, or first appears. • *The sun rises in the **east**.*

**asleep** (adj) /ə'sli:p/

When you are **asleep**, you are sleeping and not awake. • *Most people are **asleep** at midnight.*

**awake** (adj) /ə'weɪk/

When you are **awake**, you are not sleeping. • *Most people are **awake** at 10 o'clock in the morning.*

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**dawn** (n) /dɔ:n/

**Dawn** is the earliest part of the morning, when you can first see light. • ***Dawn** is when the day begins.*

**fascinate** (v) /'fæsɪneɪt/

If something **fascinates** you, it keeps your attention because you are very interested in it. • *Fish that make their own light **fascinate** me.*

**glow** (v) /gləʊ/

Something that **glows** is able to give off its own light. • *We can easily see animals and plants that **glow** in the dark.*

**observe** (v) /əb'zɜ:(r)v/

When you **observe** something, you watch it closely and carefully in order to learn about it. • *Scientists can **observe** ocean life with special equipment.*

**pattern** (n) /'pætə(r)n/

A **pattern** is a set of repeating lines, colours, dots or shapes that covers something. • *Some fish have interesting **patterns** on their bodies.*

# 4 Living Together

## Page 60

**wildlife** (n) /'waɪldlaɪf/

**Wildlife** is all the wild animals in a place. • *It's important to protect the **wildlife** found in nature.*

**conflict** (n) /'kɒnflɪkt/

A **conflict** is a difference or disagreement that causes a problem. • *Baboons cause **conflict** when they enter peoples' homes.*

**wild** (adj) /waɪld/

A **wild** plant or animal is one that lives in nature.

• *Baboons are one type of **wild** animal.*

**interact** (v) /,ɪntər'ækt/

When you **interact** with someone, you do something together and respond to each other. • *When you **interact** with a wild animal, you must be careful.*

**habitat** (n) /'hæbɪtæt/

**Habitat** is the environment that an animal usually lives in.

• *Loss of **habitat** means a loss of food for baboons.*

**disappear** (v) /,dɪsə'piə(r)/

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

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

## Page 61

**clever** (adj) /'klevə(r)/

Someone or something who is **clever** is intelligent and able to understand things easily. • *Baboons are **clever** animals that know how to get food.*

**learn** (v) /lɜː(r)n/

To **learn** is to get information or skills by studying, listening or practising. • *People and animals must **learn** to live together.*

**behaviour** (n) /bɪ'heɪvɪə(r)/

**Behaviour** is the way a person or animal acts. • *Human actions can affect animal **behaviour**.*

**access** (n) /'ækses/

When you have **access** to something, you can get to it in order to use or have it. • *Pets must have **access** to food and water.*

**need** (v) /niːd/

When you **need** something, you must have it.

• *Animals and people **need** food and water.*

**afraid of** (adj) /ə'fraɪd əv/

If you are **afraid of** something, you are scared of it.

• *Many farmers are **afraid of** lions harming their animals.*

**frighten** (v) /'fraɪt(ə)n/

To **frighten** someone is to scare them. • *Loud noises **frighten** baboons.*

## Page 62

**hunt** (v) /hʌnt/

To **hunt** is to look for animals in order to kill and eat them. • *Wild animals such as leopards **hunt** for their food.*

**mistreat** (v) /mɪs'tri:t/

To **mistreat** a person or animal is to harm them or act badly towards them. • *Hunters sometimes **mistreat** wildlife.*

**relationship** (n) /rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/

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

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

**survival** (n) /sə(r)'vaɪv(ə)l/

**Survival** is the ability to live when there is danger or harm. • *The **survival** of leopards depends on saving their habitat.*

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**predator** (n) /'predətə(r)/

A **predator** is an animal that eats other animals. • *Many people don't know that ordinary cats can be **predators**.*

**prey** (n) /preɪ/

**Prey** is the food that a predator eats. • *Baby turtles are **prey** for birds that eat them.*

**defend** (v) /dɪ'fend/

To **defend** someone or something is to work, speak or fight to protect them. • *Sea turtles can't **defend** themselves against fishing nets.*

**rescue** (v) /'reskjuː/

To **rescue** someone is to get them out of a dangerous situation. • *Rangers **rescue** animals that are hurt in the wild.*

**injured** (adj) /'ɪndʒə(r)d/

When someone is **injured**, they have been hurt in some way. • *When sea turtles are **injured**, they need people to help them.*

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**avoid** (v) /ə'vɔɪd/

To **avoid** something is to stay away from it and not do it. • *We should **avoid** interacting with wildlife.*

**chemical** (n) /'kemɪk(ə)l/

A **chemical** is a substance that can cause a change when you mix it with something else. • ***Chemicals** can harm the natural habitat of wildlife.*

**domestic** (adj) /də'mestɪk/

A **domestic** animal is one that lives with people and gets its food from them. • **Domestic** animals need humans to give them food and water.

**feeling** (n) /'fi:lɪŋ/

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

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

**sniff** (v) /snɪf/

To **sniff** is to take air in through your nose in short breaths. • Some working dogs **sniff** to find dangerous things.

# 5 What We Wear

## Page 78

**wear** (v) /weə(r)/

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

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

**look** (v) lʊk/

When somebody **looks** a certain way, they seem that way because of their appearance. • *He **looks** great in those clothes.*

**fashion** (n) /'fæʃ(ə)n/

**Fashion** is the types of clothes and accessories that are popular at a particular time. • ***Fashion** has changed through the years.*

**century** (n) /'sentʃəri/

A **century** is a period of one hundred years. • *In the last **century**, the way we dress has changed.*

**suit** (n) /su:t/

A **suit** is a matching set of clothes: either a jacket and trousers, or a jacket and a skirt. • *Many people have to wear **suits** to work.*

**tie** (n) /taɪ/

A **tie** is a coloured piece of cloth that men wear around their necks. • *Years ago, some boys wore **ties** almost all of the time.*

**dress up** (ph v) /dres ʌp/

When you **dress up**, you put on special clothes to look nice. • *You might **dress up** to go to a party.*

**casual** (adj) /'kæʒuəl/

**Casual** clothes are the comfortable kinds of clothes that people wear at home. • *Shorts and T-shirts are **casual** clothes.*

**formal** (adj) /'fɔːməl/

**Formal** clothes are clothes that you wear to a professional job or a special event. • *People used to wear **formal** clothes all the time.*

**jeans** (n) /dʒiːnz/

**Jeans** are trousers made from heavy cloth called denim. • *People of all ages like **jeans**.*

**sweatshirt** (n) /'swetʃɜː(r)t/

A **sweatshirt** is a type of shirt made from heavy cotton cloth that keeps you warm. • *A **sweatshirt** keeps your arms and body warm.*

**uniform** (n) /'juːnɪfɔː(r)m/

A **uniform** is a type of clothing that is worn by all the people in a group. • *Some students don't like their school **uniforms**.*

**heel** (n) /hi:l/

The **heel** is the part of the shoe that is under the back of your foot. • *Today some women wear shoes with very high **heels**.*

**practical** (adj) /'præktɪk(ə)/

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

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## Page 80

**denim** (n) /'denɪm/

**Denim** is the heavy cloth that jeans are usually made from. • *Jeans are made of **denim**.*

**fabric** (n) /'fæbrɪk/

**Fabric** is cloth that's used to make items such as clothes or curtains. • *Clothes are made from many different **fabrics**.*

**replace** (v) /rɪ'pleɪs/

To **replace** something is to remove it and put something different in its place. • *Old things are often **replaced** by more modern ones.*

**tights** (n) /taɪts/

**Tights** are clothes that cover the legs, usually worn with skirts by women and girls, or by dancers. • *In the 1500s, some men wore **tights**.*

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**decorate** (v) /'dekəreɪt/

When you **decorate** something, you change it to make it more attractive. • *People **decorate** their bodies in many ways.*

**paint** (v) /peɪnt/

To **paint** something is to put colour on it with a brush. • *Artists **paint** the hands and feet of brides in Northern India.*

**bride** (n) /braɪd/

A **bride** is a woman who is about to get married or has just got married. • *Some Indian **brides** have a party the night before their wedding.*

**tattoo** (n) /tæ'tuː/

A **tattoo** is a design on someone's body, made by putting ink onto skin. • *He has a **tattoo** on his back.*

**pierce** (v) /pɪə(r)s/

If you **pierce** a part of your body, you have a small hole made in it so that you can wear jewellery in it. • *In some cultures, people **pierce** babies' ears to show that they're girls.*

**accessory** (n) /ək'sesəri/

An **accessory** is anything that is worn or carried with an outfit, usually to make it look nicer. • *Hats and sunglasses are **accessories**.*

**bracelet** (n) /'brɛɪslət/

A **bracelet** is a piece of jewellery worn around the wrist.

• *People wear **bracelets** on their arms.*

**necklace** (n) /'neɪkləs/

A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery worn around the neck.

• *People wear **necklaces** around their necks.*

**outfit** (n) /'aʊtfɪt/

An **outfit** is a set of clothes that is worn together.

• *Jeans and a sweatshirt make a practical **outfit**.*

**wealth** (n) /welθ/

**Wealth** is the amount of money and property that a person has. • *Jewellery can show a person's **wealth**.*



# 6 Mix and Mash

## Page 94

**mix** (v) /mɪks/

When you **mix** different things, you put them together.

• *Some bands like to **mix** different styles of music.*

**song** (n) /sɒŋ/

A **song** is a piece of music with words that often tells a story. • *Musicians make **songs** by creating music and writing words.*

**include** (v) /ɪn'klu:d/

To **include** something is to have it as a part.

• *Rock bands always **include** a guitar player.*

**DJ** (n) /'diː,dʒeɪ/

A **DJ** is the person who chooses and plays the music at an event or on the radio. • *People like to dance to the music that **DJs** play.*

**record** (v) /'rekɔː(r)d/

To **record** sounds is to store them on a computer so you can listen to them again later. • *Some bands **record** the music at their concert.*

**edit** (v) /'edɪt/

To **edit** a piece of writing or music is to make changes to it in order to make it better. • *Musicians **edit** their music to make it sound better.*

**recording** (n) /rɪ'kɔː(r)dɪŋ/

A **recording** is a piece of music stored so that it can be listened to again. • *It can take a long time to make a **recording** of one song.*

**cool** (adj) /ku:l/

You can say something is **cool** if it's popular, enjoyable or interesting. • *Mash-ups can create sounds that are unusual, but really **cool**.*

**traditional** (adj) /trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/

Something is **traditional** if people have been using it or doing it in a certain way for a long time. • *A culture's **traditional** instruments make its music unique.*

**perform** (v) /pə(r)'fɔː(r)m/

To **perform** is to be in front of an audience while you are singing, dancing, playing music or acting. • *It's exciting to watch bands **perform** on stage.*

**video** (n) /'vɪdɪəʊ/

A **video** is a recording of sounds and images that you can watch. • *Many people watch music **videos** on the Internet.*

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**fan** (n) /fæn/

A **fan** of a team or a performer is someone who likes them a lot. • *Popular bands have thousands of **fans**.*

**opinion** (n) /ə'pɪnjən/

An **opinion** is a belief you have about something or the value that you think it has. • *People have different **opinions** of rock music.*

**audio** (adj) /'ɔːdiəʊ/

**Audio** refers to hearing and sound. • *If you can't hear, check your **audio** equipment.*

## Page 96

**combine** (v) /kəm'baɪn/

When you **combine** things, you put them together.

• *Mash-up musicians **combine** sounds from different songs.*

**download** (v) /,daʊn'ləʊd/

To **download** files, music or software is to move them from the Internet onto your computer. • *It's easy to **download** music on a computer.*

**electronic** (adj) /,elek'trɒnɪk/

**Electronic** means made with computers and using modern technology. • *A lot of people today like the sound of **electronic** music.*

**hit** (n) /hɪt/

A **hit** is a song, film or other performance that is very popular and successful. • *The band's first song was a **hit**.*

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**hate** (v) /heɪt/

If you **hate** something, you don't like it at all.

• *Some people **hate** hybrid sports.*

**version** (n) /'vɜː(r)ʃ(ə)n/

A **version** of something is one of the different ways that it exists. • *Street football is a simple **version** of traditional football.*

**hybrid** (adj) /'haɪbrɪd/

Something is **hybrid** if it is made up of parts of two or more other things. • *Disc golf is a **hybrid** sport.*

**create** (v) /kri'eɪt/

To **create** something is to make it. • *People **create** new games using ideas from other sports.*

**love** (v) /lʌv/

If you **love** something, you have very strong positive feelings about it. • *Many people **love** to watch sports on TV.*

**imagine** (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/

To **imagine** something is to have a picture of it in your mind. • Artists **imagine** their work before they create it.

**imitate** (v) /'ɪmɪteɪt/

To **imitate** something is to copy the way it acts, moves or looks. • Art often **imitates** things in nature.

**modern** (adj) /'mɒdə(r)n/

If something is **modern**, it is new, or was created very recently. • Some people like **modern** art more than ancient art.

**original** (adj) /ə'ɒrɪdʒ(ə)nəl/

Something is **original** if it's the first of its kind, not copied from anything else. • Artists make **original** art from many kinds of materials.

**weird** (adj) /weɪə(r)d/

Something is **weird** if it is unusual or different, often in an unpleasant way. • Some people think that using food for art is **weird**.

# 7 Cool Apps and Gadgets

## Page 112

**Internet** (n) /'ɪntə(r),net/

The **Internet** is the system of information that connects computers around the world. • *It's easy to look up information on the **Internet**.*

**connect** (v) /kə'nekt/

When you **connect** with someone or something, you come together with it. • *We can easily **connect** with friends on our computers.*

**mobile** (adj) /'məʊbaɪl/

**Mobile** is used to talk about gadgets you can take with you, like tablets or smartphones. • *We can take our **mobile** gadgets wherever we go.*

**gadget** (n) /'gædʒɪt/

A **gadget** is a small, handy machine or tool. • *Electronic **gadgets** help us do many different things.*

**smartphone** (n) /'smɑ:(r)tʃəʊn/

A **smartphone** is a phone with a built-in computer. • *My grandparents find it difficult to use a **smartphone**.*

**Wi-Fi** (n) /'waɪ faɪ/

**Wi-Fi** is a service that lets people connect to the Internet without wires. • *Many places have free **Wi-Fi** so we can connect to the Internet.*

**app** (n) /æp/

An **app** is a small computer programme that works on a smartphone or tablet. • *There are many different **apps** for learning or playing.*

**useful** (adj) /'ju:sf(ə)l/

Something is **useful** if helps people to do a job or an activity. • *Electronic gadgets are **useful** at school, home and work.*

**search** (v) /sɜ:(r)tʃ/

To **search** for something is to look for it. • *People **search** for information on their computers.*

**send** (v) /send/

When you **send** something, you make it go from where you are to somewhere else. • *I **send** e-mails to my friends to see how they are.*

**game** (n) /geɪm/

A **game** is an activity that has a system of rules, but is done for fun. • *Teenagers download a lot of **games** on their computers.*

**look up** (ph v) /lʊk ʌp/

When you **look** something **up**, you try to find its answer, explanation or definition. • *Smartphones make it easy to **look up** answers to your questions.*

**share** (v) /ʃeə(r)/

To **share** something is to let others see it, use it or have it. • *People **share** digital photos with friends and family.*

**chat** (v) /tʃæt/

When you **chat** with someone, you exchange informal messages with them on the computer. • *Families can keep in touch by **chatting** on their computers.*

## Page 114

**incredible** (adj) /ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/

People say something is **incredible** if it is very surprising in a good way. • *The things we can do with a smartphone are **incredible**.*

**possible** (adj) /'pɒsəb(ə)l/

If something is **possible**, you can do it or it can happen. • *It's **possible** to do a lot of things on our mobile gadgets.*

**tablet** (n) /'tæblət/

A **tablet** is a small, flat computer with no separate keyboard. • *My dad reads the news on his **tablet** while he eats breakfast.*

**text** (n) /tekst/

A **text** is a short message that you write, read and send using your mobile phone. • *Sending **texts** is the most popular way to communicate.*

## Page 117

**microphone** (n) /'maɪkrə'fəʊn/

A **microphone** is something that a person talks or sings into in order to make their voice heard by others. • *You can record sounds using a phone's **microphone**.*

**screen** (n) /skri:n/

A **screen** is the flat part of a smartphone, computer, or television that you look at. • *To open an app, you touch the phone's **screen**.*

**keyboard** (n) /'ki:bdɔ:(r)d/

A computer's **keyboard** is the surface that has buttons with numbers, letters and symbols. • *A phone's **keyboard** is much smaller than a computer's.*

**camera** (n) /'kæm(ə)rə/

A **camera** is a tool that is used to take photographs. • *Many people take photos with the **camera** on their smartphone.*

**battery** (n) /'bæt(ə)ri/

A **battery** gives electrical power to things like phones, computers and torches. • *All mobile gadgets need a **battery** to work.*

**borrow** (v) /'bɒrəʊ/

To **borrow** something is to get it from someone else to use, knowing that you will return it later. • *If you forget your phone, you might need to **borrow** a friend's phone.*

**find** (v) /faɪnd/

When you **find** something, it is there after you have been looking for it. • *You can **find** film times by searching the Internet.*

**function** (n) /'fʌŋkʃ(ə)n/

A **function** is a job that a machine or a person does.

• *Many game consoles have more than one **function**.*

**invent** (v) /ɪn'vent/

To **invent** something is to think of it and create it before anyone else does. • *People **invent** new and amazing gadgets all the time.*

# 8 Into the Past

## Page 128

**origin** (n) /'brɪdʒɪn/

The **origin** of something is where and how it began.

• *Scientists want to learn more about the **origins** of human beings.*

**species** (n) /'spi:ʃi:z/

A **species** is a group of related plants or animals that are able to reproduce with each other. • *All humans belong to the **species** Homo sapiens.*

**believe** (v) /bɪ'li:v/

When you **believe** something, you think it is true.

• *Many people **believe** that scientists do important work.*

**diet** (n) /'daɪət/

A **diet** is the set of all the foods that a person or animal normally eats. • *Some early species had a **diet** of nuts, seeds and roots.*

**ancestor** (n) /'ænsesə(r)/

An **ancestor** is a person who lived a long time ago, but is still related to you. • *Our **ancestors** long ago hunted animals and lived in caves.*

**discover** (v) /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/

To **discover** something is to find it before anyone else does. • *Explorers often **discover** interesting things in caves.*

**site** (n) /saɪt/

A **site** is a place where something happens or where something is found. • *Archaeologists are always looking for new **sites** to excavate.*

## Page 129

**bone** (n) /bəʊn/

A **bone** is one of the hard, white connected pieces that hold your body together. • *There are more than two hundred **bones** in the human body.*

**adult** (n) /'ædʌlt/

An **adult** is a person who is fully grown. • *Adults long ago didn't live as long as they do now.*

**skeleton** (n) /'skelɪt(ə)n/

A **skeleton** is the collection of bones that holds bodies together. • *Skeletons can help us learn about our ancestors.*

**skull** (n) /skʌl/

Your **skull** is the large, hollow bone in your head that protects your brain. • *The shape of human **skulls** has changed over time.*

**continue** (v) /kən'tɪnju:/

To **continue** is to go on happening or to go on doing something. • *Humans will **continue** to change well into the future.*

**civilization** (n) /,sɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/

A **civilization** is an organised group of people that has its own way of life. • *We study ancient **civilizations** to learn about life long ago.*

## Page 130

**advanced** (adj) /əd'vɑ:nst/

If something is **advanced**, it has advantages over what came before it. • *We are more **advanced** than other primates.*

**back** (adv) /bæk/

When something goes **back** a certain number of years, it goes into the past to that time. • *The use of tools dates **back** more than three million years.*

**descendant** (n) /dɪ'sendənt/

A **descendant** is a modern relative of a person in the past. • *Scientists found 19 of Ötzi's **descendants**.*

**helpful** (adj) /'helpf(ə)l/

A person or object is **helpful** if they let you do something more easily. • *Ice is **helpful** in preserving things.*

## Page 133

**piece** (n) /pi:s/

A **piece** is an object that you move on a board when playing games. • *Most board games have **pieces** that players move.*

**king** (n) /kɪŋ/

A **king** is a male ruler of a country who belongs to a royal family. • *Some countries are ruled by a **king**.*

**queen** (n) /kwɪ:n/

A **queen** is a female ruler of a country who belongs to a royal family. • *A **queen** is a country's ruler.*

**chess** (n) /tʃes/

**Chess** is a game in which players try to move different-shaped pieces across a board. • *The game of **chess** has been popular for centuries.*

**advice** (n) /əd'vaɪs/

**Advice** is information someone gives you to help you make a decision. • *Young people sometimes ask their parents for **advice**.*

## Page 134

**age** (n) /eɪdʒ/

Your **age** is a number of years that you have been alive. • *At the **age** of sixteen or seventeen, you can get a job.*

**chore** (n) /tʃɔ:(r)/

A **chore** is a small job that you do, such as cooking or washing up. • *In the past, many children did a lot more **chores** at home.*

**education** (n) /,edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n/

**Education** is the process of learning the things you need to know. • *You go to school to get an **education**.*

**teenager** (n) /'ti:n,eɪdʒə(r)/

A **teenager** is someone between the ages of 13 and 19. • *Teenagers are older than children, but younger than adults.*