

1 Colour matters

Page 10

good luck (n) /gʊd lʌk/

Luck is a force that some people believe causes things to happen. When you have **good luck**, good things happen. • *Some people believe that black cats bring good luck.*

wedding (n) /'wedɪŋ/

A **wedding** is an event in which two people get married to each other. • *My aunt wore a beautiful white dress at her wedding.*

danger (n) /'deɪndʒə(r)/

When there is **danger**, there is a chance that something harmful or bad will happen. • *A dog barks when it senses danger.*

emergency (n) /ɪ'mɜː(r)dʒ(ə)nsi/

In an **emergency**, something serious or bad has happened, and people must act right away. • *Fire engines and ambulances are emergency vehicles.*

colour-blind (adj) /'kʌlə (r) blaɪnd/

Some colours which are different look the same to a **colour-blind** person. • *A colour-blind person cannot see the difference between red and green.*

safety (n) /'seɪfti/

Safety is the situation of being secure and free from danger. • *We often think of safety when we see the colour green.*

represent (v) /,reprɪ'zent/

When one thing **represents** another, the first thing shows the meaning of the other. • *For many people, black represents sadness.*

trust (v) /trʌst/

When you **trust** someone or something, you believe that they are good, honest and able to help or protect you. • *My parents trust that I will come home straight after school.*

Page 11

bright (adj) /braɪt/

A **bright** colour is one that is easy to see and that stands out from other colours. • *Orange is a very bright colour.*

visible (adj) /'vɪzəb(ə)l/

When something is **visible**, you can see it. • *Wear orange when biking at night to be visible to drivers.*

warn (v) /wɔː(r)n/

When you **warn** someone, you show or tell them that something bad might happen. • *Some animals use the colour red to warn others of danger.*

dye (n) /daɪ/

Dye is a substance that changes the colour of cloth or hair. • *Indigo dye used to be very expensive.*

light (adj) /laɪt/

A **light** colour is not deep or dark. • *On a clear day, the sky is a light blue colour.*

death (n) /deθ/

Death is when life ends for a person, animal or plant. • *Violet symbolises death in certain parts of the world.*

Page 12

common (adj) /'kɒmən/

When something is **common**, it is easy to find or see. • *In the forest, green is the most common colour.*

flag (n) /flæɡ/

A **flag** is a piece of cloth with colours and designs that represents a state or a country. • *The flag of Mexico is red, white and green.*

luxury (n) /'lʌkjəri/

Luxury products or items are expensive and of very good quality. • *A luxury car costs a lot of money.*

signal (v) /'sɪɡn(ə)l/

When you **signal** something, you indicate it or give a sign of it. • *The colour red can signal danger.*

Page 15

connection (n) /kə'nekʃ(ə)n/

When people, things or ideas come together, they make a **connection**. • *We can make a connection between colours and feelings.*

relaxed (adj) /rɪ'læksɪd/

When you are **relaxed**, you are calm and enjoying yourself. • *I feel very relaxed when I am lying in the green grass.*

nervous (adj) /'nɜː(r)vəs/

If you are **nervous**, you are worried that something bad might happen. • *I always get nervous before an exam.*

depressed (adj) /dɪ'prest/

Someone who is **depressed** is very sad and feels bad about things. • *Some films make me feel depressed.*

Page 16

company (n) /'kʌmp(ə)ni/

A **company** is an organisation that sells a product or a service. • *This company makes beautiful clothes in many different colours.*

notice (v) /'nəʊtɪs/

When you **notice** something, it gets your attention or interest. • *The first thing you **notice** about her is her bright blue eyes.*

ordinary (adj) /'ɔː(r)d(ə)n(ə)ri/

Something is **ordinary** if it is normal to find or experience. • *He is a very **ordinary** person. He is just like you or me.*

royalty (n) /'rɔɪəlti/

People who have titles like king, queen, prince and princess are **royalty**. • *Kings and queens are members of **royalty**.*

2 Feeling Good?

Page 26

sore (adj) /sɔ:(r)/

When a part of your body is **sore**, you feel pain there.

• *I can't speak much today, I've got a **sore** throat.*

symptom (n) /'sɪmptəm/

A **symptom** of a disease is any sign that you have that disease. • *A high temperature can be a **symptom** of flu.*

disease (n) /dɪ'zi:z/

When you have a **disease**, you are ill. • *The child caught the **disease** from her mother.*

immune system (n) /'ɪmjʊ:n 'sɪstəm/

Your **immune system** is the system in your body that protects you from getting ill. • *She had to stay in hospital because of her weakened **immune system**.*

bacteria (n) /bæk'tɪəriə/

Bacteria are very small living things that can affect the body in both good and bad ways. • *Some **bacteria** can make people very ill.*

virus (n) /'vaɪrəs/

A **virus** is a tiny organism that can copy itself to spread; if a virus enters your body, you can get ill. • *The common cold is a type of **virus**.*

cell (n) /sel/

Cells are the tiny units which make up all living things.

• *A **cell** is the smallest living thing that can exist independently.*

digest (v) /daɪ'dʒest/

When your stomach **digests** food, it changes the food into the things that your body needs. • *It takes the body over 30 hours to **digest** food.*

protect (v) /prə'tekt/

When you **protect** something, you make sure that nothing harms or destroys it. • *The human body can **protect** itself against many illnesses.*

infection (n) /ɪn'fekʃ(ə)n/

An **infection** is what happens when a part of your body is attacked by germs. • *Harmful bacteria can cause an **infection**.*

antibiotic (n) /,æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk/

An **antibiotic** is a kind of drug that kills bacteria.

• *People take **antibiotics** to fight some infections.*

Page 27

invade (v) /ɪn'veɪd/

When something **invades** your body, it enters your body and causes harm. • *A virus **invades** its host and begins to make more viruses.*

vaccination (n) /,væksɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/

Vaccination is the process of getting protection from diseases, usually by injection. • *Babies are given **vaccinations** to protect them as they grow.*

Page 28

emotion (n) /ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)n/

An **emotion** is a feeling you have. • *Sadness and happiness are examples of human **emotions**.*

illness (n) /'ɪlnəs/

Illness is another word for disease or sickness.

• *Scientists try to find new ways to treat different **illnesses**.*

positive (adj) /'pɒzətɪv/

When something is **positive**, it is good. • *I feel very **positive** about the results of this new research.*

survive (v) /sə(r)'vaɪv/

When something **survives** it continues to live, even in difficult conditions. • *Some viruses can **survive** for thousands of years.*

Page 31

researcher (n) /rɪ'sɜ:(r)tʃə (r)/

A **researcher** is someone who studies or does experiments to answer important questions.

• ***Researchers** want to learn about how sleep affects intelligence.*

brain (n) /breɪn/

Your **brain** is the large organ inside your head responsible for thought, memory and control of the body. • *Your **brain** works better when you have a good night's sleep.*

theory (n) /'θiəri/

A **theory** is an explanation for something that has not been proven yet. • *A recent **theory** connects intelligence with sleep quality.*

rest (n) /rest/

A **rest** is a break from work, exercise or any other activity. • *If you feel tired, you should sit down and have a **rest**.*

comfortable (adj) /'kʌmfətəb(ə)l/

When something is **comfortable**, it feels good to wear or use. • *A soft pillow can make your bed more **comfortable**.*

select (v) /sɪ'lekt/

To **select** something is to choose it when more than one thing is available. • *Chimpanzees **select** strong trees for building beds.*

adolescent (n) /ˌædəˈles(ə)nt/

An **adolescent** is a person who is between a child and an adult in age and development. • *An **adolescent** is a person between the ages of 11 and 19.*

experience (n) /ɪkˈspɪəriəns/

An **experience** is anything you do or anything that happens to you. • *Your **experiences** affect your brain's development.*

process (n) /ˈprəʊses/

A **process** is an action that happens over time in order to produce or change something. • *Many important mental **processes** happen when we are asleep.*

structure (n) /ˈstrʌktʃə(r)/

A **structure** is the way something is put together or held together. • *Looking at a diagram will help you to understand the **structure** of the brain.*

3 Your Virtual Self

Page 44

machine (n) /məʃi:n/

A **machine** is a device with moving parts that does some type of work. • *We use many **machines** like cars and dishwashers in our daily life.*

digital (adj) /'dɪdʒɪt(ə)l/

Digital means connected with modern computers, electronics and communication. • *In today's **digital** world, we can do many things much faster than we could before.*

technology (n) /tek'nɒlədʒi/

Technology is anything that is created using knowledge of science or engineering. • *Smartphones, cameras and computers are examples of modern **technology**.*

tool (n) /tu:l/

A **tool** is any object that you use to perform a task. • *We use our phones as **tools** to communicate with others.*

ability (n) /ə'bi:ləti/

An **ability** is ability that you are able to do. • *We all have the **ability** to learn new skills.*

improve (v) /ɪm'pru:v/

To **improve** something is to make it better. • *I want to **improve** my technical skills.*

Page 45

communicate (v) /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/

When you **communicate** with someone, you share ideas by talking, writing or signalling with your body. • *I **communicate** with my family by email or text message.*

information (n) /,ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃ(ə)n/

Information is knowledge that you have about a subject. • *Computers allow us to find **information** quickly.*

location (n) /ləʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/

A **location** is a place where something is. • *A smartphone has a map that shows your **location**.*

instant (n) /'ɪnstənt/

An **instant** is a very short period of time. • *We can find the answers to many questions in an **instant**.*

social media (n) /,səʊʃəl 'mi:diə/

Social media are websites on which users share information, messages, photos and videos. • *You can meet people with similar interests through **social media**.*

constant (adj) /'kɒnstənt/

Something is **constant** if it happens all of the time. • *With smartphones, we can have **constant** communication with our friends.*

access (n) /'ækses/

When you have **access** to something, you can get to it in order to use or have it. • *The Internet gives us **access** to information about many different subjects.*

Page 46

extend (v) /ɪk'stend/

To **extend** something is to make it go further. • *We can use technology to **extend** our understanding of the world.*

interfere (v) /,ɪntə(r)'fɪə (r)/

Someone or something **interferes** when they get in the way of an activity, causing it to slow down or stop. • *Sometimes online friendships can **interfere** with real-life friendships.*

rely on (ph v) /rɪ'laɪ ɒn/

When you **rely on** something, you need it or depend on it to be there. • *I **rely on** my smartphone to check information.*

take over (v) /teɪk 'əʊvə(r)/

To **take over** something is to get control of it from someone else. • *Computers are **taking over** some people's jobs.*

Page 50

demand (v) /dɪ'mɑ:nd/

To **demand** something is to say that you must have it. • *Modern technology **demands** our attention.*

edge (n) /edʒ/

An **edge** is the outer part of something. • *The image is near the **edge** of the screen, not in the middle.*

focus (v) /'fəʊkəs/

To **focus** on something is to give all of your attention to that thing. • *I cannot **focus** on this information because I am thinking about something else.*

interrupt (v) /,ɪntə'rʌpt/

When you **interrupt** someone, you stop them doing what they are doing. • *Please do not **interrupt** me while I am trying to work.*

4 Underwater Mysteries

Page 60

expedition (n) /ˌɛkspəˈdɪʃ(ə)n/

An **expedition** is a trip that has a particular purpose, such as finding or studying something. • *Researchers made an **expedition** to the Caspian Sea.*

attempt (n) /əˈtɛmpt/

When you make an **attempt** to do something, you try to do it. • *We made an **attempt** to explore the coral reef.*

journey (n) /ˈdʒɜː(r)ni/

A **journey** is a trip or a voyage. • *The **journey** to the bottom of the sea can be dangerous.*

vehicle (n) /ˈviːɪk(ə)l/

A **vehicle** is a machine people use to get around, such as a car, bus or train. • *A robotic **vehicle** does not need a driver.*

look for (v) /lʊk fɔː(r)/

To **look for** something is to try to find something when you don't know where it is. • *Special robots can **look for** items lost underwater.*

Page 61

online (adj) /ˈɒnlaɪn/

When you are **online**, you are connected to the Internet. • *We use smartphones and computers to go **online**.*

website (n) /ˈweb,sɑɪt/

A **website** is a place on the Internet that represents a person, organisation or company. • *You can find more information about the ship on its **website**.*

virtual (adj) /ˈvɜː(r)tʃʊəl/

A **virtual** experience is one that happens using computers or the Internet. • *Children can learn about the sea in a **virtual** classroom.*

follow (v) /ˈfɒləʊ/

When you **follow** a person or a story, you pay attention to it to find out new information. • *Many people **follow** the news reports from the ship.*

blog (n) /blɒg/

A **blog** is a web page where a person or group adds new information regularly for others to read. • *The team adds new information to their **blog** every day.*

message (n) /ˈmesɪdʒ/

A **message** is information that you send or give to someone. • *To learn more about the trip, send a **message** to the explorers.*

opportunity (n) /ˌɒpə(r)ˈtjuːnəti/

An **opportunity** is a chance to do something or go somewhere. • *It is an amazing **opportunity** to explore the oceans.*

expert (n) /ˈɛkspɜː(r)t/

An **expert** is someone with a lot of skills and experience in a particular area. • *Katy Croff Bell is an **expert** in underwater exploration.*

accurate (adj) /ˈækjʊrət/

Accurate means correct and complete, without any mistakes. • *I checked the information and I know it is **accurate**.*

Page 62

find out (ph v) /faɪnd aʊt/

To **find out** something is to discover it.

• *Scientists **found out** that the aeroplane they saw was from World War II.*

make sure (vp) /meɪk ʃʊə(r)/

To **make sure** is to check carefully in order to be certain about something. • *It is important to **make sure** an area is safe before exploring.*

preparation (n) /ˌpreɪpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/

Preparation is all the work you do beforehand so that you are ready for something. • *An underwater expedition takes a lot of **preparation**.*

transmit (v) /trænzˈmɪt/

To **transmit** information is to send it from one place to another. • *The crew is able to **transmit** messages electronically.*

Page 65

set off (ph v) /set ɒf/

When you **set off** from a place, you begin your journey. • *We **set off** from New York at six o'clock in the morning.*

succeed (v) /səkˈsiːd/

To **succeed** is to be successful in doing something. • *We **succeeded** in finding the shipwreck.*

distance (n) /ˈdɪstəns/

Distance is how far it is from one place to another. | • *The **distance** between Baltimore and New York is 273 kilometres.*

reach (v) /ri:tʃ/

When you **reach** a place, you arrive there after you have been travelling. • *We hope to **reach** our destination tonight.*

angle (n) /'æŋɡ(ə)l/

An **angle** is the space between two straight lines that connect at some point. • *A square has four right **angles**.*

carving (n) /'kɑː(r)vɪŋ/

A **carving** is a design made in wood or stone using a sharp tool. • *There are beautiful **carvings** on the stones.*

examine (v) /ɪɡ'zæmɪn/

To **examine** something is to look at it and test it in order to learn about it. • *Geologists **examined** the rocks carefully.*

identify (v) /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/

When you **identify** something, you find out or say exactly what it is. • *They **identified** many different buildings in the area.*

remains (n) /rɪ'meɪnz/

The **remains** of something are the part that's left after it is been destroyed or used. • *You can still see the **remains** of the ancient city.*

5 Life in the Extreme

Page 78

handle (v) /'hænd(ə)/

You say that someone can **handle** something when they can deal with it without problems. • *Camels can **handle** the extreme heat of the desert.*

typical (adj) /'tɪpɪk(ə)/

Something is **typical** if it is common, usual and not surprising in the place where you find it. • *Camels, lizards and snakes are **typical** animals of the desert.*

adapt (v) /ə'dæpt/

To **adapt** is to make changes that help you deal with a new situation. • *Animals survive if they change and **adapt** to changes in their environment.*

harsh (adj) /hɑː(r)ʃ/

When something is **harsh**, it is difficult and unpleasant. • *The desert is a **harsh** place to live with very little water.*

environment (n) /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/

Your **environment** is made up of the forces around you that affect your life, such as the weather or the type of location you are in. • *Polar bears live in the cold **environment** of the Arctic.*

mammal (n) /'mæm(ə)/

A **mammal** is any animal in which the females have babies and feed them with their own milk. • *Whales, polar bears and humans are all **mammals**.*

condition (n) /kən'dɪʃ(ə)n/

Conditions are all the things around you that have an effect on your life. • *Many small animals can live in extreme **conditions**.*

lack of (n) /læk əv/

When there is a **lack of** something, there is very little of or none of that thing. • *Few animals can survive a **lack of** water, food or oxygen.*

oxygen (n) /'ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/

Oxygen is a gas in the air that all animals need in order to live. • *Humans need **oxygen** to breathe.*

variety (n) /və'raɪəti/

When there's a **variety** of something, there are many different examples of it. • *There is a huge **variety** of animal life in the sea.*

level (n) /'lev(ə)/

The **level** of something is the amount of it that exists within another thing. • *The **level** of salt in the Dead Sea is extremely high.*

Page 79

thrive (v) /θraɪv/

To **thrive** is to live very successfully without much effort. • *Some organisms **thrive** in extreme environments.*

life (n) /laɪf/

Life is the condition of being alive that humans, animals and plants have. • *Scientists are looking for signs of **life** on other planets.*

Page 80

creature (n) /'kri:tʃə(r)/

A **creature** is another name for an animal. • *The blue whale is one of the largest **creatures** on Earth.*

exist (v) /ɪg'zɪst/

When something **exists**, it is really there. • *Humans cannot **exist** without oxygen.*

remarkable (adj) /rɪ'mɑː(r)kəb(ə)/

Something is **remarkable** when it has an interesting quality that is worth talking about. • *Extremophiles are **remarkable** organisms that thrive in extreme conditions.*

tolerate (v) /'tɒləreɪt/

You can **tolerate** something if you can experience it without a problem. • *The polar bear's thick fur allows it to **tolerate** the extreme cold.*

Page 83

die (v) /daɪ/

When a plant, animal or person **dies**, it stops living. • *Mammals **die** without oxygen, water and food.*

kill (v) /kɪl/

To **kill** a plant, animal or person is to harm it in a way that ends its life. • *The extremely hot water around hydrothermal vents can **kill** many organisms.*

normal (adj) /'nɔː(r)m(ə)/

When something is **normal**, it is what you expect to find or experience. • *A **normal** environment for humans is not habitable for many extremophiles.*

pressure (n) /'preʃə(r)/

Pressure is a force that presses in on something equally from all directions. • *Some animals live deep below the sea where the **pressure** is very high.*

bizarre (adj) /bɪ'zɑ:(r)/

If something is **bizarre**, it is unusual and strange. • *The blobfish's unusual shape gives it a **bizarre** appearance.*

parasite (n) /'pærəsait/

A **parasite** is a plant or animal that survives by living on another plant or animal. • ***Parasites** live on other animals and use their bodies for food.*

rare (adj) /reə(r)/

When something is **rare**, you don't see it very often because there is not much of it. • *The pig-nosed frog is a **rare** animal that isn't often seen in the wild.*

tongue (n) /tʌŋ/

Your **tongue** is the organ in your mouth that you use for tasting food and speaking. • *The ice cream tastes good, but it feels cold on my **tongue**.*

6 Are You Going to Eat That?

Page 94

supermarket (n) /'su:pə(r),mɑ:(r)kɪt/

A **supermarket** is a large store where people shop for food. • *We always shop for food at the **supermarket**.*

size (n) /saɪz/

The **size** of something is how big or small it is.

• *These carrots are all different **sizes** – some are big and others are small.*

standard (n) /'stændə(r)d/

A **standard** is an acceptable level of the quality of something. • *Supermarkets set very high **standards** for the food they sell.*

appearance (n) /ə'pɪərəns/

The **appearance** of something is the way it looks.

• *Think about more than **appearance** when choosing your food.*

consumer (n) /kən'sju:mə(r)/

A **consumer** is a person who buys a product or a service. • ***Consumers** buy goods and use services.*

field (n) /fi:ld/

A **field** is an area of land without trees that can be used for growing crops. • *Farmers grow many types of vegetables in their **fields**.*

landfill (n) /'lænd(f)ɪl/

A **landfill** is a place where towns and cities take their rubbish and bury it in the ground. • *We should not send unwanted food to the **landfill**.*

shocking (adj) /'ʃɒkɪŋ/

If something is **shocking**, it surprises you very much, often in a bad way. • *The amount of food we waste is **shocking**.*

waste (n) /weɪst/

Waste is anything thrown away, even though there might be a use for it. • *There is too much food **waste** in the world.*

campaign (n) /kæm'peɪn/

A **campaign** is a plan in which people work together to get something done. • *Tristram Stuart started a **campaign** to reduce food waste.*

Page 95

nutritious (adj) /nju:'trɪʃəs/

Food is **nutritious** when it has what your body needs to be healthy. • *Fruits and vegetables are tasty and **nutritious**.*

produce (n) /prə'dju:s/

Produce is fresh fruits and vegetables. • *The **produce** in my local supermarket looks beautiful, but it is very expensive.*

supply (v) /sə'plaɪ/

To **supply** something is to give or sell it to whomever needs it. • *Farmers **supply** fruits and vegetables to shops.*

edible (adj) /'edɪb(ə)l/

If something is **edible**, you can eat it. • *These bananas are a little brown, but they are still **edible**.*

challenge (n) /'tʃælɪndʒ/

A **challenge** is a task that requires a lot of effort in order to be successful. • *It is a **challenge** to get people to waste less food.*

Page 96

fresh (adj) /frefʃ/

When food is **fresh**, it has just been picked or prepared. • *These are **fresh** strawberries that I picked this morning.*

reject (v) /rɪ'dʒekt/

When you **reject** something, you say no to it or do not accept it. • *We **rejected** the food because it looked strange.*

rotten (adj) /'rɒt(ə)n/

When food is **rotten**, it is too old to be eaten.

• *These apples have been in the bowl for three weeks and now they are **rotten**!*

throw away (ph v) /θrəʊ ə'weɪ/

When you **throw** something **away**, you put it in the rubbish bin. • *People **throw away** too much food.*

Page 99

chop (v) /tʃɒp/

To **chop** something is to use a knife to cut it into small pieces. • ***Chop** the onion and add it to the pan.*

fry (v) /fraɪ/

To **fry** food is to cook it in hot oil. • *She **fried** the meat in some oil.*

boil (v) /bɔɪl/

To **boil** a liquid is to heat it until it begins to form bubbles. • *Let's put a pot of water on to **boil** for some tea.*

mash (v) /mæʃ/

To **mash** food is to crush it until there are not any separate pieces. • ***Mash** the potatoes with butter and milk.*

bake (v) /beɪk/

To **bake** something is to cook it in an oven. • *My sister **baked** me a cake for my birthday.*

decision (n) /dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/

When you make a **decision**, you make a choice about something. • *The students can make **decisions** about the food in their cafeteria.*

decrease (v) /di:'kri:s/

To **decrease** is to go down in value or quantity.

• *The amount of food wasted at our school has **decreased** by 15 per cent.*

increase (v) /ɪn'kri:s/

To **increase** is to go up in value or quantity. • *You need to **increase** the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables in your diet.*

involve (v) /ɪn'vɒlv/

To **involve** someone is to make sure that they take part.

• *We want to **involve** everybody in choosing the new school menu.*

rush (v) /rʌʃ/

When you **rush**, you do something very fast. • *If students have to **rush**, they're more likely to waste their food.*

7 Art in the Open

Page 112

statue (n) /'stætʃuː/

A **statue** is a model of a person or animal that is made of wood, stone or metal. • *The **Statue** of Liberty in New York City is a popular tourist attraction.*

view (v) /vjuː/

To **view** something is to look at it. • *You can **view** art in public spaces all around the world.*

free (adj) /friː/

When an item or an experience is **free**, you don't have to pay any money for it. • *You do not have to pay to see this exhibit — it is **free**.*

public space (n) /'pʌblɪk speɪs/

A **public space** is a place that everyone can use for free. • *Parks, streets and town squares are examples of **public spaces**.*

surround (v) /sə'raʊnd/

When something **surrounds** you, it is everywhere around you. • *I like to stand in the middle of a gallery so that art **surrounds** me.*

Page 113

deal with (ph v) /diːl wɪð/

To be **deal with** something is to take action to do something, especially to solve a problem. • *This article **deals with** the different purposes of public art.*

social (adj) /'səʊʃ(ə)l/

Something is **social** if it relates to people on the whole. • *We can use art to focus on **social** issues, such as education.*

topic (n) /'tɒpɪk/

A **topic** is a subject that you study, read about or talk about. • *Art can make people think about difficult **topics**.*

temporary (adj) /'temp(ə)rəri/

If something is **temporary**, it only exists for a short period of time. • *This is a **temporary** exhibit that ends next week.*

remember (v) /rɪ'membə(r)/

To **remember** something from the past is to think of it again. • *Sometimes a piece of art helps us to **remember** an important event.*

take down (v) /teɪk daʊn/

When you **take** something **down**, you remove it from wherever it was hanging. • *We are going to **take down** these pictures in a few days.*

aware (adj) /ə'weə(r)/

To be **aware** is to notice what is happening around you. • *Art can make people **aware** of important issues.*

show (v) /ʃəʊ/

When you **show** someone something, you let them see it. • *Art can **show** us the world in a new way.*

pleasure (n) /'pleɪzə(r)/

Pleasure is the good feeling you have when you're doing something that you enjoy. • *It gives people **pleasure** to see beautiful art.*

Page 114

joy (n) /dʒɔɪ/

Joy is a feeling of great happiness. • *I am filled with **joy** when I see this beautiful picture.*

mural (n) /'mjuərəl/

A **mural** is a painting on a wall. • *There is a large **mural** on the wall in my school.*

political (adj) /pə'ɪtɪk(ə)l/

Political means related to the government and politics. • *There is a **political** meaning to this piece of art.*

society (n) /sə'saɪəti/

Society is people living together with the same laws, values and customs. • *Public art can sometimes change **society**.*

Page 117

simple (adj) /'sɪmp(ə)l/

If something is **simple**, it is easy and does not need much effort to do or understand. • *People around the world can copy this **simple** idea.*

express oneself (phr) /ɪk'spres wʌn'self/

To **express yourself** is to say, create, or do something that shows who you are and how you feel. • *You can **express yourself** by writing a message on a Before I Die wall.*

fun (adj) /fʌn/

When something is **fun**, people enjoy it. • *Some people have written **fun** responses on the wall.*

serious (adj) /'sɪəriəs/

Something is **serious** if it has an important meaning that people should pay attention to. • *Some people want to say something **serious** about politics or society.*

Page 118

graffiti (n) /grə'fiːti/

Graffiti is pictures or writing on places such as walls, buildings and trains. • *The wall outside of the school is covered in **graffiti**.*

illegal (adj) /ɪˈli:ɡ(ə)l/

When something is **illegal**, it is against the law and you could be punished for doing or having it. • *Street art is **illegal** in some public spaces.*

permission (n) /pə(r)ˈmɪʃ(ə)n/

When you have **permission**, someone has told you that you may do something. • *You have to ask **permission** before you can paint this wall.*

respect (v) /rɪˈspekt/

When you **respect** someone or something, you think that they are important or valuable. • *Street artists must **respect** other people's property.*

8

Don't Panic!

Page 128

wildfire (n) /'waɪld,faɪə(r)/

A **wildfire** is a fire in a forest or other large area that burns out of control. • **Wildfires** are more likely to happen in hot, dry weather.

breathe (v) /bri:ð/

To **breathe** is to bring air into and out of your body using your nose or mouth. • *It is difficult to **breathe** when there is a fire.*

escape (v) /ɪ'skeɪp/

To **escape** is to get away from a difficult or dangerous place. • *When the storm came, many people tried to **escape**.*

flame (n) /fleɪm/

A **flame** is the blue or orange part of fire. • *A campfire's **flames** give light and warmth to campers.*

carefully (adv) /'keə(r)f(ə)li/

When you do something **carefully**, you pay attention and try to avoid mistakes. • *You should store fuel **carefully** to make sure it is safe.*

disaster (n) /dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/

A **disaster** is situation in which many people are hurt and there is damage to property. • *Hurricanes, floods and droughts are examples of natural **disasters**.*

cyclone (n) /'saɪ,kləʊn/

A **cyclone** is a storm with winds that move in a big circle. • *A **cyclone** is the same type of storm as a hurricane or a typhoon.*

strike (v) /straɪk/

When an event **strikes**, it happens quickly and causes damage or harm. • *When a hurricane **strikes**, it can destroy cars, roads and buildings.*

warning (n) /'wɔ:(r)nɪŋ/

A **warning** is information that something bad is going to happen. • *Weather forecasters give **warnings** before a hurricane.*

Page 129

earthquake (n) /'ɜ:(r)θ,kweɪk/

In an **earthquake**, there is movement below the ground that can harm or destroy buildings and roads.

• ***Earthquakes** make the ground move.*

shake (v) /ʃeɪk/

When something **shakes**, it moves quickly and strongly from side to side or up and down. • *During an earthquake, the ground and the buildings **shake**.*

terrible (adj) /'terəb(ə)l/

Terrible means very bad. • *It was a **terrible** fire that destroyed hundreds of homes.*

collapse (v) /kə'læps/

To **collapse** is to fall down suddenly. • *Many buildings **collapsed** in the earthquake.*

survivor (n) /sə (r)'vaɪvə(r)/

A **survivor** is someone who is still alive after being in a dangerous or difficult situation. • *There were very few **survivors** after the earthquake.*

Page 130

pay attention to (vp) /peɪ ə'tenʃ(ə)n tu/

To **pay attention to** someone or something is to listen or watch them carefully. • *Please **pay attention** to this advice about the weather conditions.*

predict (v) /prɪ'dɪkt/

To **predict** something is to say that it will happen in the future. • *Scientists can **predict** where and when storms will strike.*

prevent (v) /prɪ'vent/

To **prevent** something is to stop it from happening. • *It is important to learn how to **prevent** wildfires.*

unexpected (adj) /,ʌnɪk'spektɪd/

Something is **unexpected** when you didn't think it was going to happen. • *The earthquake was completely **unexpected**.*

Page 133

be in trouble (vp) / bi ɪn 'trʌb(ə)l/

If you **are in trouble**, there is danger nearby. • *When we saw the shark, we knew we **were in trouble**.*

brave (adj) /breɪv/

When someone is **brave**, they do not show fear, even if they feel it. • *Some **brave** animals will try to help people in dangerous situations.*

chase (v) /tʃeɪs/

To **chase** someone is to go after them quickly to try to catch them. • *The shark was **chasing** the swimmers and they were lucky to escape.*

happen (v) /'hæpən/

When something **happens**, it takes place. • *This amazing animal rescue **happened** three weeks ago.*

Page 134

eventually (adv) /ɪ'ventʃuəli/

When something happens **eventually**, it happens after some time. • ***Eventually** the avalanche was over, and everyone was safe.*

scream (v) /skri:m/

To **scream** is to make a very loud, high sound with your mouth. • He **screamed** to warn me of the falling rock.

sense (v) /sens/

When you **sense** something, you know it is happening even if you cannot hear or see it. • We could **sense** that the weather was changing.

terrified (adj) /'terəfaɪd/

If someone is **terrified**, they are very afraid. • When they saw the snow moving toward them, they were **terrified**.