

English

Pronunciation

Greek

Definition

Example Sentence

Unit 1 Life in the City

Page 10

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| unique (adj) | /juːniːk/ | μοναδικός |
| construct (v) | /kənstrʌkt/ | κατασκευάσει |
| capital (n) | /kæpɪtəl/ | Πρωτεύουσα |
| surrounded by (v) | /səraʊndɪd baɪ/ | περιβάλλεται από |
| architecture (n) | /ˈɑː(r)kɪ.tektʃə(r)/ | αρχιτεκτονική |
| skyscraper (n) | /ˈskaɪ.skreɪpə(r)/ | ουρανοξύστης |
| shape (n) | /ʃeɪp/ | σχήμα |

Something is **unique** if it is different from everything else.
To **construct** something is to build something or put it together.
The **capital** of a state or country is the city where the government has its main offices.
When you are **surrounded by** something, you find it on all sides of you.
Architecture is the way a building has been designed and built.
A **skyscraper** is a very tall building with many stories, usually found in a city.
A **shape** is the outer form of a thing.

*Astana is known for its **unique** buildings.*
*They're going to **construct** the new museum this year.*
*Astana is the **capital** of Kazakhstan.*
*The fountain in the garden is **surrounded** by trees.*
*This city's **architecture** is very detailed.*
*Shanghai is a city with tall **skyscrapers**.*
*The stadium has a round **shape**.*

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| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| tower (n) | /ˈtaʊə(r)/ | πύργος |
| symbol (n) | /ˈsɪmb(ə)l/ | σύμβολο |
| design (v) | /dɪˈzaɪn/ | σχεδιασμός |
| plan (v) | /plæn/ | σχέδιο |
| indoor (adj) | /ˈɪndɔː(r)/ | μέσα |
| resident (n) | /ˈrezɪd(ə)nt/ | Κάτοικος |

A **tower** is a very tall building, or a tall part of a building that sticks up.
A **symbol** is an object, action or sign that shows an idea.
To **design** something is to think about and then draw a plan of how to build it.
To plan something is to think about all the details of it before it's done.
Something is indoor if it exists or is done inside a building.
A **resident** of a place is someone who lives there.

*The clock **tower** is over one-hundred metres tall.*
*The cherry blossom tree is a **symbol** of Japan.*
*It takes time and knowledge to **design** a building.*
*A Japanese architect **planned** the city of Astana.*
*Watching films is a popular **indoor** activity.*
***Residents** of a city can enjoy its green spaces.*

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| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| rural (adj) | /ˈrʊərəl/ | αγροτικός |
| unusual (adj) | /ʌnˈjuːʒʊəl/ | ασυνήθης |
| urban (adj) | /ˈɜː(r)bən/ | αστικός |

A **rural** area is usually far from a city
Something is **unusual** if it is not what you expect.
Urban means connected with cities and city life.

*Many people prefer the quiet life of a **rural** area.*
*Astana is unique because of its **unusual** architecture.*
*Green spaces in a city connect **urban** life with nature.*

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| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| bridge (n) | /brɪdʒ/ | γέφυρα |
| motorway (n) | /ˈməʊtə(r).weɪ/ | Αυτοκινητόδρομος |
| pavement (n) | /ˈpeɪvmənt/ | πεζοδρόμιο |
| stream (n) | /striːm/ | ρεύμα |

A **bridge** goes over a river or another deep place so that people can get from one side to the other.
A **motorway** is a big road for travelling quickly between cities or towns.
A **pavement** is a place for people to walk along the side of a street.
A **stream** is a moving body of water that's smaller than a river.

*A car goes over a **bridge** to cross a river.*
*People drive on **motorways** to get to cities.*
*It's safer to walk on the **pavement** than in the street.*
*A **stream** is smaller than a river.*

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| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| concrete (n) | /ˈkɒŋkriːt/ | σκυρόδεμα |
| land (n) | /lənd/ | γη |
| outdoor (adj) | /ˌaʊtˈdɔː(r)/ | εξωτερικός χώρος |
| park (n) | /pɑː(r)k/ | πάρκο |

Concrete is a very hard substance made from sand, rocks and cement that is used for building.
Land is the ground under your feet.
Something is **outdoor** if it exists or is done outside.
A **park** is an open space with grass and trees where people go to enjoy nature.

*Some houses and buildings are made of **concrete**.*
*Cities take up a lot of **land**.*
*In summer, a lot of people enjoy **outdoor** meals.*
*A **park** is a great place to visit if you live in a city.*

Unit 2 Amazing Jobs

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| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| adventure (n) | /ədˈventʃə(r)/ | περιπέτεια |
| profession (n) | /prəˈfeʃ(ə)n/ | επάγγελμα |
| archaeologist (n) | /ˌɑː(r)kɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ | αρχαιολόγος |
| job (n) | /dʒɒb/ | δουλειά |
| explore (v) | /ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/ | εξερευνώ |
| work (n) | /wɜː(r)k/ | εργασία |
| study (v) | /ˈstʌdi/ | ένδειξη |
| clue (n) | /kluː/ | μελέτης |

An **adventure** is an exciting experience that may be fun or may be dangerous.
A **profession** is a job that requires an education or a special skill.
An **archaeologist** works to find out how people lived long ago.
A **job** is work you do in exchange for money.
To **explore** a place is to look around it to find out what is there.
Work is the effort people put in in order to do their job.
To **study** something is to read and learn a lot about it in order to understand it well.
A **clue** is information that helps you solve a problem or a puzzle.

*Going to an underwater cave would be an exciting **adventure**.*
*To work in a medical **profession**, you must go to university for many years.*
***Archaeologists** study people and things from long ago.*
*My uncle has a **job** as a university professor.*
*You need light to **explore** a cave.*
*Teaching is fun, but it's also a lot of **work**.*
*You can learn a lot about a culture if you **study** its history.*
*We're looking for a **clue** to solve this puzzle.*

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| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| office (n) | /ˈɒfɪs/ | γραφείο |
| train (v) | /treɪn/ | εκπαιδεύομαι |
| career (n) | /kəˈrɪə(r)/ | καριέρα |
| consider (v) | /kənˈsɪdə(r)/ | σκεφτείτε |
| take a risk (phr) | /teɪk ə rɪsk/ | παίρνω ένα ρίσκο |
| passion (n) | /ˈpæʃ(ə)n/ | πάθος |

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| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| choice (n) | /tʃɔɪs/ | επιλογή |
| dangerous (adj) | /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ | επικίνδυνο |
| researcher (n) | /rɪˈsɜː(r)tʃə(r)/ | ερευνητής |

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| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| employee (n) | /ˌemplɔɪˈiː/ | υπάλληλος |
| apply for (ph v) | /əˈplaɪ fɔː(r)/ | Υποβάλλετε αίτηση για |
| schedule (n) | /ˈfedʒuːl/ | πρόγραμμα |
| interview (n) | /ˈɪntə(r),vjuː/ | συνέντευξη |
| skill (n) | /skɪl/ | δεξιότητα |

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| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| advisor (n) | /ədˈvaɪzə(r)/ | σύμβουλος |
| commute (v) | /kəˈmjuːt/ | μετακινούμαι |
| create (v) | /kriˈeɪt/ | δημιουργώ |
| photographer (n) | /fəˈtɒgrəfə(r)/ | φωτογράφος |
| scientist (n) | /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ | επιστήμονας |

Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark

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| | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| dark (adj) | /dɑː(r)k/ | σκοτάδι |
| sunrise (n) | /ˈsʌn,raɪz/ | Ανατολή ηλίου |
| sunset (n) | /ˈsʌn,seɪt/ | η δύση του ηλίου |
| horizon (n) | /həˈraɪz(ə)n/ | ορίζοντας |
| darkness (n) | /ˈdɑː(r)knəs/ | σκοτάδι |
| south (n) | /saʊθ/ | νότια |
| north (n) | /nɔː(r)θ/ | βόρεια |

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| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| light up (ph v) | /laɪt ʌp/ | φωτίστε |
| headlight (n) | /ˈhed,laɪt/ | φώτα αυτοκινήτου |
| festival (n) | /ˈfestɪv(ə)l/ | Φεστιβάλ |
| active (adj) | /ˈæktɪv/ | ενεργός |
| go to sleep (phr) | /gəʊ tə sliːp/ | πήγαινε για ύπνο |

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| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| daylight (n) | /ˈdeɪ,laɪt/ | φως ημέρας |
| healthy (adj) | /ˈhelθi/ | υγιής |
| streetlight (n) | /ˈstriːt,laɪt/ | φως του δρόμου |

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| | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| time zone (n) | /taɪm zəʊn/ | χρονική ζώνη |
| west (n) | /west/ | δυτικά |
| east (n) | /iːst/ | ανατολικά |
| asleep (adj) | /əˈsliːp/ | κοιμισμένος |
| awake (adj) | /əˈweɪk/ | ξύπνιος |

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An **office** is a room with a desk and chair where a person works.
When you **train**, you study, have lessons and practise in order to learn a skill.
A **career** is the kind of work you do for a long period of time.
When you **consider** something, you think about it in order to make a decision.
When you **take a risk**, you do something dangerous that might have a bad result.
A **passion** is a strong feeling about something you really like.

When you make a **choice**, you pick something from more than one option.
Something is **dangerous** if there is a chance that it will cause harm or injury.
A **researcher** is someone whose job is to study, explore and do experiments.

The **employees** of a company are the people who work there.
When you **apply for** a job, you write a letter or fill in a form to say you want that job.
A **schedule** is list of things that are supposed to happen at certain times.
An **interview** is a meeting in which people to ask and answer questions about a topic.
A **skill** is something that you learn by studying and practising.

An **advisor** is someone who helps you to make important decisions.
To **commute** is to travel to work by car, bus or train.
To **create** something is to make it.
A **photographer** is someone who takes pictures with a camera.
A **scientist** works to learn what is true by doing research and experiments.

When it is **dark**, there is little or no light.
The **sunrise** is when the sun comes up in the morning.
The **sunset** is when the sun goes down in the evening.
The **horizon** is the imaginary line between the land and the sky.
When there is **darkness**, there is no light.
The **south** is the direction on your right when you face the rising sun.
The **north** is the direction on your left when you face the rising sun.

To **light** something **up** is to bring light to it.
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 **festival** is a public party with music, food, games and fun.
When you are **active**, you are awake and doing something such as working, moving or playing.
When you **go to sleep**, you close your eyes and stop being awake.

Daylight is the period of the day when there is light from the sun.
If you are **healthy**, your body is working well and you are not ill or injured.
A **streetlight** is a light on a tall pole near a street that lights up the area around it.

A **time zone** is an area where all the clocks show the same time. There are 24 different time zones.
The **west** is the direction where the sun sets, or goes down.
The **east** is the direction where the sun rises, or first appears.
When you are **asleep**, you are sleeping and not awake.
When you are **awake**, you are not sleeping.

Most **offices** have a desk, a telephone and a computer .
Before you **train** as a diver, you must know how to swim.
For a **career** in archaeology, you must love history.
My brother is **considering** a career as a firefighter.
People **take risks** when they explore underwater.
Exploring new places is her **passion** .

Think about what you like doing when making a career **choice** .
Being a firefighter is a **dangerous** profession .
Researchers look at artefacts to learn about history.

The **employees** work on the cruise ship .
Many people **apply for** jobs online.
A **schedule** shows the days and times people work.
It’s important to answer all the questions in an **interview** .
Singing and dancing are important **skills** for entertainers.

An **advisor** helps people to make good decisions.
She **commutes** to her job by train.
Artists **create** works using many different materials.
Some **photographers** take risks to get a good photo.
Some **scientists** want to learn more about outer space.

We turn on the lights when it gets **dark** .
There was a beautiful **sunrise** early this morning.
The **sunset** was beautiful this evening.
The sun sets on the **horizon** .
We couldn’t see anything in the **darkness** of the night.
Many birds spend the winter in the **south** of Texas.
People who live in the far **north** often have cold winters.

The sun **lights up** the sky during the day.
A car’s **headlights** help the driver to see at night.
Many places celebrate winter with **festivals** and music.
Most people are **active** during the day.
It’s easy to **go to sleep** when you’re tired.

There is **daylight** between sunrise and sunset.
To be **healthy** , you should eat well and exercise.
The **streetlights** shine brightly at night.

The world has 24 **time zones** .
The sun sets in the **west** .
The sun rises in the **east** .
Most people are **asleep** at midnight.
Most people are **awake** at 10 o’clock in the morning.

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|----------------------|--------------|----------|
| dawn (n) | /dɔːn/ | αυγή |
| fascinate (v) | /ˈfæsnert/ | θέλγω |
| glow (v) | /gləʊ/ | λάμψη |
| observe (v) | /əbˈzɜː(r)v/ | παρατηρώ |
| pattern (n) | /ˈpætə(r)n/ | μοτίβο |

Unit 4 Living Together

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Page 60 | | |
| wildlife (n) | /ˈwaɪldˌlaɪf/ | πανίδα |
| conflict (n) | /ˈkɒnflɪkt/ | σύγκρουση |
| wild (adj) | /waɪld/ | άγριος |
| interact (v) | /ˌɪntərˈækt/ | αλληλεπιδρώ |
| habitat (n) | /ˈhæbɪtæt/ | βιότοπος |
| disappear (v) | /ˌdɪsəˈpiə(r)/ | εξαφανίζομαι |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Page 61 | | |
| clever (adj) | /ˈkleɪvə(r)/ | έξυπνος |
| learn (v) | /lɜː(r)n/ | μαθαίνω |
| behaviour (n) | /bɪˈheɪvjə(r)/ | συμπεριφορά |
| access (n) | /ˈækses/ | πρόσβαση |
| need (v) | /niːd/ | χρειάζομαι |
| afraid of (adj) | /əˈfreɪd əv/ | φοβάμαι |
| frighten (v) | /ˈfraɪt(ə)n/ | τρομάζω |

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Page 62 | | |
| hunt (v) | /hʌnt/ | κυνηγώ |
| mistreat (v) | /mɪsˈtriːt/ | κακομεταχειρίζομαι |
| relationship (n) | /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/ | σχέση |
| survival (n) | /sə(r)ˈvaɪv(ə)l/ | επιβίωση |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Page 65 | | |
| predator (n) | /ˈpredətə(r)/ | Θηρευτής |
| prey (n) | /preɪ/ | λεία |
| defend (v) | /dɪˈfend/ | υπερασπίζω |
| rescue (v) | /ˈreskjʊː/ | διασώζω |
| injured (adj) | /ˈɪndʒə(r)d/ | τραυματισμένος |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Page 66 | | |
| avoid (v) | /əˈvɔɪd/ | αποφύγει |
| chemical (n) | /ˈkemɪk(ə)l/ | χημική ουσία |
| domestic (adj) | /dəˈmestɪk/ | οικιακός |
| feeling (n) | /ˈfiːlɪŋ/ | συναίσθημα |
| sniff (v) | /snɪf/ | όσφρηση |

Unit 5 What We Wear

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Page 78 | | |
| wear (v) | /weə(r)/ | φορώ |
| look (v) | /lʊk/ | κοιτώ |
| fashion (n) | /ˈfæʃ(ə)n/ | μόδα |
| century (n) | /ˈsentʃəri/ | αιώνας |
| suit (n) | /suːt/ | κοστούμι |
| tie (n) | /taɪ/ | γραβάτα |
| dress up (ph v) | /dres ʌp/ | Ντύσου |
| casual (adj) | /ˈkæʒuəl/ | ανέμελος |
| formal (adj) | /ˈfɔː.məl/ | επίσημος |
| jeans (n) | /dʒiːnz/ | τζιν παντελονι |

Dawn is the earliest part of the morning, when you can first see light.
If something **fascinates** you, it keeps your attention because you are very interested in it.
Something that **glows** is able to give off its own light.
When you **observe** something, you watch it closely and carefully in order to learn about it.
A **pattern** is a set of repeating lines, colours, dots or shapes that covers something.

Wildlife is all the wild animals in a place.
A **conflict** is a difference or disagreement that causes a problem.
A **wild** plant or animal is one that lives in nature.
When you **interact** with someone, you do something together and respond to each other.
Habitat is the environment that an animal usually lives in.
When something **disappears**, it’s no longer there.

Someone or something who is **clever** is intelligent and able to understand things easily.
To **learn** is to get information or skills by studying, listening or practising.
Behaviour is the way a person or animal acts.
When you have **access** to something, you can get to it in order to use or have it.
When you **need** something, you must have it.
If you are **afraid of** something, you are scared of it.
To **frighten** someone is to scare them.

To **hunt** is to look for animals in order to kill and eat them.
To **mistreat** a person or animal is to harm them or act badly towards them.
A **relationship** is how you and someone else are connected or interact with each other.
Survival is the ability to live when there is danger or harm.

A **predator** is an animal that eats other animals.
Prey is the food that a predator eats.
To **defend** someone or something is to work, speak or fight to protect them.
To **rescue** someone is to get them out of a dangerous situation.
When someone is **injured**, they have been hurt in some way.

To **avoid** something is to stay away from it and not do it.
A **chemical** is a substance that can cause a change when you mix it with something else.
A **domestic** animal is one that lives with people and gets its food from them.
Feelings, such as hunger, happiness or sadness, are something you experience in your body and mind.
To **sniff** is to take air in through your nose in short breaths.

When you **wear** something, you put it on your body.
When somebody **looks** a certain way, they seem that way because of their appearance.
Fashion is the types of clothes and accessories that are popular at a particular time.
A **century** is a period of one hundred years.
A **suit** is a matching set of clothes: either a jacket and trousers, or a jacket and a skirt.
A **tie** is a coloured piece of cloth that men wear around their necks.
When you **dress up**, you put on special clothes to look nice.
Casual clothes are the comfortable kinds of clothes that people wear at home.
Formal clothes are clothes that you wear to a professional job or a special event.
Jeans are trousers made from heavy cloth called denim.

Dawn is when the day begins.
*Fish that make their own light **fascinate** me.*
*We can easily see animals and plants that **glow** in the dark.*
*Scientists can **observe** ocean life with special equipment.*
*Some fish have interesting **patterns** on their bodies.*

*It’s important to protect the **wildlife** found in nature.*
*Baboons cause **conflict** when they enter peoples’ homes.*
*Baboons are one type of **wild** animal.*
*When you **interact** with a wild animal, you must be careful.*
*Loss of **habitat** means a loss of food for baboons.*
*If we don’t protect wild animals, many may **disappear** .*

*Baboons are **clever** animals that know how to get food.*
*People and animals must **learn** to live together.*
*Human actions can affect animal **behaviour** .*
*Pets must have **access** to food and water.*
*Animals and people **need** food and water.*
*Many farmers are **afraid of** lions harming their animals.*
*Loud noises **frighten** baboons.*

*Wild animals such as leopards **hunt** for their food.*
*Hunters sometimes **mistreat** wildlife.*
*People and animals that live together need to have a good **relationship** .*
*The **survival** of leopards depends on saving their habitat.*

*Many people don’t know that ordinary cats can be **predators** .*
*Baby turtles are **prey** for birds that eat them.*
*Sea turtles can’t **defend** themselves against fishing nets.*
*Rangers **rescue** animals that are hurt in the wild.*
*When sea turtles are **injured** , they need people to help them.*

*We should **avoid** interacting with wildlife.*
***Chemicals** can harm the natural habitat of wildlife.*
***Domestic** animals need humans to give them food and water.*
*People have warm **feelings** when they think of their pets.*
*Some working dogs **sniff** to find dangerous things.*

*Today, many people **wear** comfortable clothes.*
*He **looks** great in those clothes.*
***Fashion** has changed through the years.*
*In the last **century** , the way we dress has changed.*
*Many people have to wear **suits** to work.*
*Years ago, some boys wore **ties** almost all of the time.*
*You might **dress up** to go to a party.*
*Shorts and T-shirts are **casual** clothes.*
*People used to wear **formal** clothes all the time.*
*People of all ages like **jeans** .*

sweatshirt (n) /ˈswetˌʃɜː(r)t/
uniform (n) /ˈjuːnɪfɔː(r)m/

αθλητική μπλούζα
στολή

A **sweatshirt** is a type of shirt made from heavy cotton cloth that keeps you warm.
A **uniform** is a type of clothing that is worn by all the people in a group.

A **sweatshirt** keeps your arms and body warm.
Some students don't like their school **uniforms**.

Page 79
heel (n) /hi:l/
practical (adj) /ˈpræktɪk(ə)l/

φτέρνα
πρακτικός

The **heel** is the part of the shoe that is under the back of your foot.
Something is **practical** if it's logical to do, use, or wear it in a certain situation.

Today some women wear shoes with very high **heels**.
Boots are **practical** in the snow.

Page 80
denim (n) /ˈdenɪm/
fabric (n) /ˈfæbrɪk/
replace (v) /rɪˈpleɪs/
tights (n) /taɪts/

τζην
ύφασμα
αντικαθιστώ
καλσόν

Denim is the heavy cloth that jeans are usually made from.
Fabric is cloth that's used to make items such as clothes or curtains.
To **replace** something is to remove it and put something different in its place.
Tights are clothes that cover the legs, usually worn with skirts by women and girls, or by dancers.

Jeans are made of **denim**.
Clothes are made from many different **fabrics**.
Old things are often **replaced** by more modern ones.
In the 1500s, some men wore **tights**.

Page 83
decorate (v) /ˈdekəreɪt/
paint (v) /peɪnt/
bride (n) /braɪd/
tattoo (n) /tæˈtuː/
pierce (v) /pɪə(r)s/

διακοσμώ
χρωματίζω
νυφη
τατουάζ
διατρυπώ

When you **decorate** something, you change it to make it more attractive.
To **paint** something is to put colour on it with a brush.
A **bride** is a woman who is about to get married or has just got married.
A **tattoo** is a design on someone's body, made by putting ink onto skin.
When someone is **injured**, they have been hurt in some way.

People **decorate** their bodies in many ways.
Artists **paint** the hands and feet of brides in Northern India.
Some Indian **brides** have a party the night before their wedding.
He has a tattoo on his back.
When sea turtles are **injured**, they need people to help them.

Page 84
accessory (n) /əkˈsesəri/
bracelet (n) /ˈbreɪslət/
necklace (n) /ˈneɪkləs/
outfit (n) /ˈaʊtfɪt/
wealth (n) /welθ/

αξεσουάρ
βραχιόλι
κολιέ
ρουχισμός
πλούτος

An **accessory** is anything that is worn or carried with an outfit, usually to make it look nicer.
A **bracelet** is a piece of jewellery worn around the wrist.
A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery worn around the neck.
An **outfit** is a set of clothes that is worn together.
Wealth is the amount of money and property that a person has.

Hats and sunglasses are **accessories**.
People wear **bracelets** on their arms.
People wear **necklaces** around their necks.
Jeans and a sweatshirt make a practical **outfit**.
Jewellery can show a person's **wealth**.

Unit 6 Mix and Mash

Page 94
mix (v) /mɪks/
song (n) /sɒŋ/
include (v) /ɪnˈkluːd/
DJ (n) /ˈdiːdʒeɪ/
record (v) /ˈrekɔː(r)d/
edit (v) /ˈedɪt/
recording (n) /rɪˈkɔː(r)dɪŋ/
cool (adj) /kuːl/
traditional (adj) /trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl/
perform (v) /pə(r)ˈfɔː(r)m/
video (n) /ˈvɪdiəʊ/

μείγμα
τραγούδι
περιλαμβάνω
DJ
καταγράφω
επεξεργασία
εγγραφή
δημοφιλές, καλό
παραδοσιακός
παρουσιάζω, εκτελώ
βίντεο

When you **mix** different things, you put them together.
A **song** is a piece of music with words that often tells a story.
To **include** something is to have it as a part.
A **DJ** is the person who chooses and plays the music at an event or on the radio.
To **record** sounds is to store them on a computer so you can listen to them again later.
To **edit** a piece of writing or music is to make changes to it in order to make it better.
A **recording** is a piece of music stored so that it can be listened to again.
You can say something is **cool** if it's popular, enjoyable or interesting.
Something is **traditional** if people have been using it or doing it in a certain way for a long time.
To **perform** is to be in front of an audience while you are singing, dancing, playing music or acting.
A **video** is a recording of sounds and images that you can watch.

Some bands like to **mix** different styles of music.
Musicians make **songs** by creating music and writing words.
Rock bands always **include** a guitar player.
People like to dance to the music that **DJs** play.
Some bands **record** the music at their concert.
Musicians **edit** their music to make it sound better.
It can take a long time to make a **recording** of one song.
Mash-ups can create sounds that are unusual, but really **cool**.
A culture's **traditional** instruments make its music unique.
It's exciting to watch bands **perform** on stage.
Many people watch music **videos** on the Internet.

Page 95
fan (n) /fæn/
opinion (n) /əˈpɪnjən/
audio (adj) /ˈɔːdiəʊ/

θαυμαστής
γνώμη
Ήχος

A **fan** of a team or a performer is someone who likes them a lot.
An **opinion** is a belief you have about something or the value that you think it has.
Audio refers to hearing and sound.

Popular bands have thousands of **fans**.
People have different **opinions** of rock music.
If you can't hear, check your **audio** equipment.

Page 96
combine (v) /kəmˈbaɪn/
download (v) /ˌdaʊnˈləʊd/
electronic (adj) /ˌelekˈtrɒnɪk/
hit (n) /hɪt/

συνδυασμός
Κατεβάστε
ηλεκτρονικός
επιτυχία

When you **combine** things, you put them together.
To **download** files, music or software is to move them from the Internet onto your computer.
Electronic means made with computers and using modern technology.
A **hit** is a song, film or other performance that is very popular and successful.

Mash-up musicians **combine** sounds from different songs.
It's easy to **download** music on a computer.
A lot of people today like the sound of **electronic** music.
The band's first song was a **hit**.

Page 99
hate (v) /heɪt/
version (n) /ˈvɜː(r)(ə)n/
hybrid (adj) /ˈhaɪbrɪd/
create (v) /kriˈeɪt/

μισώ
εκδοχή
υβρίδιο
δημιουργώ

If you **hate** something, you have don't like it at all.
A **version** of something is one of the different ways that it exists.
Something is **hybrid** if it is made up of parts of two or more other things.
To **create** something is to make it.

Some people **hate** hybrid sports.
Street football is a simple **version** of traditional football.
Disc golf is a **hybrid** sport.
People **create** new games using ideas from other sports.

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|-----------------------|----------------|------------|--|---|
| love (v) | /lʌv/ | αγάπη | If you love something, you have very strong positive feelings about it. | <i>Many people love to watch sports on TV.</i> |
| Page 100 | | | | |
| imagine (v) | /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ | φαντάζομαι | To imagine something is to have a picture of it in your mind. | <i>Artists imagine their work before they create it.</i> |
| imitate (v) | /ˈɪmɪteɪt/ | μιμούμαι | To imitate something is to copy the way it acts, moves or looks. | <i>Art often imitates things in nature.</i> |
| modern (adj) | /ˈmɒdə(r)n/ | μοντέρνο | If something is modern , it is new, or was created very recently. | <i>Some people like modern art more than ancient art.</i> |
| original (adj) | /əˈrɪdʒ(ə)nəl/ | πρωτότυπο | Something is original if it’s the first of its kind, not copied from anything else. | <i>Artists make original art from many kinds of materials.</i> |
| weird (adj) | /waɪə(r)d/ | Περίεργο | Something is weird if it is unusual or different, often in an unpleasant way. | <i>Some people think that using food for art is weird .</i> |

Unit 7 Cool Apps and Gadgets

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| Page 112 | | | | |
| Internet (n) | /ˈɪntə(r),net/ | Διαδίκτυο | The Internet is the system of information that connects computers around the world. | <i>It’s easy to look up information on the Internet .</i> |
| connect (v) | /kəˈnekt/ | συνδέω | When you connect with someone or something, you come together with it. | <i>We can easily connect with friends on our computers.</i> |
| mobile (adj) | /ˈməʊbaɪl/ | κινητό | Mobile is used to talk about gadgets you can take with you, like tablets or smartphones. | <i>We can take our mobile gadgets wherever we go.</i> |
| gadget (n) | /ˈgædʒɪt/ | επινόημα | A gadget is a small, handy machine or tool. | <i>Electronic gadgets help us do many different things.</i> |
| smartphone (n) | /ˈsmɑː(r)t,fəʊn/ | έξυπνο τηλέφωνο | A smartphone is a phone with a built-in computer. | <i>My grandparents find it difficult to use a smartphone .</i> |
| Wi-Fi (n) | /ˈwaɪ faɪ/ | Wi-Fi | Wi-Fi is a service that lets people connect to the Internet without wires. | <i>Many places have free Wi-Fi so we can connect to the Internet.</i> |
| app (n) | /æp/ | Εφαρμογή | An app is a small computer programme that works on a smartphone or tablet. | <i>There are many different apps for learning or playing.</i> |
| useful (adj) | /ˈjuːsf(ə)l/ | χρήσιμος | Something is useful if helps people to do a job or an activity. | <i>Electronic gadgets are useful at school, home and work.</i> |
| search (v) | /sɜː(r)tʃ/ | Ψάξιμο | To search for something is to look for it. | <i>People search for information on their computers.</i> |
| send (v) | /send/ | στείλετε | When you send something, you make it go from where you are to somewhere else. | <i>I send e-mails to my friends to see how they are.</i> |
| game (n) | /geɪm/ | παιχνίδι | A game is an activity that has a system of rules, but is done for fun. | <i>Teenagers download a lot of games on their computers.</i> |
| look up (ph v) | /lʊk ʌp/ | ψάχνω | When you look something up , you try to find its answer, explanation or definition. | <i>Smartphones make it easy to look up answers to your questions.</i> |
| share (v) | /ʃeə(r)/ | μοιράζομαι | To share something is to let others see it, use it or have it. | <i>People share digital photos with friends and family.</i> |
| chat (v) | /tʃæt/ | κουβέντα | When you chat with someone, you exchange informal messages with them on the computer. | <i>Families can keep in touch by chatting on their computers.</i> |

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|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|---|--|
| Page 114 | | | | |
| incredible (adj) | /ɪnˈkredəb(ə)l/ | απίστευτος | People say something is incredible if it is very surprising in a good way. | <i>The things we can do with a smartphone are incredible .</i> |
| possible (adj) | /ˈpɒsəb(ə)l/ | δυνατόν | If something is possible , you can do it or it can happen. | <i>It’s possible to do a lot of things on our mobile gadgets.</i> |
| tablet (n) | /ˈtæblət/ | ταμπλέτα | A tablet is a small, flat computer with no separate keyboard. | <i>My dad reads the news on his tablet while he eats breakfast.</i> |
| text (n) | /tekst/ | κείμενο | A text is a short message that you write, read and send using your mobile phone. | <i>Sending texts is the most popular way to communicate.</i> |

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|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Page 117 | | | | |
| microphone (n) | /ˈmaɪkrə,fəʊn/ | μικρόφωνο | A microphone is something that a person talks or sings into in order to make their voice heard by others. | <i>You can record sounds using a phone’s microphone .</i> |
| screen (n) | /skriːn/ | οθόνη | A screen is the flat part of a smartphone, computer, or television that you look at. | <i>To open an app, you touch the phone’s screen .</i> |
| keyboard (n) | /ˈkiː,bɔː(r)d/ | πληκτρολόγιο | A computer’s keyboard is the surface that has buttons with numbers, letters and symbols. | <i>A phone’s keyboard is much smaller than a computer’s.</i> |
| camera (n) | /ˈkæm(ə)rə/ | φωτογραφική μηχανή | A camera is a tool that is used to take photographs. | <i>Many people take photos with the camera on their smartphone.</i> |
| battery (n) | /ˈbæt(ə)ri/ | μπαταρία | A battery gives electrical power to things like phones, computers and torches. | <i>All mobile gadgets need a battery to work.</i> |

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|---------------------|--------------|------------|--|--|
| Page 118 | | | | |
| borrow (v) | /ˈbɒrəʊ/ | δανείζομαι | To borrow something is to get it from someone else to use, knowing that you will return it later. | <i>If you forget your phone, you might need to borrow a friend’s phone.</i> |
| find (v) | /faɪnd/ | βρίσκω | When you find something, it is there after you have been looking for it. | <i>You can find film times by searching the Internet.</i> |
| function (n) | /ˈfʌŋkʃ(ə)n/ | λειτουργία | A function is a job that a machine or a person does. | <i>Many game consoles have more than one function .</i> |
| invent (v) | /ɪnˈvent/ | εφευρίσκω | To invent something is to think of it and create it before anyone else does. | <i>People invent new and amazing gadgets all the time.</i> |

Unit 8 Into the Past

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|--|--|
| Page 128 | | | | |
| origin (n) | /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ | προέλευση | The origin of something is where and how it began. | <i>Scientists want to learn more about the origins of human beings.</i> |
| species (n) | /ˈspiːʃiːz/ | είδος | A species is a group of related plants or animals that are able to reproduce with each other. | <i>All humans belong to the species Homo sapiens.</i> |
| believe (v) | /brɪˈliːv/ | πιστεύω | When you believe something, you think it is true. | <i>Many people believe that scientists do important work.</i> |
| diet (n) | /ˈdaɪət/ | διατροφή | A diet is the set of all the foods that a person or animal normally eats. | <i>Some early species had a diet of nuts, seeds and roots.</i> |
| ancestor (n) | /ˈænsɛstə(r)/ | πρόγονος | An ancestor is a person who lived a long time ago, but is still related to you. | <i>Our ancestors long ago hunted animals and lived in caves.</i> |
| discover (v) | /dɪˈskʌvə(r)/ | ανακαλύπτω | To discover something is to find it before anyone else does. | <i>Explorers often discover interesting things in caves.</i> |
| site (n) | /saɪt/ | ιστοσελίδα | A site is a place where something happens or where something is found. | <i>Archaeologists are always looking for new sites to excavate.</i> |

Page 129

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| bone (n) | /bəʊn/ |
| adult (n) | /ˈædʌlt/ |
| skeleton (n) | /ˈskelɪt(ə)n/ |
| skull (n) | /skʌl/ |
| continue (v) | /kənˈtɪnjuː/ |
| civilization (n) | /ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/ |

Page 130

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| advanced (adj) | /ədˈvɑːnst/ | προχωρημένος |
| back (adv) | /bæk/ | πίσω |
| descendant (n) | /dɪˈsendənt/ | απόγονος |
| helpful (adj) | /ˈhelpf(ə)l/ | βοηθητικός |

Page 133

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| piece (n) | /piːs/ | κομμάτι |
| king (n) | /kɪŋ/ | Βασιλιάς |
| queen (n) | /kwiːn/ | βασίλισσα |
| chess (n) | /tʃes/ | σκάκι |
| advice (n) | /ədˈvaɪs/ | συμβουλή |

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| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|
| age (n) | /eɪdʒ/ | ηλικία |
| chore (n) | /tʃɔː(r)/ | αγγαρεία |
| education (n) | /ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ | εκπαίδευση |
| teenager (n) | /ˈtiːnˌeɪdʒə(r)/ | νεαρός |

A bone is one of the hard, white connected pieces that hold your body together.
An **adult** is a person who is fully grown.
A **skeleton** is the collection of bones that holds bodies together.
Your **skull** is the large, hollow bone in your head that protects your brain.
To **continue** is to go on happening or to go on doing something.
A **civilization** is an organised group of people that has its own way of life.

If something is **advanced**, it has advantages over what came before it.
When something goes **back** a certain number of years, it goes into the past to that time.
A **descendant** is a modern relative of a person in the past.
A person or object is **helpful** if they let you do something more easily.

A **piece** is an object that you move on a board when playing games.
A **king** is a male ruler of a country who belongs to a royal family.
A **queen** is a female ruler of a country who belongs to a royal family.
Chess is a game in which players try to move different-shaped pieces across a board.
Advice is information someone gives you to help you make a decision.

Your **age** is a number of years that you have been alive.
A **chore** is a small job that you do, such as cooking or washing up.
Education is the process of learning the things you need to know.
A **teenager** is someone between the ages of 13 and 19.

There are more than two hundred bones in the human body.
***Adults** long ago didn’t live as long as they do now.*
***Skeletons** can help us learn about our ancestors.*
*The shape of human **skulls** has changed over time.*
*Humans will **continue** to change well into the future.*
*We study ancient **civilizations** to learn about life long ago.*

*We are more **advanced** than other primates.*
*The use of tools dates **back** more than three million years.*
*Scientists found 19 of Ötzi’s **descendants**.*
*Ice is **helpful** in preserving things.*

*Most board games have **pieces** that players move.*
*Some countries are ruled by a **king**.*
*A **queen** is a country’s ruler.*
*The game of **chess** has been popular for centuries.*
*Young people sometimes ask their parents for **advice**.*

*At the **age** of sixteen or seventeen, you can get a job.*
*In the past, many children did a lot more **chores** at home.*
*You go to school to get an **education**.*
***Teenagers** are older than children, but younger than adults.*