

## Level 2

English	Pronunciation	Translation
<b>Unit 1 Colour matters</b>		
<b>Page 10</b>		
good luck (n)	/gʊd lʌk/	šťěstí
wedding (n)	/'wedɪŋ/	svatba
danger (n)	/'deɪndʒə(r)/	nebezpečí
emergency (n)	/'ɪmɜː(r)dʒ(ə)nsɪ/	naléhavý případ
colour-blind (adj)	/'kʌlə(r) blaɪnd/	barvoslepý
safety (n)	/'seɪftɪ/	bezpečí
represent (v)	/'reprɪ'zent/	představovat; symbolizovat
trust (v)	/'trʌst/	důvěřovat
<b>Page 11</b>		
bright (adj)	/'braɪt/	jasný
visible (adj)	/'vɪzəb(ə)l/	viditelný
warn (v)	/'wɔː(r)n/	varovat
dye (n)	/'daɪ/	barvivo
light (adj)	/'laɪt/	světly
death (n)	/'deθ/	smrt
<b>Page 12</b>		
common (adj)	/'kɒmən/	běžný
flag (n)	/'flæɡ/	vlajka
luxury (n)	/'lʌkjəri/	luxus
signal (v)	/'sɪɡn(ə)l/	signalizovat
<b>Page 15</b>		
connection (n)	/'kə'nekʃ(ə)n/	spojení
relaxed (adj)	/'rɪ'læksɪd/	uvolněný
nervous (adj)	/'nɜː(r)vəs/	nervózní
depressed (adj)	/'di'prest/	deprimovaný
<b>Page 16</b>		
company (n)	/'kʌmp(ə)ni/	firma
notice (v)	/'nəʊtɪs/	všimnout si
ordinary (adj)	/'ɔː(r)d(ə)n(ə)ri/	obyčejný
royalty (n)	/'rɔɪəlti/	členové královských rodin

### Example Sentence

Some people believe that black cats bring **good luck** .  
 My aunt wore a beautiful white dress at her **wedding** .  
 A dog barks when it senses **danger** .  
 Fire engines and ambulances are emergency vehicles.  
 A **colour-blind** person cannot see the difference between red and green.  
 We often think of **safety** when we see the colour green.  
 For many people, black **represents** sadness.  
 My parents **trust** that I will come home straight after school.

Orange is a very **bright** colour.  
 Wear orange when biking at night to be **visible** to drivers.  
 Some animals use the colour red to **warn** others of danger.  
 Indigo **dye** used to be very expensive.  
 On a clear day, the sky is a **light** blue colour.  
 Violet symbolises **death** in certain parts of the world.

In the forest, green is the most **common** colour.  
 The **flag** of Mexico is red, white and green.  
 A **luxury** car costs a lot of money.  
 The colour red can **signal** danger.

We can make a **connection** between colours and feelings.  
 I feel very **relaxed** when I am lying in the green grass.  
 I always get **nervous** before an exam.  
 Some films make me feel **depressed** .

This **company** makes beautiful clothes in many different colours.  
 The first thing you **notice** about her is her bright blue eyes.  
 He is a very **ordinary** person. He is just like you or me.  
 Kings and queens are members of **royalty** .

## Unit 2 Feeling Good?

### Page 26

sore (adj)	/sɔ:(r)/	bolavý
symptom (n)	/'sɪmptəm/	symptom
disease (n)	/di'zi:z/	choroba
immune system (n)	/'ɪmjʊ:n 'sɪstəm/	imunitní systém
bacteria (n)	/'bæktəriə/	baktérie
virus (n)	/'vaɪrəs/	vir
cell (n)	/sel/	buňka
digest (v)	/daɪ'dʒest/	trávit
protect (v)	/'prə'tekt/	chránit
infection (n)	/'ɪnfekʃ(ə)n/	infekce
antibiotic (n)	/'æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk/	antibiotikum

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invade (v)	/'ɪn'veɪd/	napadnout
vaccination (n)	/'væksɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	očkování

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emotion (n)	/'ɪməʊʃ(ə)n/	emoce
illness (n)	/'ɪlnəs/	nemoc
positive (adj)	/'pɒzətɪv/	pozitivní
survive (v)	/'sʌ(r)'vaɪv/	přežít

### Page 31

researcher (n)	/'rɪ'sɜ:(r)tʃə(r)/	výzkumník; badatel
brain (n)	/'breɪn/	mozek
theory (n)	/'θiəri/	teorie
rest (n)	/'rest/	odpočinek
comfortable (adj)	/'kʌmfətəb(ə)l/	pohodlný
select (v)	/'sɪ'lekt/	vybrat

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adolescent (n)	/'ædə'les(ə)nt/	dospívající
experience (n)	/'ɪk'spɪəriəns/	zážitek; zkušenost
process (n)	/'prɒses/	proces
structure (n)	/'strʌktʃə(r)/	struktura

## Unit 3 Your Virtual Self

### Page 44

machine (n)	/'mæʃi:n/	stroj
digital (adj)	/'dɪdʒɪt(ə)l/	digitální
technology (n)	/'tek'nɒlədʒi/	technologie; technika
tool (n)	/'tu:l/	nástroj
ability (n)	/'æ'bɪləti/	schopnost
improve (v)	/'ɪm'pru:v/	zlepšit; zdokonalit

I can't speak much today, I've got a **sore** throat.  
A high temperature can be a **symptom** of flu.  
The child caught the **disease** from her mother.  
She had to stay in hospital because of her weakened **immune system**.  
Some **bacteria** can make people very ill.  
The common cold is a type of **virus**.  
A **cell** is the smallest living thing that can exist independently.  
It takes the body over 30 hours to **digest** food.  
The human body can **protect** itself against many illnesses.  
Harmful bacteria can cause an **infection**.  
People take **antibiotics** to fight some infections.

A virus **invades** its host and begins to make more viruses.  
Babies are given **vaccinations** to protect them as they grow.

Sadness and happiness are examples of human **emotions**.  
Scientists try to find new ways to treat different **illnesses**.  
I feel very **positive** about the results of this new research.  
Some viruses can **survive** for thousands of years.

**Researchers** want to learn about how sleep affects intelligence.  
Your **brain** works better when you have a good night's sleep.  
A recent **theory** connects intelligence with sleep quality.  
If you feel tired, you should sit down and have a **rest**.  
A soft pillow can make your bed more **comfortable**.  
Chimpanzees **select** strong trees for building beds.

An **adolescent** is a person between the ages of 11 and 19.  
Your **experiences** affect your brain's development.  
Many important mental **processes** happen when we are asleep.  
Looking at a diagram will help you to understand the **structure** of the brain.

We use many **machines** like cars and dishwashers in our daily life.  
In today's **digital** world, we can do many things much faster than we could before.  
Smartphones, cameras and computers are examples of modern **technology**.  
We use our phones as **tools** to communicate with others.  
We all have the **ability** to learn new skills.  
I want to **improve** my technical skills.

#### Page 45

<b>communicate</b> (v)	/kə'mju:nikeit/	komunikovat
<b>information</b> (n)	/,ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃ(ə)n/	informace
<b>location</b> (n)	/ləʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/	poloha
<b>instant</b> (n)	/'ɪnstənt/	okamžik
<b>social media</b> (n)	/.səʊʃəl'mi:diə/	sociální síť
<b>constant</b> (adj)	/'kɒnstənt/	neustálý; neměnný
<b>access</b> (n)	/'ækses/	přístup

#### Page 46

<b>extend</b> (v)	/ɪk'stend/	rozšířit
<b>interfere</b> (v)	/.ɪntə(r)'fɪə(r)/	narušit
<b>rely on</b> (v)	/'ri:lai ɒn/	spoléhat na
<b>take over</b> (v)	/teɪk 'əʊvə(r)/	převzít

#### Page 50

<b>demand</b> (v)	/dɪ'ma:nd/	vyžadovat; požadovat
<b>edge</b> (n)	/edʒ/	okraj
<b>focus</b> (v)	/'fəʊkəs/	soustředit se
<b>interrupt</b> (v)	/.ɪntə'rʌpt/	přerušit

#### Unit 4 Underwater Mysteries

#### Page 60

<b>expedition</b> (n)	/.ɪkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/	výprava
<b>attempt</b> (n)	/'ætempt/	pokus
<b>journey</b> (n)	/'dʒɜ:(r)ni/	cesta
<b>vehicle</b> (n)	/'vi:ɪk(ə)l/	vozidlo
<b>look for</b> (v)	/'lʊk fɔ:(r)/	hledat

#### Page 61

<b>online</b> (adj)	/'ɒnlaɪn/	online
<b>website</b> (n)	/'web,sait/	internetové stránky
<b>virtual</b> (adj)	/'vɜ:(r)tʃʊəl/	virtuální
<b>follow</b> (v)	/'fɒləʊ/	sledovat
<b>blog</b> (n)	/'blɒg/	blog
<b>message</b> (n)	/'mesɪdʒ/	zpráva
<b>opportunity</b> (n)	/.ɒpə(r)'tju:nəti/	příležitost
<b>expert</b> (n)	/'ekspɜ:(r)t/	odborník
<b>accurate</b> (adj)	/'ækjʊrət/	přesný

#### Page 62

<b>find out</b> (v)	/faɪnd aʊt/	zjistit
<b>make sure</b> (v)	/meɪk ʃʊə(r)/	ujistit se
<b>preparation</b> (n)	/.prepə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	příprava
<b>transmit</b> (v)	/'trænz'mɪt/	přenášet

I **communicate** with my family by email or text message.  
Computers allow us to find **information** quickly.  
A smartphone has a map that shows your **location** .  
We can find the answers to many questions in an **instant** .  
You can meet people with similar interests through **social media** .  
With smartphones, we can have **constant** communication with our friends.  
The Internet gives us **access** to information about many different subjects.

We can use technology to **extend** our understanding of the world.  
Sometimes online friendships can **interfere** with real-life friendships.  
I **rely on** my smartphone to check information.  
Computers are **taking over** some people's jobs.

Modern technology **demand**s our attention.  
The image is near the **edge** of the screen, not in the middle.  
I cannot **focus** on this information because I am thinking about something else.  
Please do not **interrupt** me while I am trying to work.

Researchers made an **expedition** to the Caspian Sea.  
We made an **attempt** to explore the coral reef.  
The **journey** to the bottom of the sea can be dangerous.  
A robotic **vehicle** does not need a driver.  
Special robots can **look for** items lost underwater.

We use smartphones and computers to go **online** .  
You can find more information about the ship on its **website** .  
Children can learn about the sea in a **virtual** classroom.  
Many people **follow** the news reports from the ship.  
The team adds new information to their **blog** every day.  
To learn more about the trip, send a **message** to the explorers.  
It is an amazing **opportunity** to explore the oceans.  
Katy Croff Bell is an **expert** in underwater exploration.  
I checked the information and I know it is **accurate** .

Scientists **found out** that the aeroplane they saw was from World War II.  
It is important to **make sure** an area is safe before exploring.  
An underwater expedition takes a lot of **preparation** .  
The crew is able to **transmit** messages electronically.

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<b>set off</b> (ph v)	/set ɒf/	vyrazit
<b>succeed</b> (v)	/sək'si:d/	uspět
<b>distance</b> (n)	/'distəns/	vzdálenost
<b>reach</b> (v)	/ri:tʃ/	dojet

We **set off** from New York at six o'clock in the morning .  
 We **succeeded** in finding the shipwreck.  
 The **distance** between Baltimore and New York is 273 kilometres.  
 We hope to **reach** our destination tonight.

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<b>angle</b> (n)	/'æŋg(ə)l/	úhel
<b>carving</b> (n)	/'kɑ:(r)vɪŋ/	řezba
<b>examine</b> (v)	/ɪg'zæmɪn/	zkoumat
<b>identify</b> (v)	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	rozpoznat
<b>remains</b> (n)	/rɪ'meɪnz/	pozůstatky

A square has four right **angles** .  
 There are beautiful **carvings** on the stones .  
 Geologists **examined** the rocks carefully.  
 They **identified** many different buildings in the area.  
 You can still see the **remains** of the ancient city.

**Unit 5 Life in the Extreme****Page 78**

<b>handle</b> (v)	/'hænd(ə)l/	zvládnout
<b>typical</b> (adj)	/'tɪpɪk(ə)l/	typický
<b>adapt</b> (v)	/ə'dæpt/	přizpůsobit se
<b>harsh</b> (adj)	/hɑ:(r)ʃ/	drsný
<b>environment</b> (n)	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	prostředí
<b>mammal</b> (n)	/'mæm(ə)l/	savec
<b>condition</b> (n)	/kən'dɪʃ(ə)n/	podmínka
<b>lack of</b> (n)	/læk əv/	nedostatek
<b>oxygen</b> (n)	/'ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/	kyslík
<b>variety</b> (n)	/və'raɪəti/	rozmanitost
<b>level</b> (n)	/'lev(ə)l/	úroveň

Camels can **handle** the extreme heat of the desert.  
 Camels, lizards and snakes are **typical** animals of the desert.  
 Animals survive if they change and **adapt** to changes in their environment.  
 The desert is a **harsh** place to live with very little water.  
 Polar bears live in the cold **environment** of the Arctic.  
 Whales, polar bears and humans are all **mammals** .  
 Many small animals can live in extreme **conditions** .  
 Few animals can survive a **lack of** water, food or oxygen.  
 Humans need **oxygen** to breathe.  
 There is a huge **variety** of animal life in the sea.  
 The **level** of salt in the Dead Sea is extremely high.

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<b>thrive</b> (v)	/θraɪv/	prospívat; dobře se dařit
<b>life</b> (n)	/laɪf/	život

Some organisms **thrive** in extreme environments.  
 Scientists are looking for signs of **life** on other planets.

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<b>creature</b> (n)	/'kri:tʃə(r)/	tvor
<b>exist</b> (v)	/ɪg'zɪst/	existovat
<b>remarkable</b> (adj)	/'rɪ'mɑ:(r)kəb(ə)l/	pozoruhodný
<b>tolerate</b> (v)	/'tɒləreɪt/	snášet

The blue whale is one of the largest **creatures** on Earth.  
 Humans cannot **exist** without oxygen.  
 Extremophiles are **remarkable** organisms that thrive in extreme conditions.  
 The polar bear's thick fur allows it to **tolerate** the extreme cold.

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<b>die</b> (v)	/daɪ/	zemřít
<b>kill</b> (v)	/kɪl/	zabít
<b>normal</b> (adj)	/'nɔ:(r)m(ə)l/	normální
<b>pressure</b> (n)	/'preʃə(r)/	tlak

Mammals **die** without oxygen, water and food.  
 The extremely hot water around hydrothermal vents can **kill** many organisms.  
 A **normal** environment for humans is not habitable for many extremophiles.  
 Some animals live deep below the sea where the **pressure** is very high.

**Page 84**

<b>bizarre</b> (adj)	/bɪ'zɑ:(r)/	divný
<b>parasite</b> (n)	/'pærəsəɪt/	parazit
<b>rare</b> (adj)	/reə(r)/	vzácný

The blobfish's unusual shape gives it a **bizarre** appearance.  
**Parasites** live on other animals and use their bodies for food.  
 The pig-nosed frog is a **rare** animal that isn't often seen in the wild.

tongue (n) /tʌŋ/ jazyk

The ice cream tastes good, but it feels cold on my **tongue**.

### Unit 6 Are You Going to Eat That?

#### Page 94

**supermarket** (n) /'su:pə(r),mɑ:(r)kɪt/ supermarket  
**size** (n) /saɪz/ velikost  
**standard** (n) /'stændə(r)d/ standard  
**appearance** (n) /ə'piərəns/ vzhled  
**consumer** (n) /kən'sju:mə(r)/ spotřebitel  
**field** (n) /fi:ld/ pole  
**landfill** (n) /'lænd(d),fɪl/ skládka  
**shocking** (adj) /'ʃɒkɪŋ/ šokující  
**waste** (n) /weɪst/ odpad  
**campaign** (n) /kæm'peɪn/ kampaň

We always shop for food at the **supermarket**.  
These carrots are all different **sizes** – some are big and others are small.  
Supermarkets set very high **standards** for the food they sell.  
Think about more than **appearance** when choosing your food.  
**Consumers** buy goods and use services.  
Farmers grow many types of vegetables in their **fields**.  
We should not send unwanted food to the **landfill**.  
The amount of food we waste is **shocking**.  
There is too much food **waste** in the world.  
Tristram Stuart started a **campaign** to reduce food waste.

#### Page 95

**nutritious** (adj) /nju:'trɪʃəs/ výživný  
**produce** (n) /prə'dju:s/ zemědělské plodiny  
**supply** (v) /sə'plai/ dodat  
**edible** (adj) /'edɪb(ə)l/ jedlý  
**challenge** (n) /'tʃælɪndʒ/ výzva

Fruits and vegetables are tasty and **nutritious**.  
The **produce** in my local supermarket looks beautiful, but it is very expensive.  
Farmers **supply** fruits and vegetables to shops.  
These bananas are a little brown, but they are still **edible**.  
It is a **challenge** to get people to waste less food.

#### Page 96

**fresh** (adj) /freʃ/ čerstvý  
**reject** (v) /rɪ'dʒekt/ odmítnout  
**rotten** (adj) /'rɒt(ə)n/ shnilý  
**throw away** (v) /θrəʊ ə'weɪ/ zahodit

These are **fresh** strawberries that I picked this morning.  
We **rejected** the food because it looked strange.  
These apples have been in the bowl for three weeks and now they are **rotten**!  
People **throw away** too much food.

#### Page 99

**chop** (v) /tʃɒp/ nasekat  
**fry** (v) /fraɪ/ smažit  
**boil** (v) /bɔɪl/ vařit (ve vodě)  
**mash** (v) /mæʃ/ rozmačkat  
**bake** (v) /beɪk/ upéci

**Chop** the onion and add it to the pan.  
She **fried** the meat in some oil.  
Let's put a pot of water on to **boil** for some tea.  
**Mash** the potatoes with butter and milk.  
My sister **baked** me a cake for my birthday.

#### Page 100

**decision** (n) /dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/ rozhodnutí  
**decrease** (v) /dɪ:'kri:s/ snížit  
**increase** (v) /ɪn:'kri:s/ zvýšit  
**involve** (v) /ɪn'vɒlv/ zapojit  
**rush** (v) /rʌʃ/ spěchat

The students can make **decisions** about the food in their cafeteria.  
The amount of food wasted at our school has **decreased** by 15 per cent.  
You need to **increase** the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables in your diet.  
We want to **involve** everybody in choosing the new school menu.  
If students have to **rush**, they're more likely to waste their food.

### Unit 7 Art in the Open

#### Page 112

**statue** (n) /'stætʃu:/ socha  
**view** (v) /vju:/ prohlédnout si

The **Statue** of Liberty in New York City is a popular tourist attraction.  
You can **view** art in public spaces all around the world.

free (adj)	/fri:/	zdarma
public space (n)	/'pʌblɪk speɪs/	veřejný prostor
surround (v)	/sə'reaʊnd/	obklopit

### Page 113

deal with (ph v)	/di:l wið/	zabývat se; řešit
social (adj)	/'səʊʃ(ə)l/	společenský; sociální
topic (n)	/'tɒpɪk/	téma
temporary (adj)	/'temp(ə)rəri/	dočasný
remember (v)	/'rɪ'membə(r)/	pamatovat si; vzpomenout si
take down (v)	/teɪk daʊn/	sundat
be aware (v)	/ə'weə(r)/	být si vědom
show (v)	/ʃəʊ/	ukázat
pleasure (n)	/'pleʒə(r)/	potěšení

### Page 114

joy (n)	/dʒɔɪ/	radost
mural (n)	/'mjuərəl/	nástěnná malba
political (adj)	/'pɒlɪtɪk(ə)l/	politický
society (n)	/sə'saɪəti/	společnost

### Page 117

simple (adj)	/'sɪmp(ə)l/	jednoduchý
express oneself (phr)	/'ɪkspreɪs wʌn'self/	vyjádřit se
fun (adj)	/'fʌn/	legrační
serious (adj)	/'sɪəriəs/	vážný

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graffiti (n)	/grə'fi:ti/	graffiti
illegal (adj)	/'ɪli:g(ə)l/	nezákonný
permission (n)	/'pɜ:(r)'mɪʃ(ə)n/	svolení
respect (v)	/'rɪ'spekt/	respektovat

### Unit 8 Don't Panic!

### Page 128

wildfire (n)	/'waɪld,faɪə(r)/	nekontrolovaný požár v přírodě
breathe (v)	/'bri:ð/	dýchat
escape (v)	/'ɛskeɪp/	uniknout
flame (n)	/'fleɪm/	plamen
carefully (adv)	/'keə(r)f(ə)li/	pečlivě; opatrně
disaster (n)	/'dɪ:zɑ:stə(r)/	pohroma
cyclone (n)	/'saɪ,kləʊn/	cyklón
strike (v)	/'straɪk/	uděřit
warning (n)	/'wɔ:(r)nɪŋ/	varování

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earthquake (n)	/'ɜ:(r)θ,kweɪk/	zemětřesení
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You do not have to pay to see this exhibit — it is **free** .  
Parks, streets and town squares are examples of **public spaces** .  
I like to stand in the middle of a gallery so that art **surrounds** me.

This article **deals with** the different purposes of public art.  
We can use art to focus on **social** issues, such as education.  
Art can make people think about difficult **topics** .  
This is a **temporary** exhibit that ends next week.  
Sometimes a piece of art helps us to **remember** an important event.  
We are going to **take down** these pictures in a few days.  
Art can make people **aware** of important issues.  
Art can **show** us the world in a new way.  
It gives people **pleasure** to see beautiful art.

I am filled with **joy** when I see this beautiful picture.  
There is a large **mural** on the wall in my school.  
There is a **political** meaning to this piece of art.  
Public art can sometimes change **society** .

People around the world can copy this **simple** idea.  
You can **express yourself** by writing a message on a Before I Die wall.  
Some people have written **fun** responses on the wall.  
Some people want to say something **serious** about politics or society.

The wall outside of the school is covered in **graffiti** .  
Street art is **illegal** in some public spaces.  
You have to ask **permission** before you can paint this wall.  
Street artists must **respect** other people's property.

**Wildfires** are more likely to happen in hot, dry weather.  
It is difficult to **breathe** when there is a fire.  
When the storm came, many people tried to **escape** .  
A campfire's **flames** give light and warmth to campers.  
You should store fuel **carefully** to make sure it is safe.  
Hurricanes, floods and droughts are examples of natural **disasters** .  
A **cyclone** is the same type of storm as a hurricane or a typhoon.  
When a hurricane **strikes** , it can destroy cars, roads and buildings.  
Weather forecasters give **warnings** before a hurricane.

**Earthquakes** make the ground move.

<b>shake</b> (v)	/ʃeɪk/	třást se
<b>terrible</b> (adj)	/'terəb(ə)l/	hrozný
<b>collapse</b> (v)	/kə'ləps/	spadnout
<b>survivor</b> (n)	/sə(r)'vaɪvə(r)/	ten, kdo přežil

During an earthquake, the ground and the buildings **shake** .  
 It was a **terrible** fire that destroyed hundreds of homes.  
 Many buildings **collapsed** in the earthquake.  
 There were very few **survivors** after the earthquake.

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<b>pay attention to</b> (v)	/peɪ ə'tenʃ(ə)n tʊ/	dávat pozor
<b>predict</b> (v)	/prɪ'dɪkt/	předpovědět
<b>prevent</b> (v)	/prɪ'vent/	předejít
<b>unexpected</b> (adj)	/,ʌnɪk'spektɪd/	neočekávaný

Please **pay attention** to this advice about the weather conditions.  
 Scientists can **predict** where and when storms will strike.  
 It is important to learn how to **prevent** wildfires.  
 The earthquake was completely **unexpected** .

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<b>be in trouble</b> (vp)	/bi in 'trʌb(ə)l/	mít potíže
<b>brave</b> (adj)	/breɪv/	statečný
<b>chase</b> (v)	/tʃeɪs/	honit
<b>happen</b> (v)	/'hæpən/	stát se; přihodit se

When we saw the shark, we knew we **were in trouble** .  
 Some **brave** animals will try to help people in dangerous situations.  
 The shark was **chasing** the swimmers and they were lucky to escape.  
 This amazing animal rescue **happened** three weeks ago.

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<b>eventually</b> (adv)	/ɪ'ventʃuəli/	nakonec
<b>scream</b> (v)	/skri:m/	křičet
<b>sense</b> (v)	/sens/	vycítit
<b>terrified</b> (adj)	/'terəfaɪd/	vyděšený

**Eventually** the avalanche was over, and everyone was safe.  
 He **screamed** to warn me of the falling rock.  
 We could **sense** that the weather was changing.  
 When they saw the snow moving toward them, they were **terrified** .