

Level 3

English

Pronunciation

Translation

Example Sentence

Unit 1 Who Am I?

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identity (n)	/aɪˈdɛntɪti/	identita; totožnost
personality (n)	/ˌpɜː(r)səˈnæləti/	osobnost
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnˌθjuːzɪˈæstɪk/	nadšený
outgoing (adj)	/ˈaʊtɡəʊɪŋ/	společenský
self-confident (adj)	/selfˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	sebejistý
organised (adj)	/ˈɔː(r)ɡənəɪzd/	organizovaný; uspořádaný
responsible (adj)	/rɪˈspɒnsəb(ə)l/	zodpovědný
energetic (adj)	/ˌenə(r)ˈdʒetɪk/	energický
optimistic (adj)	/ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/	optimistický
generous (adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	štedrý
patient (adj)	/ˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt/	trpělivý

Your friends, family and beliefs all make up your **identity** .  
Your **personality** has positive and negative qualities.  
**Enthusiastic** people are excited to do something.  
**Outgoing** people are very friendly.  
**Self-confident** people are sure of themselves.  
**Organised** people plan carefully.  
**Responsible** people do their duty.  
I wish I were as **energetic** as you are in the morning!  
**Optimistic** people hope that everything will be a success.  
**Generous** people share with others.  
**Patient** people stay calm when something takes a long time.

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sense of humour (n)	/sens əvˈhjuːmə(r)/	smysl pro humor
ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/	ctižádostivý
determined (adj)	/dɪˈtɜː(r)mɪnd/	odhodlaný
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	nesmělý; stydlivý

People with a **sense of humour** can make others laugh.  
**Ambitious** people set high goals for themselves.  
**Determined** people don't give up once they decide to do something.  
**Shy** people feel uncomfortable around people they don't know well.

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fair (adj)	/feə(r)/	spravedlivý
odd (adj)	/ɒd/	zvláštní
self-conscious (adj)	/selfˈkɒnʃəs/	nesmělý; rozpačitý
stubborn (adj)	/ˈstʌbə(r)n/	tvrdohlavý

I didn't think that my teacher was being very **fair** when she punished me.  
**Odd** things may seem weird or strange.  
**Self-conscious** people think others are judging them.  
**Stubborn** people don't change their minds very often.

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competitive (adj)	/kəmˈpetətɪv/	soutěživý
co-operative (adj)	/kəʊˈɒp(ə)rətɪv/	vstřícný
jealous (adj)	/ˈdʒeləs/	závistivý; žárlivý
helpful (adj)	/ˈhelpf(ə)l/	ochotný
open-minded (adj)	/ˈəʊpənˈmaɪndɪd/	tolerantní

The teens in the contest were very **competitive** .  
Everyone on the team was very **co-operative** and worked well together.  
I was so **jealous** that she won the prize! I wanted to win it.  
My parents have been very **helpful** as I get used to my new school.  
**Open-minded** people are willing to listen to others' ideas.

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bossy (adj)	/ˈbɒsi/	panovačný
ignore (v)	/ɪɡˈnɔː(r)/	ignorovat
perfectionist (n)	/pə(r)ˈfɛkʃənɪst/	perfekcionista
selfish (adj)	/ˈselfɪʃ/	sobecký
spoilt (adj)	/spɔɪlt/	rozmazlený

Although she was being very **bossy** , she did get everyone to finish their work.  
Several of the students were **ignoring** the teacher's lesson.  
Lee is such a **perfectionist** . It takes him forever to complete a task!  
The child was being **selfish** and refusing to share her toys.  
**Spoilt** children get whatever they want from their parents.

Unit 2 Misunderstood Animals

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slimy (adj)	/ˈslaɪmi/	slizký
disgusting (adj)	/dɪsˈɡʌstɪŋ/	odporný
aggressive (adj)	/əˈɡresɪv/	agresivní
poisonous (adj)	/ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs/	jedovatý
pest (n)	/pest/	škůdce
filthy (adj)	/ˈfɪlθi/	špinavý; hnusný
decay (v)	/diˈkeɪ/	hnít
germ (n)	/dʒɜː(r)m/	bakterie; mikrob
poison (v)	/ˈpɔɪz(ə)n/	otrávit
destroy (v)	/diˈstrɔɪ/	zničit

Many people think snakes are **slimy** .  
Many people think that insects are **disgusting** .  
**Aggressive** people act in a violent way.  
Some spiders and frogs can hurt people because they're **poisonous** .  
**Pests** , such as small animals and insects, can cause damage.  
People think that cockroaches are **filthy** animals.  
Most fruits and vegetables start to **decay** after a week.  
Dirty litter bins are full of **germs** .  
The chemicals in the river **poisoned** the fish.  
Gardeners usually get upset when insects **destroy** their plants.

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sting (v)	/stɪŋ/	bodnout
crucial (adj)	/ˈkruːʃ(ə)l/	zásadní; velmi důležitý
ecosystem (n)	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	ekosystém
control (v)	/kənˈtrəʊl/	regulovat
beneficial (adj)	/ˌbenɪˈfɪʃ(ə)l/	prospěšný

Bees and wasps sometimes **sting** to protect themselves.  
Spiders are **crucial** because they eat other insects.  
Removing a plant or animal from an **ecosystem** can upset its balance.  
It's important to **control** some animal populations.  
Misunderstood animals can be **beneficial** to humans.

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misconception (n)	/ˌmɪskənˈsepʃ(ə)n/	mylný názor
misunderstood (adj)	/ˌmɪsʌndə(r)ˈstʊd/	nepochopený; nedoceněný
unpopular (adj)	/ʌnˈpɒpjʊlə(r)/	neoblíbený
untrue (adj)	/ʌnˈtruː/	nepravdivý

It's a **misconception** that bats can't see.  
Animals such as snakes and spiders are **misunderstood** .  
Many misunderstood animals are **unpopular** .  
It's **untrue** that snakes are slimy.

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be scared of	/skeə(r)d ɒv/	bát se
bite (v)	/baɪt/	kousnout
hurt (v)	/hɜː(r)t/	zranit; bolet
calm (adj)	/kɑːm/	klidný
upset (adj)	/ʌpˈset/	rozrušený
venom (n)	/ˈvenəm/	jed

If you're **scared of** the dark, you can use a night light.  
Both snakes and spiders can **bite** .  
If a spider bites you, it can **hurt** a lot.  
It's much easier to deal with difficulties when you are calm.  
Many people get **upset** when they see a spider.  
Some spiders are dangerous because of their poisonous **venom** .

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fang (n)	/fæŋ/	tesák
lethal (adj)	/ˈliːθl/	smrtící
lick (v)	/lɪk/	lízat
myth (n)	/mɪθ/	mýtus
suck (v)	/sʌk/	sát

Both vampire bats and fruit bats have **fangs** .  
**Lethal** bites from snakes and spiders require fast medical attention.  
Vampire bats **lick** blood with their tongues.  
It's a **myth** that you need cow's milk for healthy bones.  
Some people believe that vampires **suck** blood.

Unit 3 Everybody’s Doing It!

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formation (n)	/fɔː(r)ˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	útvár; formace
migrate (v)	/maɪˈgreɪt/	migrovat
co-ordinated (adj)	/kəʊˈɔː(r)dɪneɪtɪd/	koordinovaný

Some birds fly in a **formation** that looks like the letter V.  
The best time to see birds **migrate** is in the spring and autumn.  
**Co-ordinated** movements are organised and carried out in the same way.

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belong to (v)	/bɪˈlɒŋ tuː/	patřit
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə(r)/	vůdce
assume (v)	/əˈsjuːm/	předpokládat
consensus (n)	/kənˈsensəs/	shoda
potential (adj)	/pəˈtenʃ(ə)l/	potenciální
prefer (v)	/priˈfɜː(r)/	dávat přednost
realise (v)	/ˈriələɪz/	uvědomit si
collective (adj)	/kəˈlektɪv/	kolektivní
efficient (adj)	/ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/	výkonný
system (n)	/ˈsɪstəm/	systém
migration (n)	/maɪˈgreɪʃ(ə)n/	migrace; stěhování

Humans usually want to **belong to** a group.  
Many groups choose a **leader** to be in charge.  
Why do you **assume** that I ate the chocolate?  
In a group **consensus**, members come together and agree on a decision.  
**Potential** predators will probably attack others.  
Many people **prefer** coffee to tea in the morning.  
I just **realised** that I left the garage door open.  
**Collective** behaviour is usually beneficial to a group.  
An **efficient** person is organised and doesn’t waste time.  
He has a good **system** for organising his research.  
For many birds, **migration** takes place before winter.

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assemble (v)	/əˈsemb(ə)l/	shromáždit; sestavit
crowd (n)	/kraʊd/	zástup; dav
mimic (v)	/ˈmɪmɪk/	napodobovat
remain (v)	/rɪˈmeɪn/	zůstat

People decide when to **assemble** in groups.  
There was a large **crowd** of people at the concert.  
Animals can **mimic** each other’s behaviour.  
Some animals **remain** with their groups for safety.

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troop (n)	/truːp/	tlupa
flock (n)	/flɒk/	hejno
herd (n)	/hɜː(r)d/	stádo
swarm (n)	/swɔː(r)m/	roj
pack (n)	/pæk/	smečka
school (n)	/skuːl/	hejno (ryb)

A **troop** of chimpanzees can respond to human yawns.  
A **flock** of starlings changes formation to confuse predators.  
A **herd** of elephants is usually led by the oldest female.  
A **swarm** of insects can be frightening to many people.  
I could hear a **pack** of wolves howling.  
A **school** of fish can change its direction suddenly.

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flash mob (n)	/flæʃ mɒb/	blesková zábavná akce
influence (v)	/ˈɪnfluəns/	ovlivnit
intention (n)	/ɪnˈtenʃ(ə)n/	záměr
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	přidat se
stand out (ph v)	/stænd aʊt/	vynikat

A **flash mob** started to dance in the middle of the mall.  
The students worked hard to **influence** the head teacher’s decision.  
The group’s **intention** is to focus on environmental problems.  
Many students **join** sports teams.  
Most teens want to be part of a group, but also stand out at the same time.

Unit 4 Fashion Footprints

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creativity (n)	/ˌkriːeɪˈtɪvəti/	tvůrčivost
style (n)	/stɑɪl/	styl
trendy (adj)	/ˈtrendi/	módní
designer (n)	/dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/	návrhář
fit in (ph v)	/fɪt ɪn/	zapadnout
have an impact (phr)	/hæv ən ˈɪmpækt/	mít vliv
footprint (n)	/ˈfʊt.prɪnt/	stopa
take responsibility for (phr)	/teɪk rɪˌsponsəˈbɪləti fə(r)/	přijmout zodpovědnost za
do one’s part (phr)	/duː wʌnz pɑː(r)t/	splnit svoji povinnost

We can use clothing to show our **creativity**.  
Young people often have a different **style** to their parents.  
Many people prefer to wear **trendy** clothes that are in style.  
**Designers** draw their ideas first, and then make them into clothes.  
Most teens want to **fit in** with others at school.  
The fashion choices we make **have an impact** on the environment.  
People can buy less to reduce their fashion **footprint**.  
It’s important to **take responsibility for** our choices.  
Let’s **do our part** to reduce our fashion footprint.

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material (n)	/məˈtɪəriəl/	materiál
cotton (n)	/ˈkɒt(ə)n/	bavlna
synthetic (adj)	/sɪnˈθetɪk/	syntetický
toxic chemical (n)	/ˈtɒksɪk ˈkemɪk(ə)l/	toxická chemikálie
manufacture (n)	/ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃə(r)/	výroba

Clothing can be made of many different **materials**.  
Our jeans and T-shirts are made from **cotton**.  
**Synthetic** materials don’t come from plants or animals.  
To produce clothing, **toxic chemicals** are sometimes released into the air and water.  
The **manufacture** of some clothing uses a lot of water and energy.

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attractive (adj)	/əˈtræktɪv/	přitažlivý
popular (adj)	/ˈpɒpjələ(r)/	oblíbený
psychological (adj)	/ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l/	psychologický
social (adj)	/ˈsəʊʃ(ə)l/	společenský

The clothes we wear can make us feel **attractive**.  
A lot of people wear clothes from the most **popular** designers.  
We choose clothes for **psychological** reasons, such as feeling good and fitting in.  
We dress up for **social** events like parties and dances.

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ship (v)	/ʃɪp/	dopravit
assemble (v)	/əˈsemb(ə)l/	sestavit; ušít
factory (n)	/ˈfæktəri/	továrna
warehouse (n)	/ˈweə(r)ˌhaʊs/	sklad
retailer (n)	/ˈriːˌteɪlə(r)/	maloobchodník
purchase (v)	/ˈpɜː(r)tʃəs/	koupit

Jeans are **shipped** around the world.  
A pair of jeans is **assembled** very quickly.  
Jeans are made in **factories**.  
Jeans are sent from the factory to a **warehouse**.  
**Retailers** sell things to the final users, not to other shops.  
Most people **purchase** jeans at retailers.

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donate (v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/	věnovat
eco-friendly (adj)	/ˈiːkəʊ ˈfren(d)li/	ekologický
entrepreneur (n)	/ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː(r)/	podnikatel
give back (ph v)	/ɡɪv bæk/	vrátit
profit (n)	/ˈprɒfɪt/	zisk

It’s best to **donate** clothes that don’t fit you.  
Natural materials are more **eco-friendly** than synthetic materials.  
Santana Draper is a young **entrepreneur** with his own business.  
Some people like to **give back** to the community when they have more than they need.  
She donates 10 to 20 per cent of her **profits** to charities.

Unit 5 Flying High

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flight (n)	/flaɪt/	let
limited (adj)	/ˈlɪmɪtɪd/	omezený
early (adj)	/ˈɜː(r)li/	raný
evolve (v)	/ɪˈvɒlv/	vyvinout se
glide (v)	/ɡlaɪd/	plachtit vzduchem
flap (v)	/flæp/	mávat (křídly)
hollow (adj)	/ˈhɒləʊ/	dutý
soar (v)	/sɔː(r)/	vznášet se

**Flight** developed first in insects.  
Millions of years ago, all life was **limited** to land and water.  
**Early** insects were the first animals to fly.  
All species **evolve** over time.  
Many species developed the ability to **glide**.  
Animals **flap** their wings to fly.  
Birds have light, **hollow** bones that allow them to fly.  
Large birds can **soar** when they spread their wings.

<b>weight</b> (n)	/weɪt/	hmotnost
<b>wingspan</b> (n)	/'wɪŋ,spæn/	rozpětí křidel
<b>Page 79</b>		
<b>feature</b> (n)	/'fi:tʃə(r)/	rys
<b>adaptation</b> (n)	/,ædæp'teɪʃ(ə)n/	přizpůsobení se
<b>capability</b> (n)	/,keɪpə'biləti/	schopnost
<b>Page 80</b>		
<b>allow</b> (v)	/ə'laʊ/	dovolit
<b>powered</b> (adj)	/'paʊə(r)d/	poháněný
<b>skilled</b> (adj)	/skɪld/	zkušený
<b>support</b> (v)	/sə'pɔ:(r)t/	nést
<b>Page 82</b>		
<b>prove</b> (v)	/pru:v/	dokázat
<b>Page 83</b>		
<b>force</b> (n)	/fɔ:(r)s/	síla
<b>parachute</b> (n)	/'pærə,ʃu:t/	padák
<b>ascend</b> (v)	/ə'send/	stoupat
<b>descend</b> (v)	/dɪ'send/	klesat
<b>stable</b> (adj)	/'steɪb(ə)l/	stabilní
<b>Page 84</b>		
<b>engine</b> (n)	/'endʒɪn/	motor
<b>fuel</b> (n)	/'fju:əl/	palivo
<b>land</b> (v)	/lænd/	přistát
<b>pilot</b> (n)	/'paɪlət/	pilot
<b>take off</b> (ph v)	/teɪk ɒf/	vzlétnout

**Unit 6 New Frontiers**

<b>Page 94</b>		
<b>satellite</b> (n)	/'sætəlaɪt/	satelit
<b>aspect</b> (n)	/'æspekt/	stránka; aspekt; vzhled
<b>atmosphere</b> (n)	/'ætməs,fiə(r)/	atmosféra
<b>landscape</b> (n)	/'lænd(d),skeɪp/	krajina
<b>plain</b> (n)	/pleɪn/	pláň
<b>degree</b> (n)	/di'ɡri:/	stupeň
<b>Page 95</b>		
<b>people wonder</b>	/'wʌndə(r)/	lidi by zajímavě
<b>dust</b> (n)	/dʌst/	prach
<b>valley</b> (n)	/'væli/	údolí
<b>instrument</b> (n)	/'ɪnstɹəmənt/	nástroj; přístroj
<b>detect</b> (v)	/dɪ'tekt/	objevit; zjistit
<b>proof</b> (n)	/pru:f/	důkaz
<b>fundamental</b> (adj)	/,fʌndə'ment(ə)l/	nezbytný
<b>vast</b> (adj)	/vɑ:st/	rozhlehlý
<b>lead to</b> (v)	/li:d tu: /	vést k
<b>Page 96</b>		
<b>advance</b> (n)	/əd'vɑ:ns/	pokrok
<b>astronomer</b> (n)	/ə'strɒnəmə(r)/	astronom
<b>equip with</b> (v)	/ɪ'kwɪp wɪθ/	vybavit
<b>requirement</b> (n)	/rɪ'kwaɪə(r)mənt/	požadavek; podmínka
<b>Page 99</b>		
<b>geyser</b> (n)	/'gi:zə(r)/	gejzír
<b>diameter</b> (n)	/daɪ'æmɪtə(r)/	průměr
<b>hazy</b> (adj)	/'heɪzi/	zamlžený
<b>seasonal</b> (adj)	/'si:z(ə)nəl/	týkající se ročních období

<b>Page 100</b>		
<b>aspiring</b> (adj)	/ə'spaɪərɪŋ/	ambiciózní
<b>background</b> (n)	/'bæk,ɡraʊnd/	základy (vědomostí)
<b>chance</b> (n)	/tʃɑ:ns/	příležitost
<b>leadership</b> (n)	/'li:də(r)ʃɪp/	vedení
<b>perseverance</b> (n)	/,pɜ:(r)sɪ'vɪərəns/	vytrvalost

**Unit 7 Visual Stories**

<b>Page 112</b>		
<b>meaningful</b> (adj)	/'mi:nɪŋf(ə)l/	mající význam
<b>oral</b> (adj)	/'ɔ:rəl/	ústní
<b>visual</b> (adj)	/'vɪʒʊəl/	vizuální
<b>image</b> (n)	/'ɪmɪdʒ/	obrázek
<b>canvas</b> (n)	/'kænvəs/	plátno
<b>represent</b> (v)	/,repri'zent/	představovat
<b>scene</b> (n)	/si:n/	scéna
<b>witness</b> (n)	/'wɪtnəs/	svědek
<b>Page 113</b>		
<b>portrait</b> (n)	/'pɔ:(r)trɪt/	portrét
<b>portray</b> (v)	/pɔ:(r)'treɪ/	zobrazovat
<b>audience</b> (n)	/'ɔ:diəns/	publikum
<b>anger</b> (n)	/'æŋɡə(r)/	zlost
<b>shock</b> (n)	/ʃɒk/	šok
<b>subject</b> (n)	/'sʌbdʒɪkt/	námět
<b>understanding</b> (n)	/,ʌndə(r)'stændɪŋ/	pochopení

**Page 114**

An animal’s **weight** can affect how it flies.  
The **wingspan** of the largest pterosaur was over ten metres.

Ancient birds had some of the same **features** as dinosaurs.  
Physical **adaptations** helped birds become better fliers.  
Bats are the only mammals with flight **capability** .

Their hollow bones and light bodies **allow** birds to fly.  
Bats are the only mammals capable of **powered** flight.  
Both birds and bats are **skilled** fliers.  
Insects’ wing structures **support** them when they fly.

Scientists examine theories, and look for ways to **prove** them.

Gravity is the **force** that keeps objects from staying in the air.  
Skydivers use **parachutes** when they jump out of planes.  
An aeroplane **ascends** into the air at an angle.  
A helicopter **descends** slowly when it lands.  
A **stable** glider or aeroplane does not move from side to side as it flies.

Modern aeroplanes have powerful **engines** .  
An aeroplane loses power when it runs out of **fuel** .  
When the plane **lands** , you arrive at the airport.  
A **pilot** controls an aeroplane.  
You have to be seated before the plane will **take off** .

**Satellites** in outer space help us to learn more about the planets.  
Some **aspects** of the Earth and Mars are similar.  
Gases in the air make up the Earth’s **atmosphere** .  
The **landscapes** of Mars and Earth are similar in certain places.  
They own a farm on the eastern **plains** of Colorado.  
Both Earth and Mars tilt on their axes at an angle of about 24 **degrees** .

People **wonder** if there is life beyond Earth.  
Wind blows sand and dirt to cause a **dust** storm.  
Mars has tall mountains and deep **valleys** .  
Scientific instruments have shown that water exists on Mars.  
Scientists **detected** signs of water under the surface of Mars.  
Scientists are looking for **proof** that life could exist on Mars.  
Water is **fundamental** for all living things.  
Polar caps are **vast** areas covered with ice.  
New technologies will lead to more discoveries on Mars.

Technological **advances** have allowed scientists to study the landscape of Mars.  
**Astronomers** are looking for proof of life beyond Earth.  
Scientists equipped the rover with useful instruments to study Mars.  
One of the **requirements** for life as we know it is water.

Yellowstone National Park is famous for its **geysers** .  
The **diameter** of a circle is equal at all points.  
A **hazy** sky is darkened by clouds and dust.  
**Seasonal** changes include variations in temperature and the amount of sunlight.

An **aspiring** astronaut wants to travel in space one day.  
Astronauts need to have a strong **background** in maths and science.  
Alyssa Carson had the **chance** to go to Space Camp.  
A successful space mission takes patience and strong **leadership** .  
If you have **perseverance**, you’re determined to reach your goal.

This old photo of my grandparents is really **meaningful** to me.  
Many cultures pass down stories through **oral** traditions.  
**Visual** stories can be told through painting and photography.  
The **images** in the magazine tell an incredible story.  
**Canvas** is stretched onto a frame and then stapled to hold it in place.  
To me, this painting **represents** the artist’s feelings about the situation.  
In this rural **scene** , we can see trees and animals in a field.  
After the event, **witnesses** talked about what they saw.

It was a portrait of a beautiful girl.  
This photograph **portrays** the love the family shared.  
A photographer can’t always be sure how an **audience** will react to a photo.  
When you feel **anger** , you are upset.  
When you are really surprised, you may be in **shock** .  
Three children were the **subject** of the painting.  
When we travel, we have a better **understanding** of how other people live.

capture (v)	/ˈkæptʃə(r)/	zachytit
certain (adj)	/ˈsɜː(r)t(ə)n/	určitý
last (v)	/lɑːst/	vydržet
permanent (adj)	/ˈpɜː(r)mənənt/	trvalý

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landscape (n)	/ˈlænd(ɪ)skeɪp/	krajina
masterpiece (n)	/ˈmɑːstə(r),piːs/	mistrovské dílo
realistic (adj)	/ˌrɪəˈlɪstɪk/	realistický
abstract (adj)	/ˈæbstrækt/	abstraktní

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animation (n)	/ˌænɪˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	animace
cartoon (n)	/kɑː(r)ˈtuːn/	animovaný příběh
illustrator (n)	/ˌɪləˌstreɪtə(r)/	ilustrátor
method (n)	/ˈmeθəd/	metoda
sophisticated (adj)	/səˈfɪstɪˌkeɪtɪd/	propracovaný

Unit 8 Perform and Create

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means (n)	/miːnz/	prostředek
entertainment (n)	/ˌentə(r)ˈteɪnmənt/	zábava
self-expression (n)	/self ɪkˈspreʃ(ə)n/	sebevyjádření
composer (n)	/kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/	skladatel
lyrics (n)	/ˈlɪrɪkz/	text (písňě)
performer (n)	/pə(r)ˈfɔː(r)mə(r)/	účinkující
manipulate (v)	/məˈnɪpjəleɪt/	manipulovat
beat (n)	/biːt/	rytmus; bušení
vary (v)	/ˈveəri/	lišit se

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expose (v)	/ɪkˈspəʊz/	vystavit vlivu
satisfaction (n)	/ˌsætɪsˈfækʃ(ə)n/	spokojenost
fame (n)	/feɪm/	sláva
gain (v)	/geɪn/	získat
recognition (n)	/ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃ(ə)n/	uznání
influential (adj)	/ˌɪnfluˈenʃ(ə)l/	vlivný

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enjoyment (n)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/	zábava
essential (adj)	/ɪˈsenʃ(ə)l/	zásadní
indication (n)	/ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	známka; náznak
symphony (n)	/ˈsɪmfəni	symfonie

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choreographer (n)	/ˌkɔːriˈɒɡrəfə(r)/	choreograf
ballet (n)	/ˈbæleɪ/	balet
rehearsal (n)	/rɪˈhɜː(r)s(ə)l/	zkouška; nácvik
folk (adj)	/fəʊk/	lidový

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melt (v)	/melt/	roztát
orchestra (n)	/ˈɔː(r)kɪstrə/	orchestr
pure (adj)	/pjʊə(r)/	čistý
stage (n)	/steɪdʒ/	pódium
tribute (n)	/ˈtrɪbjʊːt/	hold; projev úcty

This old photograph really **captures** my aunt’s youth.  
Photos can create **certain** emotions such as anger or sadness.  
Photographs help to make our memories **last** longer.  
This painting is part of the museum’s **permanent** collection.

The exhibition had several important early American **landscapes** .  
Da Vinci’s Mona Lisa is considered his **masterpiece** .  
**Realistic** art became less popular after photography was invented.  
**Abstract** paintings can be difficult to understand.

With **animation** , an artist tells a story with a series of pictures.  
Many children enjoy watching **cartoons** on TV.  
**Illustrators** create characters using pencil and paper.  
The traditional animation **method** requires thousands of drawings.  
Digital animation is much more **sophisticated** than traditional animation.

The Internet is a popular **means** of sharing music.  
Music is a source of **entertainment** for many people.  
Music, acting and dance are forms of self-expression.  
**Composers** write traditional and modern music.  
Lots of websites have the **lyrics** to popular songs.  
Who’s your favourite **performer** ?  
DJs usually **manipulate** pre-recorded music to create special effects.  
The strong **beats** that DJs play keep everyone dancing.  
Popular music styles can **vary** from country to country.

DJs **expose** their listeners to a variety of songs.  
Doing your best brings a feeling of **satisfaction** .  
People upload videos to the Internet in search of **fame** .  
Some DJs **gain** popularity when they upload their work to the Internet.  
Artists gain **recognition** when their songs are played on the radio.  
Celebrities can be very **influential** in making people believe something.

Listening to music is a form of **enjoyment** for most people.  
Music is an **essential** part of many cultures.  
Many online views are an **indication** that a video is interesting.  
Horns, drums and string instruments can be heard in a **symphony** .

A **choreographer** leads dancers through their movements.  
Classical **ballet** began in Italy in the fifteenth century.  
All performers have many **rehearsals** before putting on a show.  
**Folk** dancing reflects the traditional life of a group of people.

Musicians must be careful that their ice instruments don’t **melt** while they play them.  
Some areas don’t have enough musicians to form a full **orchestra** .  
The ice used to make instruments must come from **pure** water.  
In a concert, musicians play on a **stage** .  
Musicians play ice instruments as a tribute to nature.