

Words that can cause difficulties

Move Ahead 1

Unit 1

p 4

Jordan /'dʒɔ:dən/ A country in the Middle East.

Lebanon /'lebənən/ A country in the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia /saʊdi ə'reɪbiə/ A country in the Middle East.

Tunisia /tju:'ni:ziə/ A country in North Africa.

Morocco /mə'rɒkəʊ/ A country in North Africa.

p 5

Shanghai /,ʃæŋ'hai/ A big city in China.

Cairo /'kaɪrəʊ/ The capital city of Egypt.

Jung Chan /dʒʌŋ tʃæn/ The name of the girl in the second photo on page 5.

Amman /ə'mɑ:n/ The capital city of Jordan.

p6

Risotto /rɪ'zɒtəʊ/ A food made with rice mixed with meat, fish, or vegetables.

Gateau /'gætəʊ/ A large (French) cake.

p7

Hippopotamus /,hɪpə'pɒtəməs/ A very large African animal that spends most of its time swimming in rivers and eating grass. We often refer to this animal as a Hippo /'hɪpəʊ/

p8

Beijing /ber'dʒɪŋ/ The capital city of China.

Mongolia /mɒŋ'gəʊliə/ A country in Asia (between China and Russia).

Vietnam /,vjɛt'nɑ:m/ A country in South-East Asia.

p9

Mandarin /'mændərɪn/ One of the two main types of Chinese (language). The other is known as Cantonese.

Cantonese /,kæntə'nɪ:z/ One of the two main types of Chinese (language). The other is known as Mandarin.

Ideograms /'ɪdiə,græmz/ A written sign or symbol which usually represents a word or idea.

Languages such as Chinese and Japanese are written using ideograms.

p10

Dubai /,du:'baɪ/ A city in the United Arab Emirates (The UEA is a country in the Middle East).

Al-Maktoum Bridge /æl ,mæk'tu:m brɪdʒ/ A famous bridge in Dubai.

Al-Fahaidi Fort /æl fæ'heədi fɔ:t/ A famous fortress (castle) in Dubai.

Unit 2

p13

Michael Faraday /'maɪkəl 'færə,deɪ/ British inventor from the 19th century.

Thomas Edison /'tɒməs 'edɪsən/ American inventor from the 19th–20th century.

Dynamo /'damaɪ,məʊ/ A piece of equipment that changes movement into electricity.

Gramophone /'græmə,fəʊn/ An old-fashioned record player.

p15

The Pharos /'feərəs/ An ancient lighthouse near Alexandria, Egypt. One of the 7 wonders of the world.

Alexandria /æliŋ'zɑ:ndriə/ A (very old) city in Egypt.

Archimedes /,ɑ:kɪ'mi:di:z/ An ancient Greek scientist famous for sitting in a bath and saying 'Eureka'.

Socrates /'sɒkrə,tɪz/ An ancient Greek philosopher.

Cnidus /'naɪdəs/ A city in ancient Greece.

Penicillin /,penə'sɪlɪn/ A drug used for treating illnesses caused by bacteria. Penicillin was discovered in the 1920s by Alexander Fleming.

Antibiotic /,æntɪbɑ:'ɒtɪk/ A general name for any drug that kills bacteria.

p19

Tidal power /'taɪdəl 'paʊə/ A method of getting energy by using the tides and waves from the ocean.

Unit 3

p23

Kitty Hawk /'kɪti hɔ:k/ The name of the aeroplane used by the Wright brothers on the first ever flight.

Unit 4

p28

Mercury /'mɜ:kjʊəri/ One of the planets in our solar system, the closest planet to the Sun.

Venus /'vi:nəs/ One of the planets in our solar system. The second planet from the Sun

Mars /mɑ:z/ One of the planets in our solar system. The fourth planet from the Sun.

p29

Jupiter /'dʒu:pɪtə/ One of the planets in our solar system. The fifth planet from the Sun. (Also the biggest planet.)

Saturn /'sætɜ:n/ One of the planets in our solar system. The sixth planet from the Sun. (Famous for its rings.)

Uranus /jʊ'reɪnəs/ One of the planets in our solar system. The seventh planet from the Sun.

Neptune /'neptju:n/ One of the planets in our solar system. The eighth planet from the Sun.

Pluto /'plu:təʊ/ One of the planets in our solar system. The ninth planet from the Sun. (Also the furthest from the Sun.)

p31

Senator /'senətə/ A type of politician. (In the US there are two parts to the parliament: The Congress and the Senate. A politician who 'sits' in the Senate is called a Senator).

p33

Ganymede /'gæni,mɪ:d/ One of Jupiter's moons.

Callisto /'kəlɪstəʊ/ One of Jupiter's moons.

Europa /'jʊərəʊpə/ One of Jupiter's moons.

Io /'aɪəʊ/ One of Jupiter's moons.

p35

CFC gases /si: ef si: 'gæsɪz/ Chlorofluorocarbon. A gas used in fridges and some spray cans.

Unit 5

p38

Junko /'jʌŋkəʊ/ A Japanese name (A girl's name).

Kyoto /ki'jəʊtəʊ/ A city in Japan.

p40

Tibet /tɪ'bet/ A country in Asia.

Tibetan /tɪ'betən/ A person from Tibet.

Nepal /nə'pɔ:l/ A country in Asia.

Nepalese /,nepə'li:z/ A person from Nepal.

The Himalaya /ðə ˌhɪmə'leɪə/ The name of a range of mountains located between China & India. This range of mountains includes some of the highest in the world, including Mt. Everest.

Tensing Norgay /'tenziŋ 'nɔ:geɪ/ A Nepalese Sherpa (a guide) who, with Sir Edmund Hillary, was the first to reach the summit (top) of Mount Everest.

Surveyor /sə'veɪə/ A person whose job is to measure land in order to make maps.

Sagarmatha /'sæɡə,mæθə/ The Nepalese name for Mount Everest.

Reinhold Messner /'raɪnhəʊld 'meznə/ An Austrian mountaineer.

Temba Tsheri /'tembə 'tʃeri/ A Nepalese mountaineer (or Sherpa).

p41

George Mallory /dʒɔ:ɔʒ 'mæləri/ A British explorer and mountaineer.

Andrew Irvine /'ændru: 'ɜ:vɪn/ A British explorer and mountaineer.

Charterhouse /'tʃɑ:tə,haʊs/ A famous public (independent) school in Britain.

Unit 7

p54

Andre-Jacques Garnerin /'ɒndreɪ ʒæk 'gɑ:nərən/ The first person to make a parachute jump.

p56

Zinadine Zidane /'zi:nədi:n zi'dæn/ French footballer.

La Castellane /lə 'kæstəlæn/ A suburb of Marseille.

Marseille /mɑ:,seɪ/ A city in France.

Algeria /æl'dʒɛrɪə/ A country in North Africa.

Debut /'deɪbjuz/ The first performance or time someone plays.

Cannes /kæn/ A city in France.

Bordeaux /bɔ:'dəʊ/ A city in France.

Czech Republic /tʃek rɪ'pʌblɪk/ A country in Europe.

Juventus /ˌju:'ventəs/ An Italian football team (from Turin).

French Legion d'Honneur /frentʃ 'li:dʒən d'ɒnə/ An honour, or award, given to people in France to recognise their achievements.

Unit 8

p62

Arizona /'æri,zəʊnə/ A state in the USA.

Massachusetts /'mæsə,tʃu:sɪts/ A state in the USA.

Nevada /nə'vɑ:də/ A state in the USA.

Texas /'teksəs/ A state in the USA.

p63

Arida zona /'æri:də, zəʊnə/ Spanish for 'dry zone' or 'dry place'.
Arizonac /'æri:zəʊnæk/ A word from an American Indian (native) language.
Caliente fornalla /,kæli:'enter fɔ:nɔ:lə/ Spanish for 'hot furnace'.
Hernan Cortes /er'næn kɔ:'tez/ A Spanish explorer from the 16th century.
Caliphia /kæ'lifia/ The name of a mythical Greek Queen.
Sierra Nevada /si'erə nə'vɑ:də/ A range of mountains in Nevada, USA.

p65

Caribbean /,kærə'bi:ən/ The islands of Jamaica, Cuba, Barbados, etc are known collectively as the Caribbean.
Epcot /'epkɒt/ The Space Discovery Centre in Florida, USA.

Unit 9

p66

The Eiffel Tower /ði 'aɪfəl 'taʊə/ A famous landmark in the centre of Paris, France.
Zimbabwe /zɪm'bɑ:bweɪ/ A country in Africa.
Quechua /'ketʃwə/ A language spoken in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

p67

Itaipu Dam /ɪ'teɪpu: dæm/ A big dam on the borders between Brazil and Paraguay.
Paraguay /'pærə,gwaɪ/ A country in South America.
Inca /'ɪnkə/ The Inca were a group of native people from the Andes mountains of South America. The Inca's empire lasted from the 13th century until the mid-16th century, when Spanish explorers conquered the region.
Machu Picchu /mætʃu: 'pi:tʃu:/ An ancient city of the Inca.

p69

Hieroglyphics /,haɪərə'glɪfɪks/ Writing that uses symbols and pictures. Hieroglyphics were used in ancient Egypt.
Mongols /'mɒŋgɒlz/ The Mongols were a warlike people from Mongolia.

p70

Petra /'petrə/ An ancient city in Jordan.
Wadi Araba /'wɒdi 'ærəbə/ A desert in Jordan.
Siq /si:k/ A path that leads into the ancient city of Petra.

p71

Nabataeans /,næbə'ti:ənz/ A group of people who lived in the area around Petra about 2,600 years ago.
Ludwig Burckhardt /'lʌdwɪg 'bɜ:khardt/ A Swiss explorer from the early 19th century.
Swiss /swɪs/ A person from Switzerland.
Kazneh /'kæznə/ A hidden tomb or treasury located in the walls of the Siq in Petra.
Temenos /'temənəs/ A gateway in Petra.
Temple of Dushara /'tempəl əv 'dʌʃɑ:zə/ A temple in Petra.
Bedouin /'bedu:ɪn/ The Bedouin are a native nomadic (travelling) people who live in the Arabian peninsula (Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Oman etc)
Dean Burgen /dɪ:n 'bɜ:ɡən/ A British poet and traveller from the 19th century.

p72

Lima /'limə/ The capital city of Peru.
Miami /maɪ'æmi/ A city in the USA.

Cuzco /'kuz:kəʊ/ A city in Peru.

Juanita /hwæ'nɪtə/ A girl's name.

Unit 10

p75

Cubic metres /'kju:bɪk 'mɪ:təz/ A way of measuring the volume (amount of space taken) of something.

Union Carbide /'ju:njən kɑ:bi:d/ The name of a multinational company.

p76

Carbon dioxide /'kɑ:bən daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ A gas without colour or smell, produced when you breathe out or when things like wood are burnt.

p79

Tamboville /'tæmbə,vɪl/ A small town in South Africa.

Wilger Veld /'wɪlgə velt/ The name of a boy's club in South Africa. (Veld is an Afrikaans word meaning 'Open grassland area')

Bhutan /bu:'tɑ:n/ A country in Asia.

Oman /əʊ'mɑ:n/ A country in the Middle East.

Unit 11

p80

Avalanche /'ævə,lɑ:ntʃ/ A large amount of snow that suddenly falls down a mountain.

Tsunami /tsu:'nɑ:mi/ A large tidal wave.

Tornado /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/ A very strong wind that goes quickly round in a circle.

Hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ A violent storm with very strong winds and heavy rain.

p81

Blizzards /'blɪzədz/ A storm with lots of snow.

Mediterranean /,medɪtə'reɪniən/ The sea between Europe and Africa (countries such as Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt and Morocco are on the Mediterranean sea coast).

p84

South Dakota /saʊθ də'kɒtə/ A state in the USA.

St Louis /sənt 'lu:ɪs/ A city in the USA.

Missouri /mɪ'zɔ:ri/ A state in the USA.

Wolfville /'wʊlf,vɪl/ A small town in Illinois, USA.

Illinois /,ɪlə'nɔɪ/ A state in the USA.

Kentucky /kən'tʌki/ A state in the USA.

p87

Nitrogen /'naɪtrə,dʒən/ A natural gas with no smell or colour.

Unit 13

p96

Amelia Earhart /ə'mi:liə 'eəhɑ:t/ American adventurer from the early 20th century. She was the first woman to fly solo (alone) across the Atlantic.

Euclid /'ju:klɪd/ Famous Greek mathematician.

Michael DeBakey /'maɪkəl də'berki:/ Famous surgeon (doctor).

Marie Curie /'mæri 'kjʊəri/ Polish scientist who discovered radium.

Naguib Manfouz /'nɑ:ɡɪb 'mæn,fəʊz/ Egyptian writer.

p100

Dynamite /'daɪnə,maɪt/ A substance that is used for causing (making) explosions.

Immanuel /ɪ'mænju:əl/ A boy's name.

Emil /e'mɪl/ A boy's name.

Nitroglycerin /,naɪtrəʊ'glɪsərɪn/ A chemical used for making bombs.

p101

Countess Bertha Kinsky /'kaʊntɪs, 'bɜ:θə 'kɪnski/ An Austrian woman who worked for Alfred Nobel.

Count von Suttner /kaʊnt vɒn 'sʌtnə/ An Austrian count from the 19th century.

Nelson Mandela /'nelsən mæn'delə/ The first black president of modern day South Africa and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1993.

Anwar Sadat /'ænwɑ: sə'dæt/ Egyptian leader and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1978.

p103

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart /'wʊlfgæŋ 'æmədəiəs 'məʊtsɑ:t/ Famous Austrian composer from the 18th century.

Salzburg /'sæltz,bɜ:g/ A city in Austria.

Clavier /'klæviə/ A musical instrument (similar to the Piano).

Munich /'mjʊ:nɪk/ A city in Germany.

Stuttgart /'stʊtgɑ:t/ A city in Germany.

Mannheim /'mænhaim/ A city in Germany.

Mainz /maɪntz/ A city in Germany.

Frankfurt /'fræŋkfɜ:t/ A city in Germany.

Brussels /'brʌsəlz/ The capital city of Belgium.

Vienna /vi:'enə/ The capital city of Austria.

Unit 14

p108

Muslim /'mʊzɪlm/ Someone whose religion is Islam.

Sumerian /su:'meəriən/ The Sumerians were an ancient people who lived in Mesopotamia in the Middle East (what is now Iraq).

Ancient Greeks /'eɪnʃənt gri:ks/ The people who lived in Greece a long time ago.

Islamic /ɪz'læmɪk/ Something belonging to the religion of Islam.

p109

Mesopotamia /,mesəpə'taɪmiə/ Mesopotamia was an ancient country in the Middle East (what is now Iraq).

Egyptians /ɪ'dʒɪptʃənz/ The people who lived in ancient Egypt.

Babylonians /,bæbəl'əʊniənz/ The Babylonians were an ancient people who lived in Babylon, a city in Mesopotamia.

Unit 15

p113

Blindfolds /'blaɪnd,fəʊldz/ A cover over someone's eyes to stop them from being able to see.

Piñata /pɪn'jætə/ A model of an animal made from papier-mache and used in birthday celebrations in South America.

Papier-mache /'pæpiə 'mæʃeɪ/ A substance made from pieces of paper and glue, often used for making masks, etc.

Eid el-Fitr /iːd el 'fɪtə/ The name of the Muslim festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan.
Ramadan /ˌræmə'dɑːn/ The ninth month of the Muslim year. During Ramadan Muslims do not eat or drink during the day (when it is light).
Ataturk /'ætə,tɜːk/ The first leader of the modern day country - Turkey.

p116

Lentils /'lentɪlz/ A small round dry seed that you boil in water before eating.

Move Ahead 2

Unit 1

p.7

Europa Boulevard /jʊə'rəʊpə 'bu:lə,vɑ:d/ The name of a famous street in Edmonton, Canada.

Mavis /'mɑ:vɪs/ The name of one of the Dolphins.

p.8

Memphis /'memfɪs/ A city in the USA.

Tennessee /,tenə'si:z/ A state in the USA.

p.9

AXA Supermarket /'æksə 'su:pə,mɑ:kɪt/ The name of a chain (group) of supermarkets. A supermarket is a shop that sells food and other products for the home.

Unit 2

p.14

Bousfield /'baʊsfɪld/ The name of a school in West London.

Caribbean /,kærə'bi:ən/ The islands of Jamaica, Cuba, Barbados, etc are known collectively as the Caribbean.

Ghana /'gɑ:nə/ A country in Africa.

Ghanaian /gɑ:'neɪən/ A person from Ghana.

Accra /æ'krɑ:/ The capital city of Ghana.

p.18

Beckley /'bekli/ A small village in England, near to Oxford.

Unit 3

p.22

Grand Prix /grɑ:n 'pri:/ An international motor race for cars or motorbikes.

p.23

Chalets /'ʃæleɪz/ A small wooden house used for holidays.

Unit 4

p.28

Salzburg /'sæltsbɜ:g/ A city in Austria.

Schubert /'ʃu:bət/ An Austrian composer from the early 19th century.

Percussionist /pə'kʌʃənɪst/ A person who plays instruments such as drums etc.

p.30

Om Kulthoum /ɒm 'kʌltu:m/ Famous Egyptian singer from the early 20th century.

Cairo /'kaɪrəʊ/ The capital city of Egypt.

p.31

Baris Manco /'bærɪs 'mænkəʊ/ Popular Turkish singer from the 20th century.

Savas /'sævæʃ/ A boy's name in Turkey.

Quelle Peste /kel pest/ The name of a song by Baris Manco.

Un Amour Que Toi /ʌ:n æ'mɔ: kə twɔ:z/ The name of a song by Baris Manco.

Daniel Filipacchi /'dænjəl ,fɪli'pætʃi/ The owner of a European radio station.

Lale /'lælaɪ/ The name of Baris Manco's wife.

Equator /ɪ'kwɛtə/ An imaginary line that goes around the middle of the Earth dividing it into Northern and Southern hemispheres.

p.32

Adolfe Sax /'ædɒlf sæks/ Inventor of the Saxophone (a musical instrument).

Nigel Kennedy /'naɪdʒəl 'kenədi/ A famous violinist from Britain.

Vanessa Mae /və'nesə meɪ/ A famous violinist born in Singapore.

Louis Armstrong /'lu:ɪ 'ɑ:m,striŋ/ A famous Jazz musician (who played the trumpet) from the USA.

p.33

Puerto Rico /'pʊɜ:təʊ 'ri:kəʊ/ An island in the Caribbean that is part of the USA.

La Copa de la Vida /lə 'kɒpə də læ 'vi:də/ The name of a song by Ricky Martin.

p.35

Rene Angelil /'rener ,ændʒə'lɪl/ A Canadian music producer.

Titanic /taɪ'tænik/ A famous ship that sank on its maiden (first) voyage in 1912. The story of this voyage was made into a film in 1997. Celine Dion sang the title song to this film.

Unit 5

p.36

Rickshaw /'rɪkʃɔ:/ A small vehicle with two wheels used to carry people and pulled by a person walking or on a bicycle. Rickshaws are a common type of transport in South East Asia.

Llama /'lɑ:mə/ An animal that lives in South America.

p.38

Poole Harbour /pʊ:l 'hɑ:bə/ A harbour (an area of water next to land where boats can stop) in the South of England.

Singapore /,sɪŋə'pɔ:/ A city state in South East Asia (one of the most important commercial centres in Asia).

p.39

Marseille /mɑ:'seɪ/ A city in France.

Karachi /kə'rɑ:tʃi/ A city in Pakistan.

Unit 6

p.43

Hawkes Bay /hɔ:ks beɪ/ A place in New Zealand.

p.44

Mount Kosciuszko /maʊnt kɒz'tʃu:skəʊ/ The highest mountain in Australia.

Marsupials /mɑ:'su:piəls/ Animals whose babies live in a pocket in their mother's skin until they are fully developed. i.e. A kangaroo.

p.46

Maoris /'maʊrɪz/ The indigenous people from New Zealand.

p.49

Ruakuri /'ru:ə,kuri/ A group of spectacular caves on the North Island of New Zealand

Unit 7

p.51

Oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ A place in the desert where there is water and plants grow. On page 51 the word Oasis is used as the name of a travel agency.

p.54

Peterborough /'pɪ:tə,bɒrə/ A small town in England.

Unit 8

p.60

Protein /'prəʊtɪ:n/ A substance in foods such as meat, milk and cheese that keeps you healthy.

Fungi /'fʌŋɡɪz/ A plant that has no leaves and grows in wet places. Mushrooms are a type of fungi.

p.63

Additives /'ædətɪvz/ Chemicals that are added to food to give it more taste or make it last longer.

Calorie /'kæləri/ A unit to measure how much energy you get from food.

Carbohydrates /,kɑ:bə'hɑ:dreɪts/ A substance in foods such as bread or potatoes that gives you energy.

Starches /'stɑ:tʃɪz/ Starch is a white substance that has no flavour and is found in foods such as rice and potatoes.

Vitamins /'vɪtəmɪnz/ Natural substances found in foods that help keep you healthy.

Unit 9

p.66

Hotel de Luxe /həʊ'tel də lʌks/ Fictional name of a Hotel in the story on page 66.

Inspector Clouteau /ɪn'spektə klu:'təʊ/ The name of the policeman in the story on pages 66 and 67.

Brigitte /'brɪdʒɪt/ A girl's name. The name of one of the characters in the story on pages 66 and 67.

Lord Birdseye /lɔ:d 'bɜ:dsɪ/ The name of one of the characters in the story on pages 66 and 67.

Mrs Van Bliven /'mɪsɪz væn 'blɪvən/ The name of one of the characters in the story on pages 66 and 67.

p.73

Sherlock Holmes /'ʃɜ:lɒk həʊlmz/ Fictitious detective from books written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, a 19th century British writer.

Memoirs /'memwɑ:z/ A book that someone famous writes about their own life and experiences.

The Boscombe Valley Mystery /ðə 'bɒskɒm 'væli 'mɪstəri/ A book by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Unit 10

p.74

The mir /ðə mɪə/ The name of the International Space Station launched in 1986.

Dennis Tito /'denɪs 'tɪ:təʊ/ Multi-millionaire who became the first man to pay to go into Space.

p.75

Jupiter /'dʒu:pɪtə/ One of the planets in our solar system. The fifth planet from the Sun. (Also the biggest planet.)

Saturn /'sætɜ:n/ One of the planets in our solar system. The sixth planet from the Sun. (Famous for its rings.)

Uranus /jʊ'reɪnəs/ One of the planets in our solar system. The seventh planet from the Sun.
NASA /'næsə/ An organisation in America that organises missions into space.

p.78

Leonardo da Vinci /li:ə'nɑ:rdəʊ də 'vɪntʃi/ Famous Italian artist and inventor from the 15th–16th century.

Arthur C. Clarke /'ɑ:θə si: klɑ:k/ A famous Science-fiction writer.

Unit 11

p.80

Parasol /'pærə,sɒl/ A type of umbrella that is used to keep the sun off.

p.82

Glacier /'glæsiə/ A very large amount of ice that moves slowly.

p.83

Flax /flæks/ A plant that is grown to make linen (strong cloth).

Loincloth /'ləʊnkloθ/ A piece of cloth that men in some hot countries wear to cover their body below the waist.

Sashes /'sæʃɪz/ Pieces of cloth tied around the waist to use as a belt.

Veils /veɪlz/ Thin pieces of cloth worn over a women's face (to hide the face).

Toga /'təʊgə/ A long loose piece of clothing worn by ancient Romans.

p.86

Otzi /'ɒtzi:/ The name given to the 'iceman' found frozen in a glacier in the Alps.

Otztal /'ɒtztəl/ A region in the North of Italy (in the Italian Alps).

Unit 12

p.90

Corfu /kɔ:'fu:/ A Greek island.

p.91

Lugaretzia /,lu:ɡæ'retziə/ A girl's name in Greece.

p.93

Oregon /'ɒrɪɡən/ A state in the USA.

p.95

Alexandria Quartet /æliɡ'zɑ:ndriə kwɔ:tet/ The name of a book written by Lawrence Durrell.

Unit 13

p. 96

Waterloo /,wɔ:tə'luz/ The name of a train station in London.

p.98

Marie Celeste /'mæri səlest/ The name of a famous ship from the 19th century.

Dei Gratia /dei græʃiə/ The name of a ship.

Gibraltar /dʒɪ'brɔ:ltə/ A peninsula in Spain belonging to Britain.

p.99

Abel Fosdyk /'æbel 'fɒzdaɪk/ The name of a man involved in the Marie Celeste mystery.

p.103

Atlantis /ət'læntɪs/ A mythical (not real) land in Greek mythology.

Mediterranis /'medɪtə,ræniːs/ A mythical (not real) land in Greek mythology.

Unit 14

p.106

Robert Falcon Scott /'rɒbɜːt 'fɔːlkən skɒt/ British explorer from the late 19th and early 20th century.

Antarctica /æn'tɑːktɪkə/ The continent around the South pole.

p.107

Cape Evans /keɪp 'evəns/ A large area of land, similar to a peninsula, in Antarctica.

Captain Lawrence Oates /'kæptɪn 'lɔːrəns əʊts/ A British explorer. One of the group who went to Antarctica with Scott.

Lieutenant Henry Bowers /lef'tenənt 'henri 'baʊəz/ A British explorer. One of the group who went to Antarctica with Scott.

Norwegian /nɔː'wiːdʒən/ A person from Norway.

Unit 15

p.112

Galapagos /gə'læpəgəs/ A group of Islands in the Pacific (part of Ecuador). The Galapagos Islands are famous for their unique animal and plant life.

p.114

Graeae Theatre /'greɪə 'θiːəte/ A special theatre (for disabled people) in London.

Didier Pasquette /'dɪdɪə pæs'ket/ A French acrobat.

Jade Kinder-Martin /dʒeɪd 'kɪndə 'mɑːtɪn/ An American acrobat.

p.115

Michele Lotito /mi'ʃel lɔ'titə/ A French performer. His stage name is Monsieur Mangetout.

Monsieur Mangetout /mɔ'sjɜː mɒndʒ'tuː/ The stage name of Michele Lotito.

Cessna /'sesnə/ A small airplane.

p.116

Ramshill /'ræmʃɪl/ A small town in England.

Move Ahead 3

Unit 1

p5

Hazel Baptiste /'heɪzəl bæp'tɪst/ The name of the woman in the photo at the top of page 5.

Patel /pæ'tel/ A common surname from the ethnic population of Britain.

Khan /kɑ:n/ A common surname from the ethnic population of Britain.

Singh /sɪŋ/ A common surname from the ethnic population of Britain.

Begum /'begʌm/ A common surname from the ethnic population of Britain.

Hussain /hu:'seɪn/ A common surname from the ethnic population of Britain.

p6

Yoruba /jɒ'rʊ:bə/ A tribe (group of people) from Nigeria.

Nigeria /nɑ:'dʒɪəriə/ A country in Africa.

Orobola Adeleke /ɒrɒ'bəʊlə 'ædəleki/ A typical name from Nigeria.

p7

The Xhosa /ðə 'kɔ:sə/ An indigenous people from South Africa.

Afrikaans /æfrɪ'kɑ:ns/ One of the official languages of South Africa which is related to Dutch.

Phetuxolo /,fetu:'zəʊləʊ/ An African name.

Nomonde /nɒ'mɒnd/ An African name.

Aduor /æ'dɔ:/ An African name.

Ngesa /n'gesə/ An African name.

Adongo /a'dɒŋgəʊ/ An African name.

Akoth /'akθ/ An African name.

Oduor /əʊ'dɔ:/ An African name.

Omondi /ɒ'mɒndi/ An African name.

Amondi /æ'mɒndi/ An African name.

Onyango /ɒn'yæŋgəʊ/ An African name.

Anyango /æn'yæŋgəʊ/ An African name.

Otieno /ɒti'eɪnəʊ/ An African name.

Atieno /æti'eɪnəʊ/ An African name.

Juma /'dʒʊ:mə/ An African name.

Ogola /'ɒgələ/ An African name.

Oduol /'ɒdʊ:əl/ An African name.

Apiyo /æ'pijəʊ/ An African name.

Adongo /æ'dɒŋgəʊ/ An African name.

Okoth /'ɒkθ/ An African name.

Aluoch /'æləʊ'ɒk/ An African name.

Okeyo /ɒ'keɪjəʊ/ An African name.

p8

Zhang /zæŋ/ A common Chinese surname.

Rebecca /rə'bekə/ A girl's name.

Claire /kleə/ A girl's name.

Luo /'lu:əʊ/ A tribe from Kenya in Africa.

Wang /wæŋ/ A common Chinese surname.

p9

Wendy Mok /'wendɪ mɒk/ The name of the girl in the photo on page 9.

Chan /tʃæn/ A common Chinese surname.

Mei Ling /meɪ lɪŋ/ A Chinese name.

Chan Fong On Seng /tʃæn fɒŋ ɒn sɛŋ/ A Chinese name.

p11

Oklahoma /,əʊklə'həʊmə/ A state in the USA.

Alabama /,ælə'bæmə/ A state in the USA.

Unit 2

p13

Nordic /'nɔːdɪk/ Someone, or something, from a Scandinavian country.

Scandinavia /'skændɪ,nɛrvɪə/ The collection of countries including Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Iceland.

p14

Kemi /kemi/ A small town in Lapland, Finland.

Gulf of Bothnia /gʌlf əf 'bɒθniə/ An area of Sea off the coast of Finland

p16

Vikings /'vaɪkɪŋz/ One of the people from Scandinavia who invaded much of Western Europe in the 7th to 9th centuries.

Erik /'erɪk/ A common name from Scandinavia.

Leif Eriksson /liːf 'erɪksən/ A Viking explorer.

Bjorn Borg /bjɔːn bɔːg/ A Swedish tennis player from the 1970s.

Peter Schmeichel /'piːtə 'ʃmaɪkəl/ A Danish football player (goalkeeper) from the 1990s.

p19

Alpine /'ælpam/ Connected to the group of mountains in Europe known as the Alps.

Unit 3

p21

Cuneiform /'kjuːnɪ,fɔːm/ A type of (ancient) writing.

Mesopotamia /,mesəpə'taɪmiə/ Mesopotamia was an ancient country in the Middle East (what is now Iraq).

p22

Alexandria /æɪlɪg'zɑːndriə/ A (very old) city in Egypt.

Bibliotheca Alexandrina /'bɪbliəʊ,tekə æɪlɪg'zɑːndriːnə/ An ancient library in Alexandria that was destroyed in a fire more than 1600 years ago.

Corniche /'kɔːniːʃ/ A wall and walkway along the sea in the city of Alexandria.

Islam /'ɪzlæm/ The religion based on the teachings of Mohammed. The followers of Islam are known as Muslims.

p23

Egyptologists /,iːdʒɪp'tɒləjɪsts/ People who study ancient Egypt.

Franck Goddio /fræŋk 'gɒdiəʊ/ French founder of the European Institute of Underwater Archeology.

Supreme Council for Antiquities /sʊ'priːm 'kaʊnsəl fɔː æn'tɪkwətɪz/ An organisation that looks after the antiques and treasures from ancient Egypt.

Caesarion /sɪz'zɑːɪɒn/ The name of the son of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra.

Cleopatra /,kliːəʊ'pætrə/ Ancient queen of Egypt.

Julius Caesar /'dʒuːliəs 'sɪzə/ Famous Roman Emperor from around 100 years BC (before Christ).

Bay of Abo Quir /beɪ əf 'æbəʊ kwɪə/ A bay in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Egypt.
Heracleion /hɜː'rækliən/ An ancient port city in Egypt that disappeared into the Mediterranean.

p27

Joseph Nicephore Niepce /'dʒəʊzəf 'niːsfəː 'naɪps/ Frenchman who took the first ever photograph.

Louis Daguerre /'luːi də'gɜː/ French inventor of the first working camera.

Unit 4

p28

Les Sables D'Olonne /leɪ 'sɑːblə də'lɒn/ A small town in France.

Ellen MacArthur /'elen mə'kɑːθə/ British yachtswoman.

Vendee Globe /'vɒndi gləʊb/ An international round-the-world yacht race.

Kingfisher /'kɪŋfɪʃə/ The name of Ellen MacArthur's yacht.

p29

Cessna /'sesnə/ A small airplane.

Davo Karnicar /'dævəʊ 'kɑːnɪkə/ Slovenian extreme sportsman.

p30

Malcolm Campbell /'mælkəm 'kæmbəl/ British motor racer from the early 20th century.

Segrave /'sɪzgreɪv/ Surname of an English challenger to Malcolm Campbell's speed record.

Louis Rigolly /'luːi 'rɪgɒli/ French record holder of the land speed record. Rigolly held the record from 1904 until 1927.

Roy Dübby /rɔɪ 'djuːbi/ American record holder of the land speed record. Dübby held the record from 1962 until 2000.

Russ Wicks /rʌs wɪks/ American record holder of the land speed record. Wicks took the record in 2000.

Ken Warby /ken 'wɑːbi/ Australian record holder of the jet-speed boat record.

p31

Daytona /deɪ'təʊnə/ A place in the USA famous for motor racing.

Lake Eyre /leɪk eə/ A lake in Australia.

p34

Chuck Yeager /tʃʌk 'jeɪgə/ American pilot who was the first person to break the sound barrier.

Unit 5

p39

Nancy Wallace /'nænsi 'wɒlɪs/ The name of the travel expert mentioned in the article on page 39.

Hiroshi Kuyo /hɪ'rɒʃi 'kuːjəʊ/ The name of the Japanese computer software expert mentioned in the article on page 39.

Unit 6

p42

Busch Gardens /bʊʃ 'gɑːdəns/ A big zoo near Tampa, Florida.

p48

Powwows /'paʊwəʊz/ A traditional native American ceremony or meeting.

Simenole /'sɪmən,əʊli/ A native American tribe from the area of Florida.

Unit 7

p51

Roger Payne /'rɒdʒə peɪn/ An American scientist and marine biologist.

p52

Lyall Watson /'laɪəl'wɒtsən/ A South African writer and scientist.

Tia /'ti:ə/ The name of the girl in the book, *Gifts of Unknown Things*, by Lyall Watson.

p54

Baja /'bɑ:ʒɑ:/ An area in Southern California.

Unit 8

p59

Moneta /mɒ'netə/ Latin word for *money*.

Juno /'dʒu:nəʊ/ Roman goddess of women and fertility.

Peseta /pə'setə/ Old Spanish money (now replaced by the Euro).

p60

Mina /'mi:nə/ A weight (or amount) of silver.

Lydians /lɪ'di:ənz/ The people from Lydia (an ancient country in what is now Turkey).

Tushatta of Mitanni /tu'ʃɑ:tə əv mɪ'tæni/ A king in ancient Mitanni.

p61

Mesopotamia /'mesəpə'taɪmiə/ Mesopotamia was an ancient country in the Middle East (what is now Iraq).

Mitanni /mɪ'tæni/ An ancient kingdom, part of Mesopotamia.

Asia Minor /'eɪzə 'mɑ:nə/ Asia minor is the area we now know as the Middle East.

Lydia /'lɪdiə/ Lydia was an ancient country in the Middle East (what is now Turkey).

Joachimstaler /'dʒəʊkɪms,tɑ:lə/ A word used to refer to something originating from the valley of Joachim in Germany.

Unit 9

p66

The Suez /ðə 'su:z/ A man-made canal connecting the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

p68

The Himalayas /ðə ˌhɪmə'leɪəz/ The name of a range of mountains located between China & India. This range of mountains includes some of the highest in the world including Mt. Everest.

p69

Indus /'ɪndəs/ A river in India.

Ganges /'gændʒi:z/ A river in India.

Brahmaputra /'brɑ:mə,pʊ:trə/ A river in India.

Bangladesh /ˌbæŋglə'deɪʃ/ A country in Asia.

Tibet /tɪ'bet/ A country in Asia.

p73

Lake Nasser /leɪk 'næsə/ A man-made reservoir in Egypt.

Aswan High Dam /'æzwa:n haɪ dæm/ A large dam in Egypt built across the river Nile.

Gamal Abdal-Nasser /gæməl 'æbdəl 'næsə/ Egyptian president in the early 1950s.

Abu Simbel /'æbu: 'sɪmbəl/ An archeological site in Egypt – an area of ancient tombs and temples.

Unit 10

p75

Bubbly /'bʌbli/ lively, happy and friendly.

Unit 11

p80

Martial Arts /'mɑ:ʃəl ɑ:ts/ The collection of traditional Asian fighting techniques, e.g. Judo, Karate, etc.

Kung fu /kʌŋ fu:/ A type of Martial Art.

Judo /'dʒu:dəʊ/ A type of Martial Art.

Karate /kə'rɑ:ti/ A type of Martial Art.

Tae kwon do /taɪ kwɒn dəʊ/ A type of Martial Art.

p83

Bangkok /'bæŋkɒk/ The capital city of Thailand.

Tai chi /taɪ 'tʃi:/ A Chinese activity that involves moving slowly and relaxing.

Chan San Gengt /tʃæn sæn ɡeŋt/ A Chinese man, founder of Tai Chi.

Lumpini Park /lʌm'pi:ni pɑ:k/ A large park in the centre of Bangkok.

Wutang Mountain /,wu:'tæŋ 'maʊntɪn/ A mountain in China.

p85

Combat /'kɒmbæt/ Fighting.

Unit 12

p88

Honda /'hɒndə/ A Japanese company.

Mitsubishi /'mɪtsə,bɪʃi/ A Japanese company.

Nikon /'nɪkɒn/ A Japanese company.

Pentax /'pentæks/ A Japanese company.

Samsung /'sæmsʌŋ/ A South Korean company.

Seiko /'seɪkəʊ/ A Japanese company.

Sony /'səʊni/ A Japanese company.

Technics /'tekni:ks/ A Japanese company.

Toyota /tɔɪ'tɔɪ/ A Japanese company.

Yamaha /'jæməhɑ:/ A Japanese company.

Korean Peninsula /kə'ri:ən pə'nɪnsjələ/ The area of land containing the countries of North and South Korea.

p89

Shabu-shabu /'ʃæbu: 'ʃæbu:/ A type of Japanese food.

Sukiyaki /su:ki'jæki/ A type of Japanese food.

Ramen /'ra:men/ A type of Japanese food.

Sushi /'su:ʃi/ A type of Japanese food.

Sashimi /sæ'ʃɪ:mi/ A type of Japanese food.

Tempura /'tempərə/ A type of Japanese food.

Yakitori /'jækitɔ:ri/ A type of Japanese food.

p90

Hiragana /,hɪrə'gænə/ One of the two Japanese alphabets.

Katakana /,kætə'kænə/ One of the two Japanese alphabets.

Osaka /əʊ'sɑ:kə/ A city in Japan.

Kanji /'kænʒi/ The characters in the Japanese alphabets.

Mangas /'mæŋəs/ Japanese comic magazines.

p91

Yamato /jæ'mætəʊ/ A dynasty (period of time when one group of people ruled the land) in Japanese history.

Edo /'edəʊ/ The capital city of Japan during the Yamato dynasty.

Tokugawa /'tɒkʊ:ˌgɑʊwə/ A Japanese warlord from the 15th century.

Commodore Mathew Perry /'kɒmədɔ: 'mæθju: 'peri/ A naval leader from the US army from the 19th century.

Samurai /'sæmʊˌraɪ/ A traditional Japanese soldier.

p93

Seiko Kudoh /'seɪkəʊ kʊ:dəʊ/ The name of the Japanese girl in the photo on page 93.

Nagoya /næ'gɔɪjə/ A city in Japan.

Harumi /hæ'ru:mi/ A Japanese surname.

Toshio Miura /'tɒʃiəʊ mɪ'ju:rə/ The name of the Japanese boy in the photo on page 93.

Kyoto /ki'əʊtəʊ/ A city in Japan.

p94

Ikebana /,ɪkə'bɑ:nə/ The art of flower arranging.

Karaoke /kɑri'əʊki/ A type of Japanese singing (when you sing the words to a tune by reading them from a TV screen).

Pachinko /pæ'tʃɪnkəʊ/ A type of slot (gaming) machine.

Sumo /'su:məʊ/ A type of Japanese wrestling.

p95

Shibuya /ʃɪ'bu:ʒɑ:/ A big shop in Tokyo that only sells Manga magazines.

Mamoru Oshii /mæ'mɔ:ru: 'ɒʃi/ Japanese film director.

Osamu Tezuka /əʊ'sæmu: te'zu:kə/ Japanese inventor of the Manga comic magazines.

Unit 13

p98

Crevasse /krə'væs/ A very deep crack in rock or ice.

Siula Grande /'si:ʒu:lə 'grændər/ A mountain in the Andes in Peru.

p103

Exxon Valdez /'eksɒn væl'dez/ The name of a large oil tanker that ran aground off Alaska in 1989.

Unit 14

p104

Rub al Khali /rʌb æl 'kɑ:li/ An area of the Arabian desert known as 'The Empty Quarter'

p105

The Namib /ðə 'næmɪb/ A desert in Southern Africa.

The Gobi /ðə 'gəʊbi/ A desert in China and Mongolia.

p106

Djerba /'dʒɜ:bə/ An island of the coast of North Africa.

Gabes /'gɑ:bez/ An oasis in the Libyan desert.

P108

Douz /daʊz/ A town on the edge of the Sahara desert.

p109

Etosha Pan /e'təʊʃə pæn/ A dry lake bed in Namibia.

Waterberg Plateau /'wɔ:tə,bɜ:g 'plætəʊ/ An area in the Namib desert.

Namib Naukluft Park /'næmɪb 'nəʊklʌft pɑ:k/ A national park in the Namib desert.

p110

The Dakar Rally /ðə 'dɑ:kɑ: 'ræli/ An international motor rally from Paris, France to Dakar, Senegal. The rally goes through the Sahara desert.

p111

Nubian Ibex /'nju:biən 'arbeks/ An animal that lives in the desert.

Desert Monitor /'dezət 'mɒnɪtə/ An animal that lives in the desert.

Acacia trees /ə'keɪʃə tri:z/ A type of tree.

Fennec Fox /'fenek fɒks/ An animal that lives in the desert.

Unit 15

p112

Hispanic /hɪ'spænɪk/ People who speak Spanish or are ethnically of Spanish origin.

Quebec /kwɪ'bek/ A city in Canada. Quebec is the capital of the French-speaking part of Canada.

Catalina /kæte'lɪznə/ A girl's name.

p114

Raleigh /'rɑ:li/ The name of an international organisation.

Chile /'tʃɪli/ A country in South America.

p117

Bath Cyes /bɑ:θ ki:z/ A suburb of a town in the South of England.

Spa /spɑ:/ A place with a natural supply of mineral water, people often go to a Spa to improve their health.