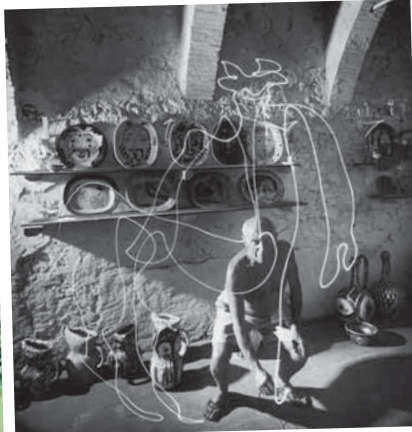


## UNIT OBJECTIVES

- **Reading** *Mobile art*; understanding reference
- **Grammar** The passive; *have / get something done*
- **Vocabulary** Art; *do and make*; word families
- **Listening** 3-D street art
- **Speaking** Comparing and contrasting photos
- **Writing** A biography
- **Lifelong learning skills** How to learn English outside the classroom



# 7 Is it art?



## 1 Match the words in the box to the works of art.

abstract cave painting graffiti landscape photograph  
portrait sculpture still life street art

## 2 2.12 Listen. Which art words are mentioned?

## 3 2.12 Listen again. Match the speakers to the questions.

- How do you know if a work of art is good?
- How much money is the *Mona Lisa* insured for?
- Which Spanish artists are considered to be the best?
- Which painting is said to be the most expensive ever?

## 4 2.12 Listen again and note the speakers' answers.

## Let's talk

## 5 Choose a work of art from this page and describe it to a partner.

### PHRASE BANK

I can see ...  
The woman in the painting ...  
There's a ...  
It looks like ...  
It looks ...  
He's probably ...

**THINK & DISCUSS**

*Photography isn't really art.*

# 1 **WORD POWER** Match the phrases to the definitions.

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 an army unit | a become unemotional         |
| 2 a head shot  | b an exhibition of photos    |
| 3 desensitized | c a portrait photo           |
| 4 slideshow    | d understanding of something |
| 5 insight      | e a group of soldiers        |

## 2 Scan the text and find ...

- the title of a newspaper.
- a date.
- the name of a famous photographer.
- the name of an exhibition.
- the name of the exhibition's organizer.

# 3 **DEVELOPING SKILLS** Read the box and do the task.

### Understanding reference

When reading, it is important to know what pronouns like *it*, *they*, *her* and demonstratives like *this* and *that* refer to.



Find the pronouns in the text. What do they refer to?

- they (line 2)
- they (line 3)
- their (line 6)
- these (line 12)
- their (line 17)

## 4 Are the sentences true or false? Quote words from the text to support your answers.

- The photos in *The New York Times* were taken with a mobile phone.
- Damon Winter's photos won him a prize.
- Most photos taken on mobiles are pictures of places.
- No Comfort* was an exhibition held in Zimbabwe.
- The photos from Kabul and Gaza contain very negative images.

## 5 Answer the questions in your own words.

- Why did Damon Winter use his mobile phone in Afghanistan?
- Why is the quality of mobile phone photos not very important?
- Why did Alex Sturrock organize *No Comfort*?
- How did Preston Rolls help to create *No Comfort*?
- What makes the photos of Zimbabwe so special?

# 6 **WORD POWER** Match the words to the definitions.

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1 appearing  | a the most common                         |
| 2 mainstream | b television, newspapers and the internet |
| 3 media      | c beginning to be seen                    |
| 4 gallery    | d things or information                   |
| 5 stuff      | e a place that shows art                  |

## Let's talk

### 7 Do you ever go to exhibitions?

Find a false friend in paragraph B that means to *keep information about something*.

**ANALYSE**



# Mobile Art

- a** When readers of *The New York Times* looked at the newspaper on 22 November 2010, they were presented with some amazing photos of the war in Afghanistan. What made the photos particularly interesting is that they had been taken with a smartphone rather than a traditional camera.
- b** Photographer Damon Winter, who was named Photographer of the Year in the USA, spent a few days with an American army unit in northern Afghanistan. He wanted to record their everyday lives. He decided to use his mobile phone rather than his usual camera because he thought the soldiers seemed more comfortable with the phone. He pointed out that they often use their phones to photograph each other and so they were more relaxed. This made the photos more memorable because they weren't posed.
- c** Of course, the vast majority of photos taken using mobiles are not taken by professional photographers, but by ordinary people. Although these images may be poor quality and are often just head shots sent from one friend to another, more and more of these photos are now appearing in exhibitions because they provide an interesting record of everyday life.
- d** A recent exhibition in London provides a good example. The event was called *No Comfort* and people in different countries were asked by the show's organizer, Alex Sturrock, to send in images of their daily lives taken on mobile phones. Sturrock wanted people in London to see what life is like for people living in countries like Zimbabwe or Haiti. He felt that people had become desensitized by images in the mainstream media, but hoped that the more personal mobile phone photos would provide a more dramatic picture.
- e** Getting the photos was hard work. Sturrock emailed lots of people before he got a positive response from Preston Rolls, a photographer in Zimbabwe. Rolls told children about the exhibition and they were very excited. Suddenly Sturrock started receiving photos which he uploaded onto a computer in an art gallery in London. The photos were made into a slideshow which was projected onto the gallery's wall. Every time a new photo arrived it was automatically added to the slideshow.
- f** Sturrock also received a series of photos from Kabul, Toronto and Gaza. As he says, 'They're images from places we see so much negative stuff written about, yet they are really warm stories. The images from Zimbabwe are really intimate, they're shot by the kids and young people of the area. You can't take pictures like that unless you are part of a community, I think it's a rare insight.'



## SAY IT ALOUD

**2.14 Find these words in the text. How do you say them?**

- 1 /'kæm(ə)rə/
- 2 /pəʊzd/
- 3 /'ɪmɪdʒɪz/
- 4 /'kwɒləti/
- 5 /'eksɪ'bɪʃ(ə)nz/



SOUNDS

## The passive

be + past participle

1 Look at the album cover. Do you know where the photo was taken?



### Abbey Road

The cover of The Beatles' album, *Abbey Road*, is one of the world's most famous photographs. In it the band <sup>1</sup>are being led across a zebra crossing by John Lennon. Abbey Road is both the name of the street and a recording studio.

The photo <sup>2</sup>was taken by Iain Macmillan. If you look closely, you can see Paul Cole, an American tourist, on the right-hand side. He didn't know the photo <sup>3</sup>had been taken until the album was released.

The cover <sup>4</sup>has been copied by many artists including The Red Hot Chilli Peppers and Kanye West. No doubt it <sup>5</sup>will be copied again many times in the future. The crossing <sup>6</sup>can still be seen by Beatles' fans as it <sup>7</sup>is now protected by the government because of its cultural importance.

2 GRAMMAR INITIATIVE Match the examples in the text to the tenses.

#### The passive

a modal verb

b present continuous

c present simple

d present perfect

e past simple

f future simple

g past perfect

3 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Picasso's *Guernica* \_\_\_\_ (move) to Spain from New York in 1981.
- 2 This painting can \_\_\_\_ (interpret) in a number of different ways.
- 3 Only two of the paintings in this exhibition \_\_\_\_ (buy) so far.
- 4 The art museum \_\_\_\_ (restore) at the moment.
- 5 The restoration work \_\_\_\_ (not complete) next month.
- 6 By the time the gallery reported the theft, the painting \_\_\_\_ (sell).

4 Write questions in the passive. Use the prompts to help you.

- 1 Where / last year's exhibition / hold ?
- 2 What / paintbrushes / make of ?
- 3 Why / this photograph / not frame / yet ?
- 4 Who / *Sunflowers* / paint by ?
- 5 the winner of the art competition / announce / next week ?
- 6 these pens / use / by anybody / at the moment ?



#### ANALYSE

#### be + past participle

The passive is formed with *be* + past participle. There is a complete list of irregular past participles on pp152–153 of the Student's Book.

## Transforming sentences

### 5 Study the examples and complete the transformation rules.

A Active: An art dealer bought the paintings.

Passive: The paintings were bought by an art dealer.

B Active: They will sell her paintings next week.

Passive: Her paintings will be sold next week (by them).

In passive sentences ...

- 1 the object of the active sentence becomes the \_\_\_\_.
- 2 the subject of the active sentence becomes the \_\_\_\_.
- 3 use the word \_\_\_\_ to introduce the agent.
- 4 omit the \_\_\_\_ when it is unknown, obvious or unimportant.

### 6 Transform the sentences from active to passive. Omit the agent where possible.

- 1 Somebody sold the sculpture for €2 million.
- 2 The prime minister will attend the opening of the exhibition.
- 3 They might display our work in the school entrance.
- 4 Police have arrested a 30-year-old woman in connection with the art theft.
- 5 A journalist is interviewing the artist for a magazine article.
- 6 Miró must have painted this picture.

#### have / get something done

#### ANALYSE



We use *have* or *get something done* when somebody else does a job for us.

*The prime minister is having his portrait painted.*

*I got my hair dyed purple for the party.*

Note that *get something done* is more informal.

### 7 Read the sentences. Who does the job in each case? Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Phil got his house painted last week.  
a Phil      b someone else
- 2 Diana will have new pictures taken next month.  
a Diana      b someone else
- 3 I'm fixing my computer.  
a me      b someone else

### 8 Rewrite the sentences using *have / get something done*.

- 1 Someone pierced Sue's nose yesterday.  
*Sue had her nose pierced yesterday.*
- 2 A mechanic has repaired Pete's scooter.
- 3 Gilly is going to cut my hair.
- 4 The optician is testing my eyes tomorrow.
- 5 The artist drew her caricature.
- 6 Helen's mum will make her a dress.

### 9 CONSOLIDATE Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

## Graffiti: ART OR CRIME?

Graffiti (1) \_\_\_\_ (**consider**) by some people to be art. Many others believe people who paint buildings, which then have to (2) \_\_\_\_ (**clean**), are vandals and should (3) \_\_\_\_ (**punish**). It seems that the public and the police now want to have something (4) \_\_\_\_ (**do**) about the problem, so graffiti vandals (5) \_\_\_\_ (**take**) to court. In 2010, three young men from London (6) \_\_\_\_ (**send**) to prison for spray-painting on tube trains. The cost of repainting the trains (7) \_\_\_\_ (**estimate**) to be £60,000. A more recent case was Tox, who (8) \_\_\_\_ (**jail**) for criminal damage. He has been writing his name on trains, bridges and walls for over ten years and (9) \_\_\_\_ (**give**) fines before his recent trial. The prosecutor claimed that Tox 'has no artistic talent'.



## Topic words

### Art

- 1 Order the photography verbs in the box in the order in which they happen.

enlarge frame hang print save to hard drive take

1 take

- 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs from Ex 1.

- I \_\_\_ some great photos last weekend. Do you want to see them?
- These photos are too small, so I'm going to \_\_\_ them.
- I usually \_\_\_ copies of my best photos for my album.
- This photo is the best. I'm going to \_\_\_ it and \_\_\_ it on my bedroom wall.
- Don't leave your photos on your camera. \_\_\_ them \_\_\_ your \_\_\_.

### Let's talk

- 3 What do you do with your photos after you've taken them?

- 4 Categorize the words in the box.

artist brush bust easel gallery model paint palette pedestal portfolio sculptor sculpture

people	equipment	other
artist		

- 5 Replace the words in bold with the correct words from Ex 4.

- There's a really good exhibition of Titian's work at the National **Museum**.
- Painters mix their paints together on a **portfolio**.
- Lisa del Giocondo was the **sculptor** for the painting the *Mona Lisa*.
- My father has a **pedestal** of Beethoven on his piano.
- Painters apply paint to a canvas with a knife or a **palette**.
- I went to an outdoor exhibition of Henry Moore's **sculptors** last week.
- Who's your favourite **bust** – Picasso or Dalí?
- Michelangelo's *David* stands on a **palette** in the Galleria Dell'Accademia in Florence.

## Vocabulary in Action

### Talking about art exhibitions

- 6 Read the dialogue and choose the correct alternatives.

A What are you doing on Saturday?

B I was thinking about going to that new gallery.

A You mean the one that was opened by the Queen?

B Yeah. There's a <sup>1</sup>**photography/portfolio** exhibition on.

A And a <sup>2</sup>**sculptor/sculpture** display in the garden.


B I know. All the photos were <sup>3</sup>**taken/framed** by children, weren't they?

A In fact, both exhibitions were created by child <sup>4</sup>**artists/models**.

B Amazing. There's a good shop there too.

A I could buy some new <sup>5</sup>**paints/easels** and a <sup>6</sup>**palette/bust**.

B Great, you can give me a painting to <sup>7</sup>**hang/print** in my bedroom.

- 7  2.15 Listen and check your answers.

- 8 Now prepare a dialogue about art exhibitions.



## Word building

### do and make

#### 1 Complete the phrases with *do* or *make*.

- 1 \_\_\_ a decision
- 2 \_\_\_ some cleaning
- 3 \_\_\_ an English course
- 4 \_\_\_ some money

#### 2 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 We usually use **do/make** to talk about creating or constructing something.
- 2 We usually use **do/make** to talk about general activities or work.

#### 3 Form collocations with *do* or *make* and the words in the box.

a choice a commitment a part-time job  
an announcement an impact someone a favour  
the grade your best

#### 4 Match the definitions to the collocations in Ex 3.

- 1 choose one of several options
- 2 attain results at the necessary level
- 3 use all of your potential
- 4 work for limited periods of a day or week
- 5 act in a helpful way to another person
- 6 give information
- 7 promise to do something
- 8 cause a great effect

#### 5 Write sentences about you using *do* and *make*.

## Word families

#### 6 Complete the word families.

noun	person	adjective
architecture competition art surrealism photography		

#### 7 Complete the sentences with words from Ex 6.

- 1 Did you know that the \_\_\_ Norman Foster designed the Bilbao Metro?
- 2 Jim entered the London Underground photography \_\_\_ last year.
- 3 Snaps is the best shop in town for cameras and \_\_\_ equipment.
- 4 \_\_\_ was a movement supported by \_\_\_ such as Salvador Dalí and André Breton.
- 5 Jack's so \_\_\_. He can paint, sketch and take wonderful photos.

#### 8 **CONSOLIDATE** Complete the text with the words in the box.

paint      best      make (x2)      do  
artists      galleries      competitions



Mangaka are very special (1) \_\_\_. They are the people who devise and illustrate Japanese manga comics. There are thought to be over 3000 mangaka in Japan doing their (2) \_\_\_ to entertain comic fans. Many artists (3) \_\_\_ a manga course at art school and so they have to (4) \_\_\_ a commitment to their career at an early age. However, if they are successful, they can earn a lot of money. Some of the best-known manga artists only sketch their drawings and have assistants to (5) \_\_\_ the pictures.

Manga is big business all over the world, not just in Japan. You can visit exhibitions of manga comics in (6) \_\_\_ in Europe and the USA. There are also (7) \_\_\_ where young artists hope to become famous. Whatever the pictures show, manga should always (8) \_\_\_ an impact on the reader.

### PRONUNCIATION

#### Word stress

a 2.16 Listen to the nouns. Which syllables are stressed?

- 1 architecture 2 surrealism 3 competition

b Read the words. Which stress pattern do they have?

photography      politician      commitment  
reading      pedestal      newspaper      assistant  
exhibition      gallery      individual

c 2.17 Listen and repeat.




SOUNDS



## Speaking

### Comparing and contrasting photos

- 1  2.20 Listen and read the extract. Which photos is the speaker comparing?

“ Both photos show people creating works of art outdoors.

In the first photo someone is painting a portrait of a passer-by, whereas in the second photo the artist is painting a landscape; a seascape in fact. While the first photo was taken in a town or city and has lots of people in the background, the second shows the artist completely alone at the beach. Both photos show the artists using easels and painting what they can see, either people or the place. I think the first artist is a professional, whereas the second one probably paints as a hobby. I'd prefer to have a picture of the seaside than of myself! ”


- 2 Match the categories to examples in the extract in Ex 1.

- 1 Talking about one photo
- 2 Talking about two photos
- 3 Making contrasts
- 4 Describing location

- 3 Which picture would you choose for your screen saver?

#### PRONUNCIATION

##### Intonation

- a  2.21 Listen to the intonation in the sentences.

- 1 In the first photo someone is painting a portrait ...
- 2 ... whereas in the second photo the artist is painting a landscape ...

- b  2.21 Listen again and repeat.



## Speaking Initiative

**TASK** Choose two of the photos to compare and contrast.

### ► Think

Decide which two photos you think are the most interesting.

### ► Plan

List the similarities and differences. What do the photos have in common? How are they different?

#### Giving conclusions

You can finish your comparison by saying which picture you prefer and why.



### ► Speak

Now compare and contrast your photos.

#### PHRASE BANK

The first photo ...  
 In the second photo ...  
 The photo on the right / left ...  
 At the top / bottom ...  
 On the left / right ...  
 Both photos ...  
 Neither photo ...  
 While ... whereas ...  
 This one ..., but that one doesn't ...  
 In the foreground ...  
 In the background ...



#### ANALYSE


When we describe photos we generally use the present continuous.

## A biography

1 Read the biography. What did Frida Kahlo do that no other Mexican artist had done before?

2 Which paragraph ...

- 1 gives a summary of Kahlo's achievements and says why she is important today?
- 2 says where and when she was born and gives a general idea of who she was?
- 3 describes her personal life?
- 4 talks about her achievements?

3  **WORD POWER** Complete the table with examples from the text.

life facts / general description	early life	main achievements	summary of achievements
<i>born in Mexico</i>			

# FRIDA KAHLO

## A biography of an artist

**a** Frida Kahlo was born in 1907 in Mexico. She became an internationally popular painter, famous for her vibrant colours and dramatic symbolism. Her paintings were influenced by the indigenous cultures of Mexico and European styles.

**b** Kahlo's early life was marked by bad luck. **In 1925**, she was badly injured in a traffic accident and was in hospital **for over three months**. **During this time**, Kahlo started painting the first of many self-portraits. Although she **eventually** recovered, Kahlo was in pain **for the rest of her life**. Four years later, in 1929, she married Diego Rivera, another painter. Theirs was a stormy marriage and **finally** they divorced, but they got married again **a few years later**.

**c** Kahlo continued to paint and in 1939 her paintings were exhibited in Paris. This was the key to her later success as one of her paintings was bought by the Louvre. This was the first time that a modern Mexican artist's work had ever been bought by the world-famous Parisian museum.

**d** Kahlo's later life was a period of pain and suffering and she died in 1954 **after a long illness**. She was one of the most talented and successful women painters of the 20th century. Her success is an inspiration to women artists everywhere.



#### 4 **CONNECTORS** Read the connectors in the box. Are they sequencing words or time expressions?

for many years      since the early 20th century      as a child  
in May 2014      in January of the same year      after that

sequencing words	time expressions

#### 5 Find the connectors in bold in the text and add them to the table in Ex 4.

#### 6 Write sentences with the words in brackets. Make any necessary changes.

- Miguel Barceló was introduced to painting by his mother. (as a child)
- He held his first solo exhibition at a gallery in Majorca. (in 1974)
- He enrolled at the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona. (soon after)
- He started experimenting with different materials in his works of art. (a few years later)
- He lived in Naples and prepared a series of works made with volcanic ash from Mount Vesuvius. (for over five months)
- He was awarded a prestigious cultural award. (by the age of 30)
- He spent six months in Mali in 1988 where he was influenced by the desert landscape. (during this time)
- He divides his time between Paris, Majorca and Mali. (since the late 1980s)



## Writing Initiative

**TASK** Write a biography of a famous artist. Write 120–150 words.

### ► Think

Choose an artist you like and research his / her life and achievements.

### ► Plan

Organize the information in chronological order.

- Paragraph A  
Give some background information about him / her.
- Paragraph B  
Describe his / her personal life.
- Paragraph C  
Talk about his / her achievements.
- Paragraph D  
Summarize his / her achievements and say why he / she is important today.

#### Using the correct form

Think carefully about verb forms. Do you need an active or a passive verb?



### ► Write

Prepare the first draft of your biography.

### ► Check

Use the checklist to review your biography.

- ☐ I've written four paragraphs.
- ☐ I've used passive and active verbs.
- ☐ I've used time expressions and sequencing words.
- ☐ I've checked my spelling and punctuation.

### ► Improve

Write the final draft of your biography.

➡ See *Developing writing skills* p147



## How to ... learn English outside the classroom

**a** Summer holiday menu  
**£29.95 per person**  
 excluding service  
 A 15% service charge is added to all bills

**b** Buy one get one free  
**BURGERS**  
 This week only at **BOSTON BURGERS**  
 Buy one full-size mega-burger  
**and get another FREE!**  
 (Maximum order of TWO burgers per customer)

**c** **LO-COST**  
**travel**

Great summer giveaway  
 We're offering 10,000 flights  
**for £2.99**  
**Don't wait - book now!**  
 Terms & Conditions apply.

**d** **GO TO CHECKOUT**  
**GO TO BASKET**

**e** All rights reserved.  
 Unauthorized copying  
 prohibited.

**f**

Adult (after 5pm Fri, Sat-Sun)	£9.30
Adult (all other times)	£8.30
Child (14 & Under) (after 5pm Fri, Sat-Sun)	£6.00
Child (14 & Under) (all other times)	£5.80
Student/Senior (Mon, Wed-Sun)	£6.40
Bargain Tuesday	£5.30

Weekend prices apply to Bank Holidays  
 Adult - additional £2.10 for 3-D films  
 Child/Student/Senior - an additional £1.50 for 3-D films  
 3-D Glasses 80p per pair

### 1 Look at the examples of English. Where would you see them?

#### English outside the classroom

English is not only a classroom language. When you see English outside the classroom, think about what it means. Use the context to help you understand.



### 2 Read the examples carefully. Are the statements true or false?

- All flights will cost a maximum of £2.99.
- Meals cost 15% less than the advertised price.
- It costs a family with two children £37.80 to see a 3-D film on Saturday.
- You can't make copies of this material.
- Click the second button to pay for your purchases.
- Two people can buy ten mega-burgers and pay for five.

### 3 Find words or phrases that mean ...

- restrictions or limitations.
- not including.
- a special day with no school or work.
- without permission.
- the place you pay in a shop.

**4 CHALLENGE** For a week, write down all the examples of English you see online, in newspapers and magazines or in adverts and bring them to class.