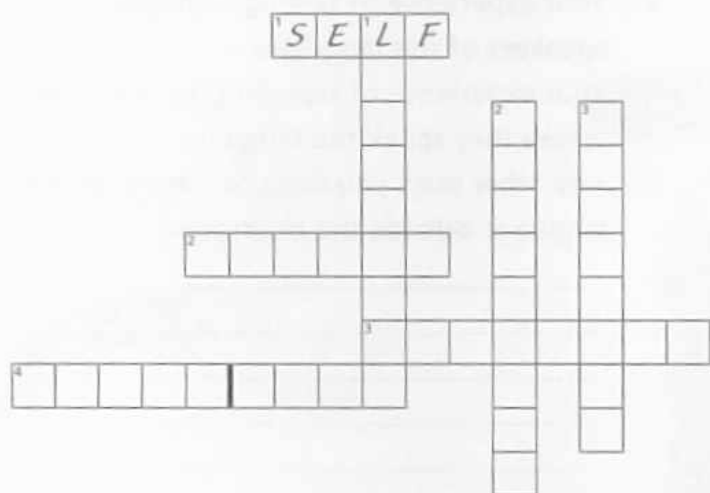


# 6 Very visual

## Vocabulary

### Art

1 Look at the clues and write the answers.



Across



1 \_\_\_\_\_-portrait

2



3

4



Down

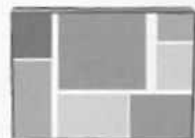


1

2



3 \_\_\_\_\_ painting



## Grammar

### Present and past simple passive - affirmative

2 Put the sentences into the present simple passive. Use *by* to introduce the person who does the action.

- Millions of people watch this programme.  
This programme is watched by millions of people.
- The people in this shop speak Spanish.  
Spanish \_\_\_\_\_.
- Japan exports lots of manga comics.  
Lots of manga comics \_\_\_\_\_.
- Robots paint cars.  
Cars \_\_\_\_\_.
- Billy Corgan sings that song.  
That song \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Use the words in the table to write sentences in the past simple passive.

|                            |          |              |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Don Quixote and La Galatea | write    | Rafael Nadal |
| Roland Garros 2005         | discover | Marie Curie  |
| The picture 'Las Meninas'  | paint    | Cervantes    |
| Radioactivity              | win      | Velazquez    |

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

ee  
more practice

→ Workbook Extra page 114

→ Revision/Extension pages 75-77

- 4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb to be.



One of the very first super-heroes was Superman. He (a) was created in 1938 by Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster. Other heroes (b) \_\_\_\_\_ invented, like Batman. Originally Batman (c) \_\_\_\_\_ drawn and written by Bob Kane. Then in the 1960s there was an explosion of new titles, like Spider-man, The Hulk, X-Men, and the Fantastic Four. All these comics (d) \_\_\_\_\_ created by Stan Lee, for Marvel Comics. These comics (e) \_\_\_\_\_ printed today and are still incredibly popular.

What is the normal procedure for the creation of a Marvel comic? First the general story (f) \_\_\_\_\_ written by the author. The story (g) \_\_\_\_\_ given to the artist and the pictures (h) \_\_\_\_\_ drawn. Then the final dialogue (i) \_\_\_\_\_ added. Finally, the pictures (j) \_\_\_\_\_ coloured in, either by hand or computer. This process (k) \_\_\_\_\_ invented by Stan Lee in the 1960's and it (l) \_\_\_\_\_ used today by many comic book producers.

- 5 Complete the text with the present simple passive or past simple passive form of the verbs.



The Thyssen Bornemisza Museum is located in the Villahermosa Palace, in Madrid. The museum (a) was opened (open) in 1992 after an agreement between the Thyssen-Bornemisza family and the Spanish government. A few years later, the collection (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) by the government. It is a fabulous collection of paintings of different styles and from different periods. The paintings (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) on three different floors. There are many important paintings in the permanent exhibition. For example, there is 'Mata Mua', a beautiful post-impressionist landscape. It (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) by the French artist Paul Gauguin in 1892. Apart from the permanent exhibition, special exhibitions (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (organise) regularly. The museum (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) by people from all over the world every day, and its paintings (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) by all the visitors.

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 100

→ Revision/Extension pages 75-77

## English in use

### Making invitations

6 Choose the correct alternatives in the dialogue.



Charlie (a) *Do/Would* you like to go to a disco with me on Friday?

Liz Sorry, I (b) *'m not/can't*. I have to visit my uncle and aunt on Friday.

Charlie Well, would you like (c) *eat/to eat* out on Saturday evening?

Liz I (d) *do/d* love to, but on Saturday I'm going to a basketball match with my brother.

Charlie Oh, I see.

Liz Wait. Would you like to (e) *go/going* bowling with me on Sunday?

Charlie Yes, that (f) *had/would* be great!

7 Write invitations and replies for these places.



Don: \_\_\_\_\_?

Barbara: X \_\_\_\_\_



Craig: \_\_\_\_\_?

Vanessa: ✓ \_\_\_\_\_



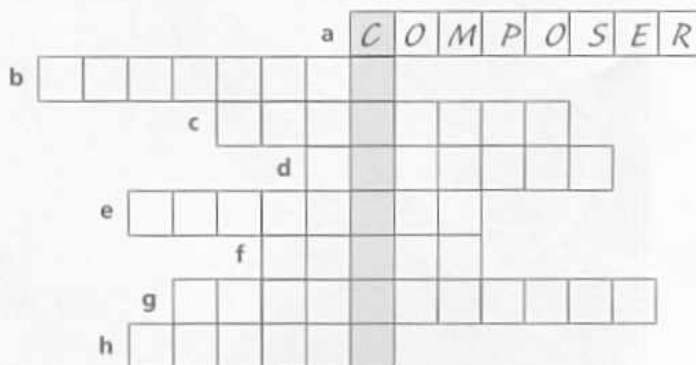
Colin: \_\_\_\_\_?

Irene: ✓ \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

### Artistic creation

8 Look at the clues and write the answers. What is the mystery word?



a Mozart was a \_\_\_\_\_ of classical music.

b Giorgio Armani is an important fashion \_\_\_\_\_.

c Thomas Edison was a very famous \_\_\_\_\_.

d Miró was a great Catalan \_\_\_\_\_.

e A \_\_\_\_\_ is somebody who makes sculptures.

f If you are an artist you \_\_\_\_\_ pictures.

g The 'Bolero' was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ by Ravel.

h Clothes can have a modern \_\_\_\_\_, a classic \_\_\_\_\_ or an old-fashioned \_\_\_\_\_.

The mystery word is \_\_\_\_\_

See

→ Workbook Extra page 114

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 75-77

# Grammar

## Present and past simple passive – negative and question forms

9 Write sentences with the negative form of the present or past simple passive.

- a 'Manolito Gafotas' / write / Shakespeare

Manolito Gafotas wasn't written by Shakespeare.



- b Caviar / eat / dogs

- c The Aranjuez Concerto / compose / Metallica

- d The 2005 Champions League / win / our school team



- e Horror films / watch / babies

- f Pepsi / make / the Coca-Cola company

- g The roles of Batman and Spiderman / play / Mr. Bean



- h 'The Mona Lisa' and 'The Last Supper' / paint / Walt Disney

10 Write two questions for each of these sentences.

- a America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

Who was America discovered by?

Was America discovered by Christopher Columbus?

- b 'The Simpsons' was created by Matt Groening.

- c 'Spiderman' is played by Toby Maguire.

- d The 'Megane' is made by Renault.

- e 'Gold Wing' bikes are produced by Honda.

- f The aqueduct in Segovia and the theatre in Merida were built by the Romans.

See

→ Workbook Extra page 101

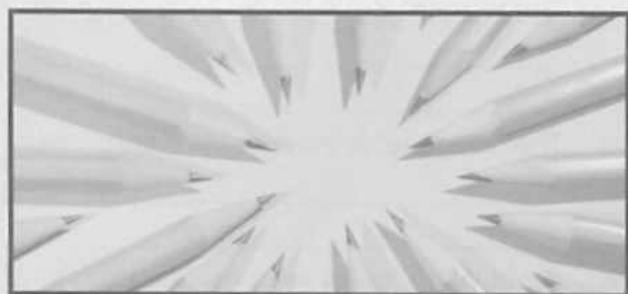
More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 75-77

## It's only a pencil

We live in a high technology world but the simple pencil is used by millions of people all over the world every day. What's special about pencils?

Before the modern pencil, artists like Leonardo Da Vinci simply used a piece of graphite which was covered in material. It was only in the 17th century that someone had the idea of putting the graphite inside a stick of wood. The graphite which was used in Europe came almost exclusively from the North of England. In 1794, a Frenchman called Nicolas Conté was contacted to find a substitute for the British pencil. In just eight days he invented the modern pencil. He took graphite and mixed it



### 1 Do the Pencil Quiz. Are the statements true or false?

#### Pencil Quiz

- The modern pencil is made of graphite, clay and wood. \_\_\_\_\_
- The modern pencil was invented by an Englishman. \_\_\_\_\_
- You can see the letters HB on many pencils because HB is a company which makes pencils. \_\_\_\_\_
- Most American pencils are painted yellow. \_\_\_\_\_
- The longest pencil in the world is six metres long. \_\_\_\_\_
- The word pencil comes from Latin. \_\_\_\_\_

with clay. By having more or less clay, he could make pencils softer or harder.

European pencils today are marked with the letters H and B. H is for hard and B is for black. Traditionally HB pencils are considered the best pencils for normal writing and drawing. In 1847 graphite was discovered near the border between China and Siberia. The quality was excellent, and everybody wanted 'Chinese' pencils. When the Americans started to make their own pencils, they decided to paint them yellow. They thought yellow was 'imperial, exotic and Chinese'. Today 75% of all American pencils are painted yellow! Special pencils were used by British soldiers in World War II. Inside the pencil there wasn't any graphite. There were incredibly small but detailed maps of the areas where they were going. These 'spy' pencils are exhibited at the Pencil Museum, Keswick (UK), next to one of the longest pencils in the world (7.91 metres long, weighing 446.36 kilos). The word 'pencil' comes from the Latin word 'pencilus'. It means 'little tail'.

### 2 Read the text. Correct the false statements in 1.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Extension

### 3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- When did people start using graphite inside wood?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who was Nicolas Conté?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why did Americans paint their pencils yellow?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How did the British use pencils in World War II?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Writing

## Descriptions using that's why or because

1 Read this description. Which photo is it – A or B?

A



*'This is my favourite picture. It's a photo of me, my sister and my dad. It was taken when we went to a theme park two years ago. I love this photo (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the expressions on our faces are funny. My dad hates going on dangerous rides at theme parks.*

*(b) \_\_\_\_\_ he wasn't very happy in the*

*picture. He was really frightened. My sister and I were laughing (c) \_\_\_\_\_ we love rides like this and we were having a great time. When I look at this picture it reminds me of the summer and the holidays.*

*(d) \_\_\_\_\_ I like it.'*

B



2 Complete the description with *that's why* and *because*. Use each word or phrase twice.

3 Use the model in 1 and this plan to write about the other photo.

Paragraph 1: Description – my school friends, end of the school year, picnic in the country, next to a river, talking, laughing.

Paragraph 2: Why I like it – my best friends, happy day, reminds me of friends I don't see now, later my friend Tom fell in river!

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## Extension

4 Finish the sentences in an appropriate way.

- a My friend can't drive because \_\_\_\_\_.
- b My friend can't drive. That's why \_\_\_\_\_.
- c My sister loves sport. That's why \_\_\_\_\_.
- d My sister loves sport because \_\_\_\_\_.
- e Bill Gates is very rich because \_\_\_\_\_.
- f Bill Gates is very rich. That's why \_\_\_\_\_.



# Revision – Step 1

Unit 6

## Vocabulary

### Art

1a Match the parts of the word from Column A and Column B.

| Column A | Column B | Column C |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a land   | 1 rait   | = _____  |
| b port   | 2 tract  | = _____  |
| c sculp  | 3 life   | = _____  |
| d abs    | 4 scape  | = _____  |
| e still- | 5 ture   | = _____  |
| f ske    | 6 tch    | = _____  |

b Translate the words into your language in Column C.

### Artistic creation

2a Finish the words with e or o.

- a creat \_ r
- b sculpt \_ r
- c paint \_ r
- d compos \_ r
- e invent \_ r
- f design \_ r

b All the words in 2a are for people. Now match the people with these verbs.

- 1 paint \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 design \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 create \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 invent \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 compose \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 sculpt \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Present and past simple passive - affirmative

3 Choose the correct alternatives.

- a The museum *is/was* opened in 1890.
- b Millions of cars *are/is* produced in that factory every day.
- c 'La Colmena' was *wrote/written* by Camilo José Cela.
- d They *was/were* evaluated by two different teachers.
- e 'Romeo and Juliet' was written *by/for* William Shakespeare.
- f When white *is/was* mixed with black, it makes grey.
- g That photo was *take/taken* with a digital camera.

### Present and past simple passive - negative and question forms

4a Make these sentences negative.

- a Sushi is eaten at our school.  
*Sushi isn't eaten at our school.*
- b That film was made in Japan.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- c Those pictures were drawn by a new artist.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- d Gold is found in lots of rivers.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

b Make the sentences in 4a questions.

- a *Is sushi eaten at our school?*
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_

# Revision – Step 2

## Unit 6

### Vocabulary Art

#### 1 Choose the correct alternatives.

- a A picture of objects is a *landscape/still life*.
- b A picture of you by you is a *portrait/self-portrait*.
- c A solid work of art in three dimensions is a *sculpture/abstract painting*.
- d A picture that doesn't represent real people or objects is an *abstract painting/still life*.
- e A picture of a scene in nature is a *landscape/portrait*.
- f A picture of a person (but not of the artist) is a *portrait/still life*.
- g A fast, unfinished picture is a *sketch/abstract painting*.

### Artistic creation

#### 2 Are these words for people (P), actions (A), or things (T)?

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a compose <u>A</u> | b design _____      |
| c sculpture _____  | d invention _____   |
| e invent _____     | f creator _____     |
| g painting _____   | h composition _____ |
| i composer _____   | j create _____      |

### Grammar

#### Present and past simple passive – affirmative

#### 3 Change the sentences from active to passive.

- a My brother wrote that message.  
*That message was written by my brother.*
- b Experts repair the computers.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- c Millions of people send text messages everyday. \_\_\_\_\_
- d NASA built the Apollo rockets. \_\_\_\_\_
- e The Romans used salt as money. \_\_\_\_\_
- f Christian Bale played Batman in *Batman Begins*. \_\_\_\_\_
- g Scientists discover new products every year. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Present and past simple passive – negative and question forms

#### 4 Complete the sentences.

- a *Was Yesterday sung* (sing) by The Beatles?
- b American films \_\_\_\_\_ (not show) in their original version on Spanish TV, usually.
- c The national Lottery \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) by children under 16.
- d \_\_\_\_\_ oranges \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) in Valencia?
- e \_\_\_\_\_ J F Kennedy \_\_\_\_\_ (assassinate) by Lee Harvey Oswald?
- f Text messages \_\_\_\_\_ (not send) by computers.
- g Computers \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) in the eighteenth century.



## Vocabulary

### Art

1 Explain the difference between ...

- a a portrait and a self-portrait

\_\_\_\_\_

- b a sculpture and a painting

\_\_\_\_\_

- c a still life and a landscape

\_\_\_\_\_

- d a sketch and a painting

\_\_\_\_\_

- e an abstract painting and a still life

\_\_\_\_\_

### Artistic creation

2 Complete the table.

| Person         | Action  | Thing              |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|
| <i>painter</i> | paint   |                    |
|                | design  |                    |
|                | invent  |                    |
|                | create  |                    |
|                | compose | <i>composition</i> |
|                | sculpt  |                    |

## Grammar

### Present and past simple passive – affirmative

3 Put the verb in the correct form of the present simple or past simple – active or passive.

- a Vincent Van Gogh Painted (paint) many great landscapes.
- b Many e-mails \_\_\_\_\_ (send) every day.
- c The Pyramids \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in the Valley of the Kings.
- d Sir Howard Carter \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the tomb of Tutankhamun.
- e *The War of the Worlds* \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) by Steven Spielberg.
- f Ferrari and Porsche \_\_\_\_\_ (make) sports cars.

### Present and past simple passive – negative and question forms

4 Complete the questions and then write complete sentences to answer them.

- a Was Microsoft created (create) by Richard Branson?

Answer: No, it wasn't. It was created by Bill Gates.

- b \_\_\_\_\_ wine \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) in the area where you live?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- c \_\_\_\_\_ the Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in Portugal?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- d \_\_\_\_\_ bananas \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in the UK?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

# Unidad 6

## LA VOZ PASIVA: PRESENT SIMPLE Y PAST SIMPLE

### FORMA AFIRMATIVA

Presente: *The toilets are cleaned every day.*

Los servicios se limpian todos los días.

Pasado: *These houses were built in the 19th century.*

Estas casas se construyeron en el siglo XIX.

### FORMA NEGATIVA

Presente: *Squash isn't played in many countries.*

El squash no se juega en muchos países.

Pasado: *The film wasn't made in Hollywood.*

La película no se filmó en Hollywood.

### FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Presente: *Is the soup served with bread?*  
¿La sopa se sirve con pan?

Pasado: *Were the songs recorded here?*  
¿Las canciones se grabaron aquí?

### RESPUESTAS CORTAS

Presente: *Yes, it is.*

Pasado: *No, they weren't.*

*The Game Boy is made by Nintendo.*

El Game Boy es fabricado por Nintendo.

### Forma

- La voz pasiva en presente se forma con el presente del verbo *to be* (*am, is o are*) y el participio pasado del verbo principal.
- La voz pasiva en pasado se forma con el pasado del verbo *to be* (*was o were*) y el participio pasado del verbo principal.
- Para formar el negativo, añadimos *not* (*n't*) al verbo *to be*.
- La estructura de la oración interrogativa es *to be* + sujeto + participio pasado.
- En respuestas cortas, se usa el verbo *to be*, pero **no** se repite el participio pasado.

### Pronunciación – Entonación de las preguntas

- La entonación de las *Yes/No questions* (las preguntas que se pueden contestar con *yes* o *no*) es la siguiente:

*Are Leonardo's inventions used today?* ↗

- La entonación de las *Wh- questions* (las preguntas que empiezan con una palabra interrogativa) es la siguiente:

*When was the Mona Lisa painted?* ↘

Student's Book página 74, Workbook página 36

### Uso

- En general usamos la voz pasiva cuando nos interesa más la acción realizada que quién o quiénes la realizan. En castellano muchas veces usamos una oración con *se* en contextos similares:

*English is spoken here.*

Aquí se habla inglés.

*The photos were taken in Rome.*

Las fotos se hicieron en Roma.

- Se utiliza *by* (por) para introducir el agente (quien realiza la acción) cuando se considera importante mencionarlo.



*English is spoken here.*

## ENGLISH IN USE

### INVITACIONES

#### Para invitar

*Would you like to go to a party?*

¿Te gustaría ir a una fiesta?

*Would you like to see a film?*

¿Te apetece ver una película?

*Would you like to listen to this CD?*

¿Quieres escuchar este CD?

#### Para aceptar

*Yes, I'd love to.*

Sí, me encantaría.

*That'd be great/fantastic!*

¡Fenomenal! ¡Fantástico!

#### Para decir que no

*Sorry, I can't. I have to...*

Lo siento, no puedo. Tengo que...

*I'd love to, but I can't. I'm going to...*

Me encantaría, pero no puedo.

Voy a...

#### Uso

- Cuando no se acepta una invitación, se suele explicar por qué. Una simple negativa puede sonar grosera.
- Al hacer una invitación o un ofrecimiento, utilizamos *would you like*, **no** *do you like*:  
*Would you like a cup of tea?*  
¿Te apetece una taza de té?

#### Forma

- Después de *would like/would love* se usa el infinitivo con **to**.  
*I'd love to meet your boyfriend.*  
Me encantaría conocer a tu novio.
- Pero recuerda que cuando se habla de gustos en general, se usa el gerundio:  
*I like reading.*  
Me gusta leer.  
*My sister loves driving.*  
A mi hermana le encanta conducir.

#### Pronunciación

- La entonación que se emplea al hacer una invitación demuestra el grado de interés de quien la hace. Una entonación monótona puede sonar poco cortés.

Student's Book página 75, Workbook página 38



*'Yes, I'd love to!'*

# Unidad 6

2 books

## ART

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| abstract painting | pintura abstracta |
| landscape         | paisaje           |
| portrait          | retrato           |
| sculpture         | escultura         |
| self-portrait     | autorretrato      |
| sketch            | boceto            |
| still life        | naturaleza muerta |

Student's Book página 72, Workbook página 36

## ARTISTIC CREATION

### Person:

|          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| composer | compositor, -a |
| creator  | creador, -a    |
| designer | diseñador, -a  |
| inventor | inventor, -a   |
| painter  | pintor, -a     |
| sculptor | escultor, -a   |

### Action:

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| compose | componer |
| create  | crear    |
| design  | diseñar  |
| invent  | inventar |
| paint   | pintar   |
| sculpt  | esculpir |

### Thing:

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| composition | composición    |
| creation    | creación       |
| design      | diseño         |
| invention   | invento        |
| painting    | pintura        |
| picture     | cuadro; dibujo |
| sculpture   | escultura      |
| work of art | obra de arte   |

Student's Book página 76, Workbook página 38

## MATERIALS

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| cardboard | cartón   |
| concrete  | hormigón |
| fibre     | fibra    |
| glass     | cristal  |
| gold      | oro      |
| leather   | cuero    |
| metal     | metal    |
| paper     | papel    |
| silver    | plata    |
| stone     | piedra   |
| wood      | madera   |

Student's Book página 72, Workbook página 40

## OTHER WORDS

|                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| around                           | alrededor de            |
| backwards                        | al revés                |
| businessman                      | ejecutivo               |
| engineer                         | ingeniero, -a           |
| everybody                        | todo el mundo           |
| exhibit                          | obra expuesta           |
| exhibition                       | exposición              |
| footbridge                       | punto para peatones     |
| fortunately                      | por suerte              |
| from side to side                | de un lado a otro       |
| go bowling                       | jugar a los bolos       |
| go for a walk                    | dar un paseo            |
| housewife                        | ama de casa             |
| inexpensively                    | sin mucho gasto         |
| look after                       | cuidar                  |
| medal                            | medalla                 |
| printing press                   | prensa de imprenta      |
| remind (somebody) of (something) | recordar algo a alguien |
| souvenir                         | recuerdo                |
| wooden                           | de madera               |
| visit relatives                  | visitar a los parientes |