

Vocabulary: materials, types of music & musical instruments, cultural events, places of cultural interest, shops & products, art styles

Grammar: the Passive, reflexive pronouns, reported speech, say/tell, reported questions/orders, question tags

Everyday English: posting a parcel

Pronunciation: assimilation

Writing: an email describing a visit to a place

Culture Corner: The Garma Festival

Curricular (Art & Design): Art styles

Russia 6: The Motherland Calls

Module 6

Art & Culture

OVER TO YOU!

Name some famous historic places in your country. What do you know about each? Complete the sentences.

... is located in ...

It was built by ...

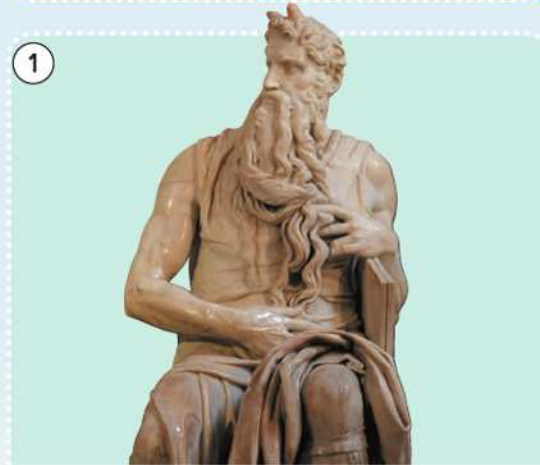
Vocabulary

Art

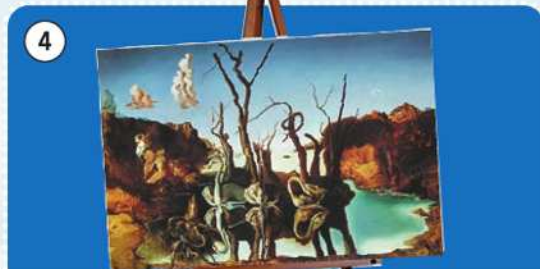
- 1 Look at the pictures. Which shows: a statue? an oil painting? a historic building? a building that looks like a sailing ship?
🔊 Listen and check.

- 2 Use the information under each picture to make sentences, as in the example.

Moses was sculpted by Michelangelo.



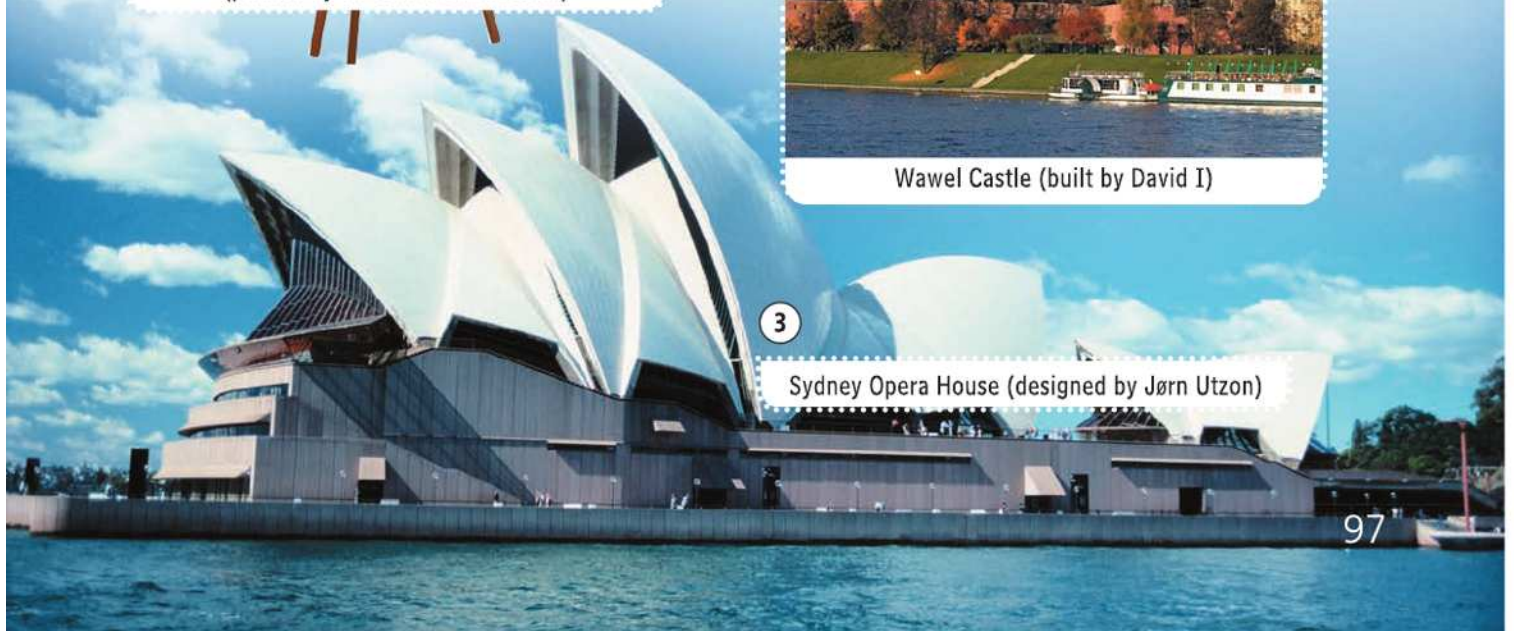
Moses (sculpted by Michelangelo)



Swans Reflecting Elephants
(painted by Salvadore Dalí in 1937)



Wawel Castle (built by David I)



Sydney Opera House (designed by Jørn Utzon)

6a Archaeological discoveries

Vocabulary

Materials

- 1 Listen and say. Make sentences, as in the example.

The vase was made of clay.

Reading & Listening

- 2 a) Look at the Terracotta Army. Where is it? What is special about it?
 Listen and read to find out.



The Terracotta Army

In 1974, a group of farmers in China were digging a well when they uncovered something strange: a life-sized statue of a soldier standing ready for battle. When the area was excavated later by archaeologists, one of the most incredible archaeological finds in history was revealed; a whole army of terracotta soldiers that have been undisturbed for over 2,000 years.

These statues were made to guard the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of China. In ancient China, the dead were buried with their possessions because people believed that they could be taken into the afterlife with them. Qin Shi Huang wanted to be sure that he took all his belongings with him including his army, so he ordered his men to start working on it when he was just 13 years old. Around 700,000 men worked on building the elaborate treasure-filled tomb surrounded by an army of clay soldiers until the emperor's death.


Each one of the statues is unique. They each have their own individual facial expressions and features. Some have moustaches, others have beards and they are all different heights and builds. Some people believe that each one was modelled on the real soldiers of the First Emperor's personal army. In total, there are around 8,000 soldiers all lined up for battle in different pits alongside bronze horses and chariots and an armoury of weapons spread over 50 square kilometres.

The splendour of the burial site shows just how powerful Emperor Qin Shi Huang was. During his reign he brought the different states of China together to form the first Chinese Empire and he made the written language, the money and the laws the same for everyone. The first great fortresses that would become part of the Great Wall of China were also built during his reign. Strangely though, despite his importance and power, after his death, the emperor's tomb was forgotten and remained untouched for 2,000 years.

Today, the First Emperor's Tomb is a protected UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site. Archaeologists may never uncover all the riches of the tomb, but what has been found so far is a fantastic gift to the world. Any visitor to China will be amazed by the spectacular terracotta army. It is a sight not to be missed.

Check these words

dig, life-sized, battle, excavate, reveal, guard, tomb, emperor, bury, elaborate, treasure-filled, unique, facial expressions, features, model, pit, chariot, armoury, splendour, burial site, reign, law, fortress, remain, untouched

b)  Read the text again and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for questions 1-5.

- 1 Who found the first life-sized statue?
 - A farmers C archaeologists
 - B soldiers D historians
- 2 Why were the clay soldiers buried?
 - A to guard the emperor's body
 - B to protect the emperor's army
 - C to protect the emperor's belongings
 - D to follow the emperor into the next life
- 3 What is unique about the statues?
 - A They look like Qin's real soldiers.
 - B Every one of them is different.
 - C They all look the same.
 - D Each one has a horse and chariot.
- 4 Emperor Qin ...
 - A invented a written language.
 - B built the Great Wall of China.
 - C established a single currency.
 - D was remembered by his people.
- 5 The Terracotta Army ..
 - A is a popular tourist sight.
 - B belongs to UNESCO.
 - C is protected from visitors.
 - D is only open to archaeologists.

3 In pairs ask and answer questions based on the text.

4 **THINK!** Tell your partner three things you remember from the text.


Grammar: The passive see p. GR9

5 Read the theory. Find examples in the text.


Form: <i>be + past participle of main verb</i>	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT SIMPLE	
<i>The museum holds exhibitions.</i>	<i>Exhibitions are held by the museum.</i>
PAST SIMPLE	
<i>They found a statue.</i>	<i>A statue was found.</i>
PRESENT PERFECT	
<i>A lot of people have visited it.</i>	<i>It has been visited by a lot of people.</i>
WILL	
<i>It will impress you.</i>	<i>You will be impressed.</i>
MODALS	
<i>Visitors can take photos.</i>	<i>Photos can be taken.</i>

We use the **passive**:

- when the person who carries out the action is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context. *The Terracotta Army is **located** in China.*
- to make statements more formal or polite. *Taking photos in the museum is **prohibited**.*

6  Complete with: *is, was, were, will be, have.*

- 1 *The Brothers Karamazov* written by Fyodor Dostoyevsky.
- 2 The museum opened by the mayor next week.
- 3 Two buried statues found last Monday.
- 4 The site visited by thousands every year.
- 5 The invitations already been posted.

7  Rewrite the headings in your notebook using passive forms.

- 1 TOMB OF FIRST EMPEROR LOCATED NEAR XIANG
- 2 OVER 8,000 SOLDIERS ESTIMATED TO EXIST
- 3 ARMY BURIED OVER 2,000 YEARS AGO
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGISTS AMAZED BY DISCOVERY IN 1974
- 5 SITE PROTECTED BY UNESCO FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Speaking & Writing

8 **THINK!** Imagine you were one of the Chinese farmers who discovered the Terracotta Army. Describe what you found and how you felt. Tell the class.


I was working with some other farmers. We were digging a well ... Suddenly, I struck something hard ... I was surprised ...




6b Special attractions

Vocabulary & Reading

- 1 Work in pairs. Check the words in the **Check these words** box. Use them to write a short description of the three roadside attractions. Tell your partner.

- 2 a)  Read and say if the sentences are *T* (true), *F* (false) or *NS* (not stated).

- 1 The dinosaur gives visitors the chance to admire the view.
- 2 The dinosaur is also a kind of art gallery and museum.
- 3 You can stay in the Big Pineapple.
- 4 The Big Pineapple is also a kind of amusement park and zoo.
- 5 The lion's head is considered to be an essential tourist stop.
- 6 The lion's head is fibreglass.

- b)  Listen and read, then ask and answer questions.

Check these words

roadside attraction, transform, element, steel, fibreglass, dinosaur bone, fossil, on display, line, mural, plantation, wildlife reserve, dazzled, carve, limestone, pose, mighty beast

Roadside attractions

you really can't miss!

A

Our towns, cities and motorways can be transformed by unusual buildings, statues and ... huge roadside attractions! They bring an element of surprise and humour to everyday places and come in many shapes and sizes. Here are some of the largest roadside attractions in the world...

How would you like to stand in the mouth of the world's biggest dinosaur? It might sound scary, but this is no ordinary dinosaur. This creature is made out of steel and fibreglass, stands 26 metres tall and weighs an astonishing 65,770 kg. Since it was first opened, it has been toured by thousands of visitors to Drumheller in Alberta, Canada. You may think the climb up the 106 steps inside is scary, but visitors are entertained all the way up. Dinosaur bones and fossils have been put on display in cases lining the stairway. Also, the walls have been painted with beautiful murals by a local artist, and the fantastic view from the mouth of the beast makes the whole climb worthwhile.

If you are ever in Queensland, Australia, why not stop at Woombye to visit the Big Pineapple? This 16-metre-high fruit is made out of fibreglass and has been a popular tourist attraction since 1971. This huge creation was built at a pineapple plantation and wildlife reserve. Australian animals, like koalas, kangaroos, and emus can be seen there and people can take a ride around the plantation on

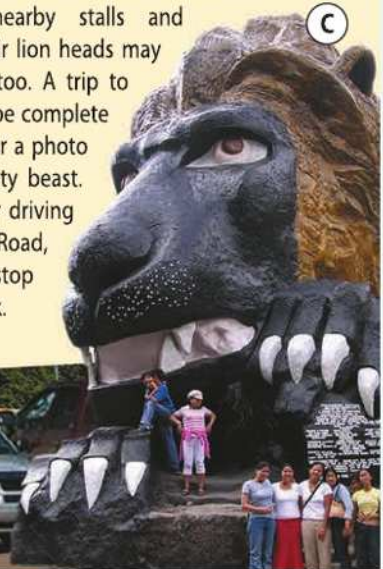
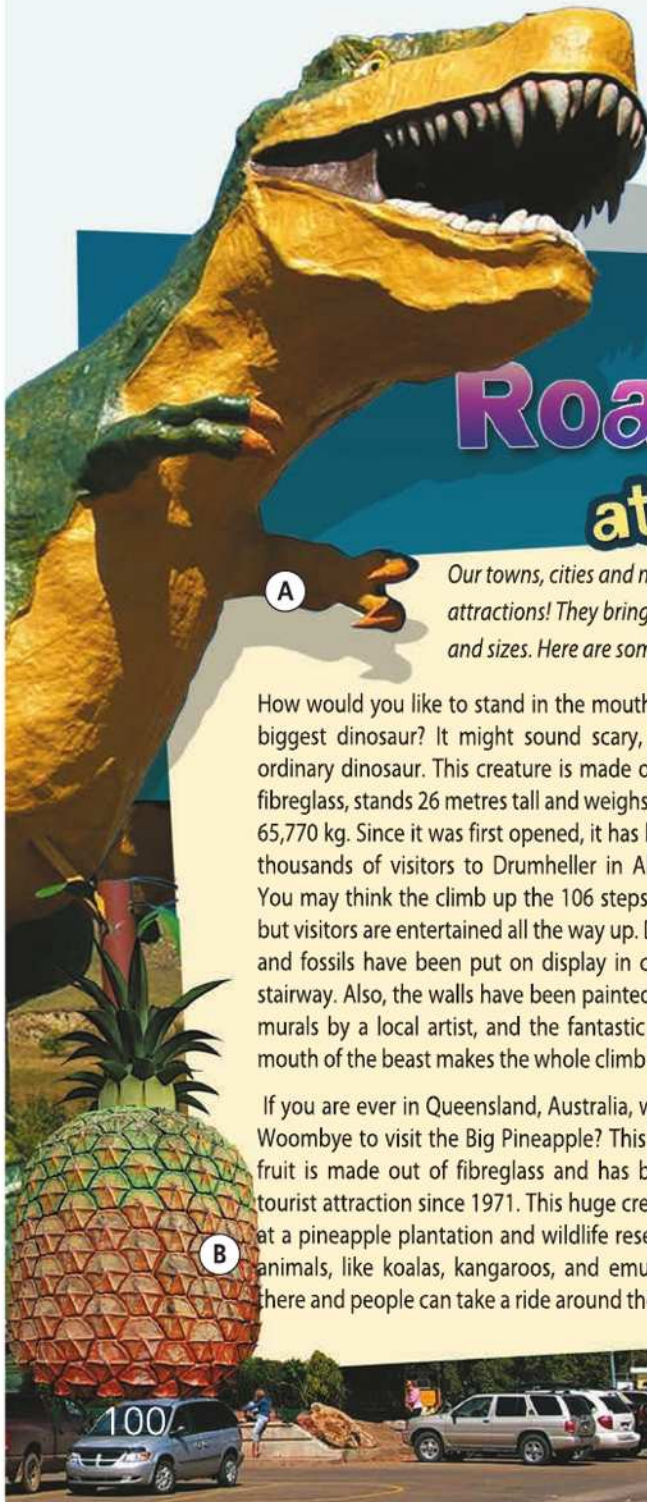
the Nutmobile or on a small train. There's also a restaurant and anyone who has a sweet tooth will be dazzled by the selection of sweet treats made from pineapple and other tropical fruit.


People driving along Kennon Road to Baguio City* in the Philippines have all noticed the same thing: a giant lion's head! The head is 12 metres high and has been carved out of limestone. Snacks and drinks can be bought from nearby stalls and miniature souvenir lion heads may be found there, too. A trip to Baguio wouldn't be complete without posing for a photo next to the mighty beast. So if you are ever driving down Kennon Road, don't forget to stop off for a nice break.

* /bə'gi:ə ,sti/

B

C



3 a)  Complete with: *local, tropical, roadside, attraction, wildlife, pose, shapes, sweet, humour, display.*

- 1 attractions
- 2 to come in all and sizes
- 3 to bring an element of
- 4 put on
- 5 artist
- 6 popular tourist
- 7 reserve
- 8 to have a tooth
- 9 fruit
- 10 for a photo

b) **THINK!** Use the completed phrases to make sentences about each attraction. Which attraction would you like to visit? Why? Tell the class.

c) **THINK!** Draw a roadside attraction for your city/town/village. Present it to the class. Explain why you have decided on this.

Grammar The Passive

see
p. GR9


4 Read the table. Find examples in the text.

- To change a sentence from the Active into the Passive:
- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence.
 - the active verb remains in the same tense, but it changes into a passive form.
 - the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent.


	Subject	Verb	Object
Active	Mr Harris	sculpts	statues.
Passive	Statues	are sculpted	by Mr Harris.
	Subject	Verb	Agent

Note: by + agent (to say who carries out the action)
Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

with + agent (to say what the agent used to carry out the action) *The field was covered with snow.*

5  Rewrite the sentences in the Passive in your notebook.

- 1 Visitors can't use cameras in the museum.
- 2 Lots of people have visited the gallery today.
- 3 People can buy souvenirs in the gift shop.
- 4 A local artist will sculpt the new statue.
- 5 The museum displays dinosaur bones.
- 6 Boris invited Ivan to the wildlife reserve.

6  Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences in your notebook.

1 NEW MUSEUM TO BE OPENED BY PRINCESS ANNE TOMORROW

2 ART GALLERY OPENING CALLED OFF YESTERDAY

3 ROCK CONCERT TO BE HELD TONIGHT AT BAGUIO

4 MUSEUM RENOVATION NOT COMPLETED YET

5 ART MUSEUM CLOSED FOR REPAIRS LAST MONDAY

- 1 *The museum will be opened by Princess Anne tomorrow.*


Speaking & Writing

7 Use the information to make complete sentences in the Passive about the Statue of Liberty. Use these verbs: *locate, sculpt, start/complete, make of, give, visit, miss.*

Name: Statue of Liberty
Location: Liberty Island, New York
Sculptor: Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi
Start/Complete: 1876/1884
Material: copper
Reason: gift from France
Visitors: 3 million per year
Recommendation: don't miss it

The Statue of Liberty is located on Liberty Island in New York.



8 **ICT**  Collect information about a building/monument in your country and present it to the class. Use Ex. 7 as a model.

The Garma Festival



The sound of the didgeridoo, the traditional musical instrument of Aboriginal Australians, announces the beginning of the Garma Festival. This annual celebration of Aboriginal culture is a call to all people to come together in unity. During the festival, visitors enjoy the traditional art, dance, music and song of the Yolngu tribe, but Garma is not just about the ways that the Yolngu did things in the past. The Garma Festival is also about their future.

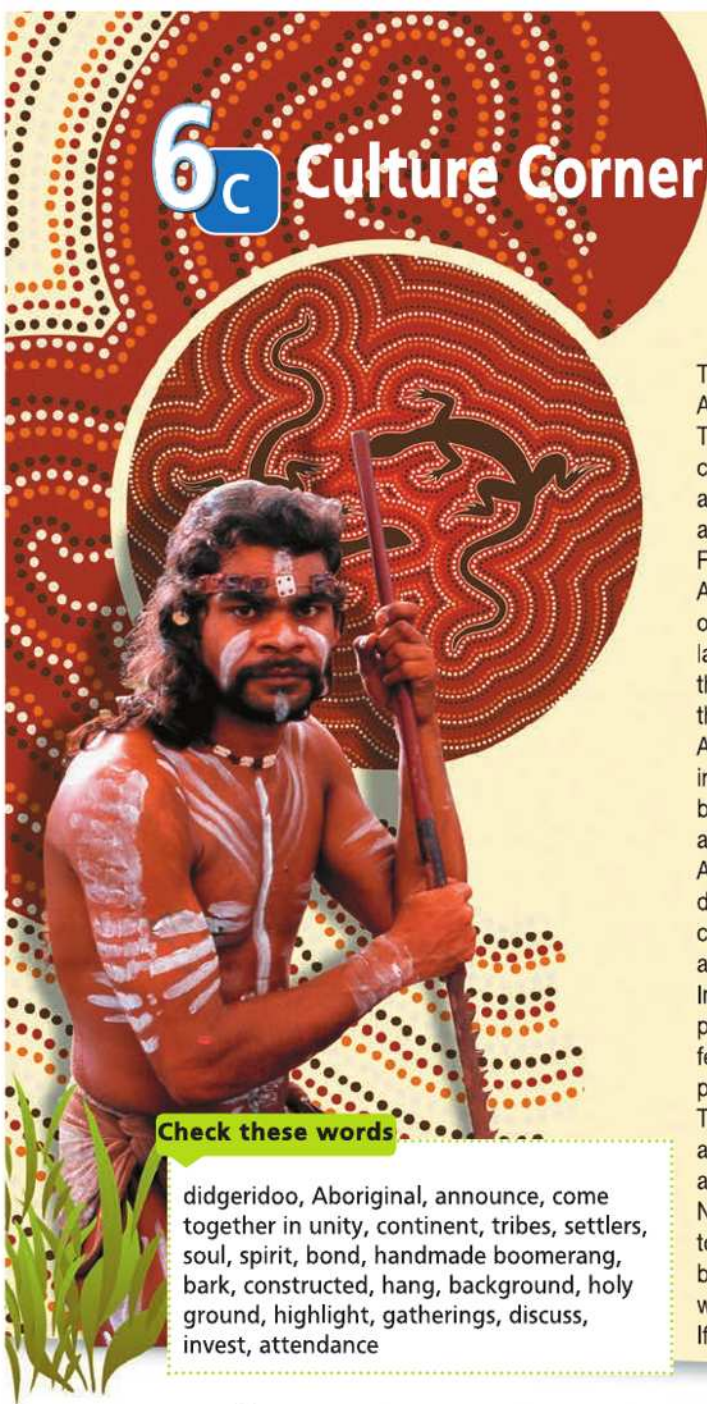
Aboriginal Australians like the Yolngu have lived on the continent for over 40,000 years. There were many different tribes each with their own language. When European settlers arrived in the eighteenth century, though, the Aboriginals lost their land and many of them died. Luckily, their culture survived and is now an important part of Australian life.

Aboriginal Australians believe that everything has a soul or a spirit, including the landscape and the weather. This creates a unique bond between the people and the land. They tell stories and paint pictures about The Dreaming, the time when the world began. Aboriginal Australian art is famous not just for the handmade boomerangs or decorated didgeridoos for tourists, but for valuable bark paintings and carefully constructed dot paintings that now hang in art galleries around the world.

In the Yolngu language, Garma is something that takes place when people from different backgrounds meet to share knowledge. The festival is held on holy ground in the forest as a way to highlight the past and raise awareness about the future of Aboriginal Australians. There are traditional dances and didgeridoo performances, but there are also gatherings to discuss ways of investing in the native people and their land.

Not everyone can attend the festival. This special event that brings together the past, present and future is so popular that attendance is by invitation only. People can apply through the Garma Festival website.

If you are interested, visit www.yyf.com.au.



Check these words

didgeridoo, Aboriginal, announce, come together in unity, continent, tribes, settlers, soul, spirit, bond, handmade boomerang, bark, constructed, hang, background, holy ground, highlight, gatherings, discuss, invest, attendance

- 1 Listen to the music and look at the pictures. Imagine you are there. What is happening? How do you feel?
- 2 Read the text and complete the sentences in your notebook.
 - 1 A didgeridoo is
 - 2 The Aboriginals have lived in Australia for
 - 3 The Aboriginal Australian land was taken
 - 4 According to Aboriginal belief, all things have
 - 5 Aboriginal Australians make
 - 6 During the Garma Festival in
 - 7 To attend the festival one
- 3 Listen to and read the text. In pairs ask and answer questions based on it.
- 4 a) Use your answers from Ex. 1 and words from the **Check these words** box to tell your partner about the Garma Festival and Aboriginal Australians.

b) **THINK!** Would you like to go to the Garma Festival? Why/Why not? Tell your partner.
- 5 **ICT** Find out information about a cultural festival in your country. What/Who does it celebrate? What happens during the festival? Present the cultural festival to the class.

Everyday English 6d



Vocabulary Posting a parcel



- 1 Listen and say.
- 2 a) Listen and say. The phrases below appear in a dialogue between a post office worker and a customer. Who says each sentence?
 - Hello, how can I help you?
 - I'd like to post this parcel to Russia.
 - Could you put it on the scales, please?
 - How would you like to send it?
 - I'll send it by airmail, please.
 - So, that's \$2.29 then, please.
- b) Listen to the dialogue and check.
- 3 Dina and her family are in Australia. Right now they are at the post office. Read the dialogue and answer the questions. What does Dina want to send? How much does it weigh? How much will she pay?

A: Hello, how can I help you?
 B: Oh, good morning. I'd like to post this parcel to Russia.
 A: Certainly. Could you put it on the scales, please?
 B: Sure.
 A: That's 200 grammes. How would you like to send it?
 B: What are the choices?
 A: Surface mail is \$1.89, airmail is \$2.29 and registered post is \$7.15.
 B: Erm ... I'll send it by airmail, please.
 A: OK. Can you fill in your name and address and a description of what's in the parcel on this form, please?
 B: OK ... shall I just write that it's a gift?
 A: Actually, the description has to be more detailed than that.
 B: Oh, right. It's a boomerang painted with Aboriginal art.
 A: That's fine if you just write that. So, that's \$2.29 then, please.
 B: Here you are.
 A: Thank you very much.
 B: You're welcome.

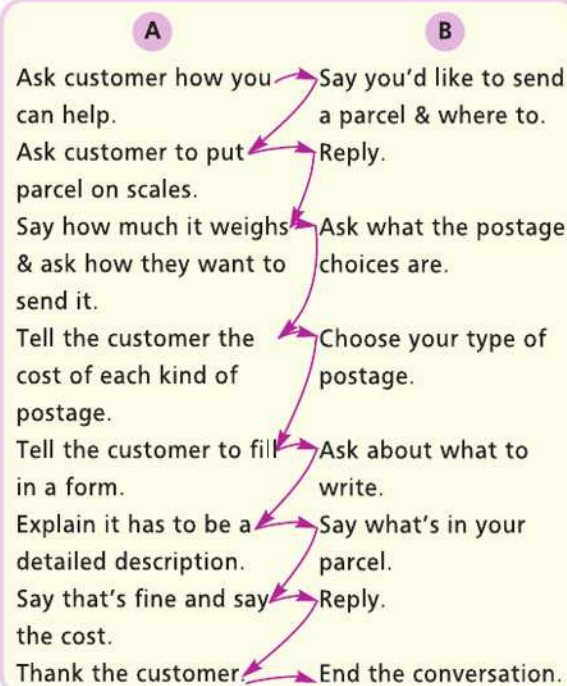
Pronunciation Assimilation

- 4 Read the theory.
 - Listen and repeat. Notice how sounds are assimilated.

In assimilation, a sound takes the characteristics of another sound, either before or after it.

- His son is seventeen.
- That's fine grandpa.
- Don't be silly!
- That's my handbag.

- 5 Imagine you and your family are on holiday in an English-speaking country. You want to send a parcel to your friend. Use the diagram to act out your dialogue.



6e Shopping experiences

Vocabulary

Shops & products

1 Which of the following can you buy in these shops?

- pens • eye drops • notebook • gold ring • designer clothes • pencils
- sweets • shoes • cakes • chocolates
- contact lenses • high quality cheeses
- sunglasses • bread rolls
- cold meats • aspirin



You can buy pens, pencils, and notebooks at a stationer's.

2 Listen to four short exchanges. Where does each take place? Which words help you decide?

Reading

3 Look at the picture and the title of the article. What do you know about Venice? Where is it located? What is it famous for?

4 Read the introduction to the text. How does Venice in Italy differ from Venice in Las Vegas?

Listen and read to find out.

It's Venice... but not as you know it!



It's the perfect picture postcard: the sun shimmers on the blue-green water of a canal as gondoliers steer their boats along the water. Along both sides are elegant townhouses. There are no cars to disturb the charm of the scene. If you think this describes the Grand Canal, Venice, you'd be right, but this isn't Venice, Italy, it's Venice, Las Vegas!

Las Vegas is full of extraordinary places. There's a hotel that is built like an ancient Egyptian Pyramid, a casino complete with an Eiffel Tower, and the Grand Canal Shops – an enormous 46,000 m² shopping mall. It was opened in 1999 and its inspiration is taken from Venice, the city built on water. It's one of the most popular indoor malls in the world, with 20 million visitors arriving every year for an authentic Venetian shopping experience!

As you enter the mall, look up and you'll see some amazing ceiling art inspired by Michelangelo, only remember to watch where you're going! Once inside, you'll be amazed at the attention to detail. Everything in the mall mirrors the floating city, even the streetlights and bridges crossing over the canals. Then of course, there's the fantastic atmosphere: as you stroll past the shops, or stop for a cappuccino, you'll be serenaded by the sweet violins of street musicians. There's also a juggler, an opera trio and a collection of marble statues: but, look twice and you'll see they're actually human! The living statues line the sides of the canal and pose by the doors of exclusive fashion boutiques selling the finest clothes, including some of the best Italian designers. Keep walking alongside any of the canals and you'll find they all lead to the mall's star attraction: a replica of St Mark's Square at twilight under a painted Italian sky! Here there are more performances for singers, actors and musicians and a marketplace selling souvenirs of Venice including carnival masks and costumes and pretty Venetian glass from Murano.

Before you leave the square, there's one thing you really must do to complete your day: experience a true tradition of Venice and take a ride on a gondola! The gondolas glide from St Mark's Square for half a mile along the canals, giving you a tour of the mall by water. All of this should inspire you to take a trip to the real Venice one day ... I know it's definitely inspired me!

Review by Sarah Myers. My shopping mall rating: **** (Excellent!)

Check these words

shimmer, canal, gondolier, steer, elegant, disturb, charm, inspiration, authentic, inspire, attention to detail, stroll past, serenade, juggler, living statue, line, pose, exclusive, fashion boutique, replica, twilight, carnival mask, glide



5 Now read again and for questions 1-5, choose the best answer A, B, C or D. Find evidence in the text.

- 1 The text is about ...
 - A the Grand Canal, Venice.
 - B a Las Vegas hotel.
 - C a tourist attraction in Vegas.
 - D entertainment in Venice.
- 2 Compared to other attractions, the Grand Canal Shops are ...
 - A more inspirational.
 - B more popular.
 - C the newest.
 - D more authentic.
- 3 What does the writer think is most impressive about the mall?
 - A the accuracy of every element
 - B the entertainment on offer
 - C the architecture
 - D the atmosphere
- 4 The writer implies that St Mark's Square ...
 - A is lively and easy to find.
 - B is dark and romantic.
 - C only has cheap souvenirs.
 - D is where the best designer shops are.
- 5 At the end, the reviewer says that ...
 - A she doesn't need to go to the real Venice any more.
 - B the gondola ride was her favourite part of her visit.
 - C she wants to visit the real Venice.
 - D everyone should visit this mall.

6 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Venice is full of **charm/elegance**, the ideal place for those who love quietness and beauty.
- 2 The gondoliers were **driving/ steering** their boats down the canal.
- 3 The mall allows you to experience a **true/real** tradition of Venice.
- 4 The shopping mall is **authentic/enormous**. You get lost easily in there.
- 5 The mall resembles Venice, they have **paid/given** great attention to detail.
- 6 Trees **border/line** the sides of the road.
- 7 You must **experience/taste** a ride on a gondola.
- 8 The film will **inspire/influence** you to travel to Italy.

7 Find all passive forms in the text. Rewrite the sentences in the Active Voice in your notebook.

Speaking & Writing

8 a) Read the text and make notes under the headings.

Name	Place	What to see
		What to do

b) Imagine you are in this mall. Call your English pen friend and tell them about your visit there. Use your notes in Ex. 8a to write your telephone conversation.

9 **THINK!** In three minutes write a few sentences giving reasons why you would like to visit Venice. Tell the class.

10 **THINK!** In groups create your own mall. Try to make it as unusual as possible. Present your mall to the class.

6f Music messages

Vocabulary

Music

1 a) In a minute list as many types of music as possible. What's your favourite type of music?

b)   Listen to three music extracts. What type is each?

1 A heavy metal

2 B grunge

3 C hip house

2 a)   Think of two musical instruments that belong to each category.


String Wind Brass Percussion

violin flute trumpet drum

b) Do you play a musical instrument? If not, which one would you like to learn to play? Why?

Reading

3 Look at the musician in the picture. Why is he called the 'ice musician'? Read through to find out.

4  Read the text again. Four sentences are missing. Match the sentences (A-E) to the gaps (1-4). There is one extra sentence.

- A Even though he only used the horn 50 times, it was worth it.
- B He experimented by making percussion instruments from icicles.
- C Have they tuned in to his music?
- D If the success of his music so far is anything to go on, then it looks like it is.
- E Terje also says that the temperature inside the concert hall affects the sound of the music.

TOTALLY COOL!

Terje Isungset, is a Norwegian-born musician, who has developed a unique way of using ice to make music. He thinks it is the music of the future and he could be right!

Isungset had been a percussionist playing drums in different bands for many years when his music suddenly took a whole new direction. He said that his interest in ice music began when he played at a concert held behind a frozen waterfall. As he played his music, he wondered what kind of sounds he could get out of ice.

1 He soon moved on to making other instruments from ice, including horns, harps and trumpets. He has even made ice guitars, ice harps and an ice didgeridoo. Isungset is the world's only ice musician, composing music just for ice instruments he makes. Terje calls his ice music chill-out music.

His instruments aren't just made out of any old ice, either. He gets blocks from glaciers and some of the ice he uses is hundreds of years old. According to Isungset, the quality of the ice affects the quality of the sound the ice instrument produces. Another problem with ice instruments is that they only last for one or two concerts before they melt. He has a crew who bring freezers to the concerts and as soon as he's finished playing an instrument the crew puts it straight into the deep freeze. 2 Although, as far as he is concerned, it is up to nature what kind of music he makes during a performance. Terje said that he wanted to raise people's awareness of nature through his instruments and ice music.


So why does Terje want to play music that is so different? He said that the only way he could escape normal musical traditions was to change the instruments he used as well as the way he approached music. But what about music fans? 3 Isungset has recently been busy with a concert tour across Europe. He has also recorded six albums of ice music, which have received good reviews from music critics and are in demand by his fans. Even though he's very busy with all his projects, he still finds time to run the Ice Music Festival in Geilo, Norway, which he started in 2006.

So what does the future hold for Isungset? Is ice music here to stay?


4 The music he creates is beautiful and the sounds from his instruments are ones that you would never expect to hear. Isungset is a very talented musician who, with the help of Mother Nature, makes very beautiful music.

Check these words

percussionist, frozen, waterfall, icicles, horn, harp, didgeridoo, compose, chill-out, glacier, freezer, deep freeze, escape, approach, music critic, Mother Nature

5  Complete with: *compose, deep, take, chill-out, demand, talented, raise, affect, frozen* in your notebook. Make sentences about Isungset using the completed phrases.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 to a new direction | 6 to the quality of the sound |
| 2 waterfall | 7 to awareness |
| 3 to music | 8 to be in |
| 4 music | 9 musician |
| 5 freeze | |

6 **THINK!**  Listen to and read the text. What message does Isungset's music carry? In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell the class.

see pp. GR9-GR10

Grammar

Reported speech


7 a) Read the theory. Find examples in the text.

Direct speech is a person's actual words.
Reported speech is the meaning of what someone said, but not the actual words.

"I **love** rock," he said. (presen t simple)
He said that he **loved** rock. (past simple)
"I **am playing** the piano," he said to me. (present continuous)
He said to me that he **was playing** the piano. (past continuous)
"We **will** go out," he said. (will)
He said that they **would go** out. (would)
"I **saw** Terje live," he told me. (past simple)
He told me that he **had seen** Terje live. (past perfect)
"I've **met** Terje," he said. (present perfect)
He said that he **had met** Terje. (past perfect)

Time expressions and some words change as follows:
now → **then**, today → **that day**, tomorrow → **the next day**, yesterday → **the day before**, next week → **the following week**, ago → **before**, this/these → **that/those**, come → **go**, etc

Note: say (without an object pronoun) + that
say + to +object pronoun
tell + object pronoun

b)  Complete with *said* or *told*, then report the sentences.

- "This song is great," he to us.
- "We went to a concert last night," she
- "We're seeing U2 tonight," she me.
- "He's played the banjo once," she to me.
- "I'll buy you Gaga's new CD," he
- "He can play the piano," she
- "She bought tickets," he to me.
- "I went to the opera yesterday," she me.

see p. GR10

Reported questions/orders

8 a) Read the examples. How do we report questions? orders?


DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
"Where's John?" he asked.	He asked where John was .
"Is he here?" she asked.	She asked if/whether he was there.
"Come," he said to me.	He told me to go .
"Don't sing," he said to me.	He told me not to sing .

b) Report the following.

- "How much did the ticket cost?" he asked.
- "Can we come with you?" they asked.
- "Are you going to the concert?" he asked.
- "Don't take photographs," he said to us.
- "Show me the way," he said to me.
- "Follow me, please," he said to us.
- "Turn the radio down," he said to me.
- "Don't play music that loud, please," he said.

see p. GR10

Reflexive pronouns

9  Read the first sentence. What does a reflexive pronoun express? Complete the sentences.

- Terje makes the musical instrument *himself*.
- We did it
- She fixed the door
- Can you help
- Don't worry. I'll do it

Speaking

10 Work in groups. Tell the class two things you have heard in the news this week.

I heard that Lady Gaga was about to ...

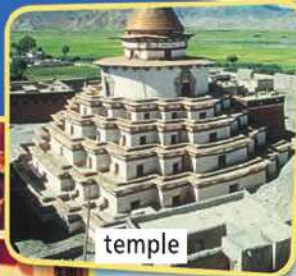
6g Skills



palace



art gallery



temple



ancient theatre



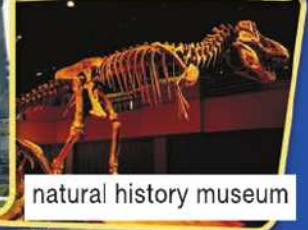
science centre



castle



archaeological site



natural history museum



fort

Vocabulary

Places of cultural interest

- 1 a) Listen and say. Which of these places of cultural interest are there in your town?
- b) Choose a picture and describe it to your partner.

Listening

- 2 a) Listen to five people talking about visiting different places. Match each speaker 1-5 to the correct sentence A-F. One sentence is extra.

- A The speaker found the view from the top spectacular.
- B The speaker had the feeling he had travelled back in time.
- C The speaker had to wait for a long time to get in because there were so many people.
- D The speaker needed almost a week to see everything.
- E The speaker almost got lost.
- F The speaker spent the whole day there.

- b) Compare your answers with your partner. Which words helped you decide?

Question Tags

see pp. GR10-GR11

- 3 a) Read the theory, then complete the gaps with question tags in your notebook.

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements formed with an auxiliary verb and a subject pronoun. Negative sentences take an affirmative question tag. *He isn't here, is he?* Affirmative sentences take a negative question tag. *She is here, isn't she?* We use rising intonation (↗) when we aren't sure of the answer, but we use falling intonation (↘) when we are sure of the answer.

- 1 The statue is beautiful, ?
- 2 He likes painting, ?
- 3 You won't go out, ?
- 4 He hasn't come yet, ?
- 5 Peter left yesterday, ?
- 6 They are taking photos, ?

↗	↘

- b) Listen and tick (✓) the correct box to show the intonation.

Speaking

Expressing preferences

- 4 Read the table. Use the language and the places in Ex. 1 to act out exchanges, as in the example.

ASKING	
Do you fancy + <i>-ing</i> form ...?	
Would you rather (+ infinitive without to) ...?	
Would you prefer to ... or (infinitive without to) ...?	
Do you want to ...?	
I'm thinking of going to ... Do you like ...?	
RESPONDING	
I'd quite like + to infinitive	I'd rather not. I don't really ...
Sure - Why not?	I don't like ... much.
Sounds perfect to me.	I'm not very keen on ...

- A: Do you fancy visiting the national history museum?
- B: I'd quite like to go to the science centre.

An email describing a visit to a place


Writing Tip

A descriptive email consists of:

- an **introduction** in which we write our opening remarks and reason for writing.
- a **main body** in which we describe the place (location, sights, facilities, specific details), then, we write what we did and saw there.
- a **conclusion** in which we write our impression, feelings, thoughts about it.

We use a variety of adjectives (huge, ideal, etc) to make our description more interesting to the reader. We use present tenses to describe the place and past tenses to describe what we did and saw there.

- 1 Read the email. What is each paragraph about?

- 2  Replace the adjectives in bold with *impressive, simple, thick, spectacular, beautiful, most famous*.

- 1 The view from the top is **nice**.
- 2 The palace is the **best** attraction.
- 3 From the outside the gallery is certainly **good** with its red brick walls.
- 4 The rooms are furnished with **nice** wooden furniture.
- 5 There are **nice** carpets on the floor and **nice** paintings on the walls.

- 3 Think of a place in your country that you have recently visited and that has impressed you. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the name of the place?
- 2 Where is it?
- 3 When was it built?
- 4 What kind of place/building is it?
- 5 What does it look like from the outside?
- 6 What can you do/see inside?

Hi Jane!

▶ I hope you're well! I've just returned from my trip to Krakow. I had a great time and we visited many interesting places. The highlight for me was the Krakow Underground Museum below the city's main market square.

▶ The museum opened in September 2010 and includes medieval artefacts that archaeologists found in the city. Visitors can walk along underground paths and see the ruins of medieval buildings and monuments as well as exhibits of everyday objects such as coins and jewellery.

▶ The entrance to the museum was really amazing. We walked through a smokescreen and as soon as we came out the other side, we all felt like we had gone through a time machine! The first thing I saw was a 3D hologram of a scene from a medieval market, and I could hear sound effects of the hustle and bustle of buyers and sellers. In fact, there were all kinds of high-tech exhibits in the museum. There were even 3D projections of objects that we could 'touch' and 'turn' any way we liked!

▶ I had a wonderful time and got an excellent idea of what life was like in the Middle Ages. I think you would love it too!

See you soon,
Boris

- 4 Read the rubric. Use your answers in Ex. 3, the plan below and the phrases in the Useful language box to write your email.

Your English pen friend, Peter, is coming to your town on a trip. He wants to know which place to visit while there.

Write him an email in which: *you suggest a place and give a reason for visiting it, you state where the place is and what it is famous for, you describe the place from the outside and inside, you describe a visit of yours there and how you liked it.*

Plan

Dear ...,

Para 1: opening remarks, place & reason to visit it

Paras 2 & 3: describe the place; describe a visit of yours

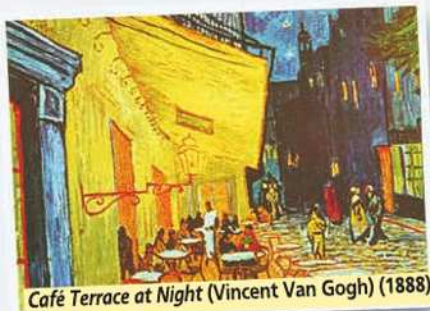
Para 4: feelings/thoughts about it, closing remarks

Yours,

Useful language

... is situated/is located ..., It is made of ..., It was built ...
 , It is an amazing ..., It includes ..., There was/were ..., I had a wonderful time ..., I think you would love it ...

6i Curricular: Art & Design



Café Terrace at Night (Vincent Van Gogh) (1888)



Stage Rehearsal (Edgar Degas) (1878-9)



The Persistence of Memory (Salvador Dali) (1931)

Art Styles

Surrealism

Surrealism was founded by a young group of European artists led by the French poet André Breton in 1924. It was partly created as a reaction to the horror of World War I. The group wanted to show that our dreams and thoughts were just as important as the world we can see and touch. They hoped to shock people and make them look at things in new ways. Therefore, their paintings combined the world of fantasy with reality in odd ways, just like in a dream. Salvador Dalí, René Magritte and Marcel Duchamp were some of the most famous surrealists.

Impressionism

Impressionism was developed in France during the last decade of the 19th century. The movement was born when a group of French artists, including Paul Cézanne and Edouard Manet, began to paint in a style that broke the strict conventions set by

the academies. Critics were outraged, nevertheless, the movement continued to grow. The Impressionists tried to capture moments and sensations, using small touches of paint. Many of them painted outdoors and focused on how the time of day and the season could affect a landscape. Other famous Impressionists were Edgar Degas and Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

Expressionism

Expressionism emerged in the early 1900s and was most concentrated in Germany. The aim of the artists was to paint an image that would reflect their emotions. Expressionist artists used bright colours mixed with dark brushstrokes and images were often distorted to portray anxiety and horror. They were influenced by Munch and Vincent Van Gogh. The most famous artists of this movement were Max Beckmann, Jacques Rouault, Wassily Kandinsky and Otto Dix.

1 Use the phrases to describe the paintings. How do they make you feel? *anxious, confused, excited, shocked?*

- melting watches • seaside and rocks in the background • ballet dancers rehearsing • people sitting outside a café • some people walking down a cobbled street

2 Which art style: *Surrealism, Expressionism* or *Impressionism* does each painting represent?

- 🔊 Listen to and read the texts to find out.

3 Read the texts and answer the questions.

- 1 How did Surrealism start?
- 2 What did surrealists want to show people?
- 3 Who are some famous surrealists?
- 4 Where and when did Impressionism start?
- 5 What is Impressionism characterised by?
- 6 Who are some impressionist artists?
- 7 What do expressionists aim to do?
- 8 Why do Expressionist paintings look distorted?

Check these words

found, reaction, combine, fantasy, odd ways, develop, strict convention, set, academy, outrage, capture, touches of paint, focus, affect, emerge, concentrate, reflect, brushstroke, distort, portray, influence

4 a) **THINK!** Say four things you've learnt from the text. Use the words from the **Check these words** box.

b) **THINK!** Which style of art do you like the most? Why? In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell the class.

5 **ICT** In groups collect information about another style of art. Present it to the class. Talk about:

- style • when/where started • famous artists & their works of art • what shows

Language Review 6

1 Match the products to the shops.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 aspirin | A baker's |
| 2 sunglasses | B chemist's |
| 3 blouse | C stationer's |
| 4 cold meats | D jeweller's |
| 5 pencil | E optician's |
| 6 white loaf | F boutique |
| 7 earrings | G delicatessen |
| 8 cream cake | H confectioner's |

2 Complete with: *excavated, elaborate, armoury, plantation, mural, Aboriginal, brushstroke, authentic, stroll, compose.*

- 1 Terje Isungset loves to music for his ice instruments.
- 2 The guards had a huge of weapons.
- 3 Most of the local people pick fruit in the summer at the
- 4 A local artist painted a beautiful on the wall in the school auditorium.
- 5 Qin Shi Huang was buried in a(n) tomb guarded by an army of soldiers.
- 6 You don't have to go to Italy for Italian food.
- 7 When John was in Australia, he bought a piece of art.
- 8 I love to along the beach at sunset.
- 9 When archaeologists the area, they found the ancient ruins of a fort.
- 10 In some Impressionist paintings, you can see every

Collocations

3 Complete with: *statue, burial, roadside, wildlife, holy, attention, living, Mother, odd, natural history* in your notebook.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 statue | 6 life-sized |
| 2 Nature | 7 attraction |
| 3 museum | 8 site |
| 4 reserve | 9 to detail |
| 5 ground | 10 way |

Prepositions

4 Choose the correct preposition.


- 1 Wawel Castle is located **at/in** Poland.
- 2 The soldiers looked ready **for/of** the battle.
- 3 It was one of the most important archaeological finds **of/in** history.
- 4 The tomb was surrounded **with/by** terracotta soldiers.
- 5 The dinosaur is made **up/of** fibreglass.
- 6 A large selection of dinosaur bones are **in/on** display in the museum.
- 7 Admittance to the event is **from/by** invitation only.
- 8 I'd like to send this parcel **with/by** airmail, please.

GAME

In teams make sentences. Use words from the list. Each correct sentence gets one point. The team with the most points wins.

- treasure-filled • remain untouched
- terracotta • you really can't miss
- dinosaur bone • mighty beast • come together in unity
- boomerang • attention to detail • fashion boutique • carnival mask
- percussionist • frozen waterfall • chill-out music • deep freeze • strict convention

Quiz

 Decide if the sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false). Read through Module 6 and write a quiz of your own.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Jørn Utzon designed the Sydney Opera House. | 6 Terje Isungset is from Finland. |
| 2 Moses was sculpted by da Vinci. | 7 The Ice Music Festival started in 2006. |
| 3 Terracotta is red wood. | 8 The Krakow Underground Museum opened in 2007. |
| 4 The Statue of Liberty is made of steel. | |
| 5 Aboriginal Australians have lived in Australia for 40 thousand years. | |

Reading

(Multiple choice)

- 1  Read the rubric and do the task.

Read the text and for questions 1-6, choose the correct option, A, B, C, D.

- 1 Izmailovo flea market is
 - A near a park.
 - B near a metro station.
 - C in Moscow.
 - D all of the above.
- 2 On Saturdays,
 - A there are traders from outside Russia.
 - B you have to search for a bargain.
 - C goods are not displayed well.
 - D goods are only sold from car boots.
- 3 At the flea market you
 - A can find whatever you want.
 - B can shop in the evenings.
 - C can't buy women's clothes.
 - D can't have lunch.
- 4 The writer says that the flea market is a good place to
 - A see objects from the past.
 - B learn Russian history.
 - C meet your friends.
 - D learn Russian.
- 5 The writer warns the reader about
 - A getting too excited.
 - B getting lost.
 - C being tricked.
 - D paying too much.
- 6 The writer says that
 - A it gets too hot there in the summer.
 - B you can spend too much money there.
 - C the market is not open for long.
 - D it is too big to see everything in one day.

Izmailovo Flea Market



Izmailovo market has had a long history. Since the 17th century, you have been able to find paintings, antiques and handicrafts from different parts of Russia here. But you can also find pharmacy pots, empty perfume bottles and pearl-like buttons. Now located close to Izmailovsky Park and Partizanskaya metro station in Moscow, this outdoor market is the best place for shoppers with a taste for the unusual and the old-fashioned.

The flea market is open every day from 9 am to 6 pm. If you want to find a bargain, the best day is Saturday because traders come from different areas of Russia. Everyone is in a rush and doesn't care much about 'window dressing' – the things they're selling may be all over the ground or even still in the car boot. Shopping up and down the aisles can be a real treasure hunt where you can find Soviet posters, old magazines, photos, paintings, gramophone records, clothes for everybody, shoes, furniture, lamps and even fur coats. And if you get hungry, there are also lots of hot food stalls where you can get some delicious shashlik (Russian kebabs) with flatbread.

The flea market is a perfect place to experience real Russian history, speak with Russians from all over the country and see a wealth of items from over 200 years of everyday Russian life. If you're looking for something made in Soviet times, there are lots of flags, old coins, books, belts, hats and much more. For book lovers, there are editions dating back to the 19th century and, for collectors and people who love craftsmanship, there is a carpet section and beautiful, traditional, wooden furniture. It's easy to get excited with so much choice especially as there's an excellent chance of finding something unique. However, be careful you don't get tricked, especially if you want to buy a painting because it may not be an original one.

The only problem with this market is that you can easily spend more time and money than you expect because there's so much to choose from at reasonable prices. As it's an open-air market, this isn't a problem in the summer, but in the winter you can't stay outdoors for a long time, so you have to do your shopping quickly. Anyway, whenever you decide to go, it's a really fun place to spend a few hours.


Study skills

Text completion – grammar

Read the text once to get to know what it is about. Read again and for each gap decide what grammar structure is needed. Pay attention to words before or after the gap as well as time linkers as they will help you decide what grammar form is needed.

Use of English

(Text completion – grammar)

- 2  Read the rubric, then do the task. Compare your answers with your partner.

Read the text and complete gaps 1-7 with the correct form and tense of each verb, in your notebook.

Zanzibar is one of the most amazing places I 1) (be) to so far. There are so many things to see and do, I was truly spoilt for choice. On my second day there, my friends suggested 2) (take) a scuba diving lesson. I liked it so much that I 3) (sign up) for a full course and within a few days I was a certified diver.

I couldn't wait to discover the underwater world around Zanzibar. One day, I was diving on a wonderful dive site with some new friends I 4) (make) a few days earlier when suddenly out of the blue everything became dark as if a giant cloud had covered us. I looked above and saw one of the most beautiful sights in my life. There, just above me, was a 20-metre-long humpback whale. I couldn't believe my eyes.

This gigantic creature made me 5) (feel) tiny and humble but it just went by peacefully, minding its own business. That night back at the hotel I lay in my bed 6) (think) about what I saw and hoping to see it again.

Unfortunately, I didn't see it during my other dives there, but I promised myself I 7) (go) back the following year.

Listening (True/False statements)

- 3   Do the task below.

You will hear an audio recording from a sightseeing bus. Say if the statements 1-5 are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Passengers with tickets for the sightseeing bus can do the tour over two days.
- 2 The bus changes its route on Thursdays.
- 3 The city hall is a music venue.
- 4 The bus route connects with a ferry terminal.
- 5 Green Park is in a central location.

Speaking

- 4 Give a 1.5-2 minute talk about art and culture.

- what places of cultural interest are there in your town/region
- whether you like visiting museums or historic sites
- what kind of art you like

Writing (postcards)

(Writing Bank p. WB7)

- 5 Read the rubric and do the task.

You have received this from your English pen friend, Peter.


Are you enjoying your holiday? What's the weather like? What have you done so far? What are you going to do next?

Write your pen friend a postcard answering the questions (45-60 words).



6

Reading & Listening

- 1 Describe the statue in the picture. What do you think it represents?
🔊 Listen, read and check.
- 2  Read the text again and complete the sentences.
 - 1 The Motherland Calls is located
 - 2 The Motherland Calls is made of
 - 3 The statue shows
 - 4 The statue is tall.
 - 5 The Russians built Mamayev Kurgan to

The Motherland Calls

The Motherland Calls is a giant concrete statue on the hill of Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd (former Stalingrad), Russia. It is a magnificent statue of a woman holding a large sword in her right hand and commemorates Russia's victory over the Nazi invasion during World War II. When it was erected in 1967 it was the tallest statue in the world and is still one of the biggest today. It measures 85 metres from the top of the base to the tip of the sword and weighs almost 8000 tons. The statue is part of a huge memorial site of Mamayev Kurgan, which was built to honour the millions of Russians who died for their country. It is a well-loved monument and one of the Seven Wonders of Russia.



Check these words

giant, concrete, statue, magnificent, sword, commemorate, victory, invasion, erect, memorial, site, honour, monument

Speaking & Writing

- 3 Tell your partner three things you remember from the text.
- 4 **THINK!** Imagine you are standing in front of the statue. How does it make you feel? Tell your partner.
- 5 **ICT**  Use the Internet to collect information about another statue in your country. What does it look like? What does it represent? Write a paragraph about it. Present it to the class.