Grammar 1

Lesson objective: ***Present and Past simple passive: affirmative and negative***

Grammar hub: Present and Past simple passive: affirmative and negative

▶ VIDEO 14

1 ★ **Read the sentences. Are the underlined verbs in the active (A) or passive (P) form? Decide if the sentences are in the present or past.**

The woman <u>was arrested</u> in Japan.	A / (P)	present / (past)
1 Technology <u>is used</u> to solve crimes.	A / P	present / past
2 She <u>entered</u> the house through the window.	A / P	present / past
3 CCTV operators <u>identified</u> four of the gang.	A / P	present / past
4 The thieves <u>weren't caught</u> immediately.	A / P	present / past
5 Two men <u>ran away</u> from the scene.	A / P	present / past
6 Sherlock Holmes <u>is known</u> for using his intelligence.	A / P	present / past

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences with the Present passive forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1 The bags in this shop _____ (**design**) by local artists.
2 This cheese _____ (**produce**) in France.
3 Some beautiful paintings _____ (**exhibit**) at the National Gallery in London.
4 Sushi _____ (**eat**) in Japan.
5 Did you know that thousands of new animals _____ (**discover**) every year?
6 The colour green _____ (**create**) by mixing blue and yellow.

4 ★★★ **Complete the text with the Present or Past passive forms of the verbs in brackets.**

Today, more than 217 million text messages [1]_____ (**send**) every day in the UK, and 95% of 16–24-year-olds own a mobile phone. The modern mobile phone [2]_____ (**invent**) less than 50 years ago. The first mobile phones [3]_____ (**produce**) by Motorola in 1973 and the first text message [4]_____ (**write**) on December 3rd, 1992 by engineer Neil Papworth.

The first mobile phone game was 'Snake'. It [5]_____ (**create**) in the 1970s, but it [6]_____ (**not use**) as a phone app until 1997. Today, over 200 billion apps [7]_____ (**download**) every year.



5 ★★★ **Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach na język angielski. <u>Uwaga!</u> W każdą lukę możesz wpisać <u>maksymalnie trzy wyrazy</u>.**

1 This dress (***została zaprojektowana***) _____ by my aunt.
2 The car seats (***nie są produkowane***) _____ in the UK.
3 Jeans (***nie były noszone***) _____ in the 18th century.

3 ★★ **Rewrite the sentences using the Past passive.**



1 Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.
The World Wide Web _____ by Tim Berners-Lee.
2 Alexander Fleming didn't discover penicillin until 1928.
Penicillin _____ by Alexander Fleming until 1928.
3 Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak designed the first Apple computer in 1976.
The first Apple computer _____ by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in 1976.
4 My aunt didn't make these chocolate biscuits.
These chocolate biscuits _____.
5 They installed electricity in Buckingham Palace in 1883.
Electricity _____.
6 My class didn't create these English posters.
These English posters _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

Lesson objective: ***notices***

1 ★ **Przeczytaj teksty 1. i 2. W zadaniach 1–2 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów.**

Text 1

1857 The invention of the 'phonautograph'. This could **record** sound, but it couldn't play it.



1877 Thomas Edison invented the 'phonograph' which could record sound and play it. He produced the first recording of the human voice.



1887 Emile Berliner improved an earlier idea to produce a 'gramophone'.



1954 The first transistor radio was designed. It was small and **portable**, so listeners could take music around with them.



1963 Audio cassettes were introduced. People started to make 'mix tapes' – cassettes with their own choice of songs.



1979 Sony produced the first personal music player called Walkman – a small audio cassette player with headphones.



1982 Invention of the CD – with high quality sound.



1997 The first MP3 players were sold.



2001 Apple introduced the first iPod.



2007 Invention of the iPod Touch – **combining** a music player with games and other features.

1 This text is about
- A the history of music.
- B important inventions.
- C the development of music players.

2 **Read text 1 again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

1 It wasn't possible to play recordings before 1877. **T / F**
2 After 1954, people could produce their own tapes. **T / F**
3 The first portable radio was produced in 1954. **T / F**
4 Mix tapes were first made on CDs. **T / F**
5 You could play games on the first Apple iPod. **T / F**

Brainy words

3 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

combine ▪ mark ▪ portable ▪ record ▪ vintage

1 We've got a _____ fridge for camping, so our milk is always cold!
2 My grandad has a _____ car that he bought in 1955!
3 If you _____ eggs with flour and milk, you can make pancakes!
4 Oh no! There's a big black _____ on my favourite T-shirt!
5 I'm going to _____ a special birthday message for my uncle's 50th birthday.

Text 2

Vintage 1980s blue Sony Walkman for sale. Some very small **marks** on it, but in very good condition. Includes 2 x AA batteries, but no headphones. Free UK postage. £55



2 What isn't included in the price of £55?
- A the batteries
- B the headphones
- C the postage

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Speaking

Lesson objectives: ***Functions: making exclamations; Vocabulary: at an exhibition***

1 ★ **Follow the maze to find four more words for things in exhibitions. Write them under correct photos.**

START

t	r	h	o	g	r	e	l
a	e	p	t	o	a	d	o
s	u	e	r	u	p	h	m
e	r	n	t	t	p	l	u
p	a	i	i	n	g	s	c

FINISH

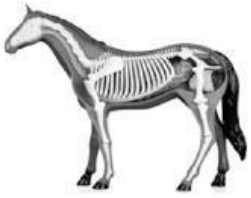






treasure 1 _____ 2 _____





3 _____ 4 _____

2 ★ **Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–2) wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl literę: A, B albo C.**

1 Nie podoba ci się nowy szkolny automat z przekąskami, ponieważ ciągle się psuje. Jak zareagujesz?
- A What a bad invention!
- B What a great achievement!
- C What an amazing idea!

2 Podoba ci się zdjęcie kolegi. Jak to wyrazisz?
- A How silly!
- B How cool!
- C How awful!

3 ★★ 18 **Listen to four statements and choose the best response: a, b, c or d.**

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

a How silly! What an awful picture.
b What a cool building! How beautiful!
c Cool! What an amazing idea!
d Really? What an amazing achievement. She must be very proud.

4 ★★ **Complete the dialogue with the correct words in the box.**

great ▪ how ▪ idea ▪ made ▪ what

X: Look! This sculpture is [1] _____ of old bicycles!

Y: Really! [2] _____ silly! I don't like it all.

X: I don't think it's silly, I think it's [3] _____. [4] _____ an interesting [5] _____!

5 ★★★ **Choose one of the pictures and write a conversation about it. Use expressions with *How ...!* and *What ...!* and some of the words in the box.**

achievement ▪ awful ▪ beautiful
cute ▪ excellent ▪ how ▪ idea ▪ silly







LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objective: ***visual arts***

1 ★ **Match the words to create phrases. Then use them to label the photos A–F.**

1 graffiti	a gallery
2 paint	b design
3 take	c a sculpture
4 art	d a picture
5 make	e art
6 fashion	f a photo













2 ★ **Complete the definitions with the words in the box.**

architecture ▪ landscape ▪ portrait
statue ▪ work of art

1 A _____ is a painting of a person.

2 _____ is the design of a building.

3 A _____ is a general term for a painting, statue, poem or piece of music.

4 A _____ is a painting of the countryside.

5 A _____ is a figure of a person or animal made from stone, metal or other materials.

3 ★★ 19 **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat sztuki. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.**

This speaker

A took some photos of graffiti art.

B painted some portraits.

C bought a postcard of a picture that he/she liked.

D likes portraits, but not landscapes.

E likes the work of a famous graffiti artist.

1	2	3	4

4 ★★★ 19 **Listen to the recording again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

1 Speaker 1 preferred the landscapes in the art gallery to the portraits. **T / F**

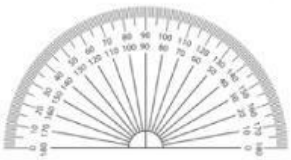
2 Speaker 2 usually starts work very early. **T / F**

3 Speaker 3 thinks that you can only find good art in art galleries. **T / F**

4 Speaker 4's photos were shown in a magazine. **T / F**

Train your brain!

5 **Look at the pictures and guess the job.**









The job is: _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar 2

Lesson objective: ***Present and Past simple passive: questions and answers***

1 ★ **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then complete the answers.**

1 ***Was*** / ***Were*** this painting exhibited at the Tate Modern last year?
Yes, _____

2 ***Is*** / ***Are*** Spanish spoken in Brazil?
No, _____

3 ***Is*** / ***Are*** the sculptures made from metal?
Yes, _____

4 ***Was*** / ***Were*** these emails sent by your sister?
No, _____

5 ***Was*** / ***Were*** Crystal Palace designed by Gustave Eiffel?
No, _____

6 ***Was*** / ***Were*** these photographs taken at night?
Yes, _____

2 ★★ **Rewrite the statements as questions.**

The portrait was painted by his grandfather.
Was the portrait painted by his grandfather?

1 These jeans were made in Taiwan.
_____

2 This work of art was created by a famous sculptor. _____
_____

3 Postcards of these paintings are sold in the museum shop. _____
_____

4 This art gallery is visited by millions of people.
_____

5 This song was first sung by Rihanna.
_____

6 Architecture is taught at this college.
_____

3 ★★ **Uzupełnij zdania 1–3. Zastosuj – w odpowiednich formach – wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Jeśli jest to konieczne, dodaj inne wyrazy. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.**

1 Can you tell me about this statue? When (**it** / **create**)
_____ ?

2 I love your earrings! Who (**they** / **design**)
_____ by?

3 That's a very strange chair. Is (**it** / **make**)
_____ of glass?

4 ★★★ **Complete the conversations with the correct form of the words in brackets.**



Tyler: Look at this photo of my birthday cake!

Harriet: What an amazing cake! Who [1] _____ (**it** / **create**) by?

Tyler: My aunt. She got the idea from a famous painting called 'The Scream'.

Harriet: Who [2] _____ (**it** / **paint**) by?

Tyler: Edvard Munch.

Harriet: Where [3] _____ (**it** / **exhibit**)?

Tyler: It's in the National Museum in Oslo.



Tour Guide: We're standing by The Shard.

Tourist: What [4] _____ (**it** / **make**) of?

Tour Guide: Mainly glass! It has got 11,000 glass panels.

Tourist: That's a lot of windows. How [5] _____ (**they** / **clean**)?

Tour Guide: The Shard uses a team of six window cleaners. They clean one side each week.

Tourist: Who [6] _____ (**design**) by?

Tour Guide: The architect Renzo Piano.

Train your brain!

5 **Make two passive questions and find the two hidden words.**

Who	S	was	T	earrings	S	made	I	opened	U	plastic?	N
Are	D	your	E	this	A	exhibition	T	of	G	by	E

The hidden words are: _____ and _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Quiz – Top art galleries

1 What do you remember about some of the top art galleries? Which museums do the sentences describe? Write G (Guggenheim) or V&A (Victoria and Albert Museum).

1 This gallery looks like a fish or ship. _____
2 A computer programme was used to design the museum. _____
3 This museum was opened by a queen. _____
4 This museum has got exhibits from famous fashion designers. _____
5 There's a big spider outside this museum. _____
6 This museum is more than 150 years old. _____

2 Read the text and label the photos with the names of the museums.



_____



_____

Two of the World's weirdest museums

The Cancun Underwater Museum, Mexico

Why is it so amazing?
Because it's an underwater museum.
An underwater museum! Who was it created by?
It was created by Jaime Gonzalez Cantor and the British artist Jason deCaires Taylor.
Why was it built?
It was built because Jason and Jaime wanted to try to conserve the **coral reefs** in Cancun. Lots of **divers** visited these reefs which was very bad for the environment. Now the divers visit the museum!
What is exhibited at the museum?
Well, there are more than 500 sculptures on the ocean floor. Some are by Taylor and some by Mexican artists.

The Ramen Museum, Yokohama, Japan

What's 'ramen'?
Ramen is a type of **noodle**. It's eaten by the Japanese. It's usually cooked with spicy hot water, **soy sauce** and meat or fish.
So … what is exhibited at the Ramen Museum?
Lots of different types of ramen! But you can also find out about the history of ramen noodles. They were invented by the Chinese and introduced to Japan over one hundred years ago.
Can you eat ramen at the Ramen Museum?
Yes, you can! There are nine ramen restaurants at the museum. Different types of ramen are served at each restaurant. They're all delicious!

ABC Brainy words

3 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

coral reef ▪ diver ▪ noodles ▪ soy sauce



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

4 Read the texts again and answer the questions.

1 Who visits the Underwater Museum in Cancun?
_____
2 Who were the sculptures created by?
_____
3 How many sculptures are there?
_____
4 How are ramen noodles prepared?
_____
5 Who were ramen noodles first created by?
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing

*Lesson objective: **a school blog (talking about a competition, describing winning designs/inventions, encouraging people to take part in a competition)***

1 ★ **Complete the blog post with phrases from the box.**

interested in seeing ▪ it was created
are good at science ▪ such an excellent idea
the theme was ▪ theme of next term's
which is made from ▪ winning invention

Hello everyone, welcome to our blog! In today's blog, we want to tell you about last week's School Science Fair.

This term, [1] _____ 'Science and the Environment' and there was a competition to find the best invention. The science teachers were very excited by the different ideas. If you're [2] _____ all the inventions, check out the photos on the school website.

The [3] _____ was designed by Year 8's 'Team Eco'. It's a lunchbox [4] _____ recycled plastic bottles and [5] _____ at their after-school STEAM club.

It's [6] _____ ! There was an extra prize for the 'craziest idea' and it was won by James Tully from Year 7 for his 'Music for Plants' idea.

The [7] _____ Science Fair is 'Science and the Sea' and we're excited about seeing all your ideas. So, if you [8] _____ start thinking of ideas now!

Look

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.**

about ▪ at ▪ in ▪ of ▪ with

1 We're interested _____ visiting the sculpture museum.
2 She was very excited _____ winning the STEAM competition.
3 I'm good _____ maths and science.
4 The exhibition was very popular _____ students and parents.
5 I'm not afraid _____ spiders, but I don't like them!

3 ★★ **Use the prompts to make sentences with the correct prepositions.**

I / good / design / clothes
I'm good at designing clothes.

1 My sister / interested / study / history
_____

2 Tim / afraid / speak / in class
_____

3 We / excited / visit / the art gallery
_____

4 Harry / good / sing / and / dance
_____

4 ★ **Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–5) with the correct endings (A–E).**

1 The winners are chosen ☐
2 There are three different categories in the competition: ☐
3 The winning team gets ☐
4 The competition takes place ☐
5 The exhibition is in ☐

a photos, paintings and sculptures.
b the town hall.
c once a term.
d by teachers and students.
e a trophy and free tickets to the Science Museum.

5 ★★★ **Brałeś/Brałaś udział w organizacji konkursu szkolnego o sztuce. Podziel się informacjami o nim na szkolnym blogu.**

We wpisie:

- napisz, gdzie konkurs się odbył i kto w nim uczestniczył;
- opisz najlepsze prace konkursowe;
- udziel informacji na temat kolejnego konkursu.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

Hello and welcome to our school blog!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Revision workout

Lesson objective: ***Revision of lessons 1–8***

Over to you video 15
➡ page 87

1 ★ **Find seven more verbs for invention and discovery in the word grid. Write them in column 1 in the table. Then write the noun forms in column 2.**

T	A	H	E	O	I	S	C	M
I	M	P	R	O	V	E	R	O
P	D	E	S	I	G	N	E	N
R	S	X	I	D	J	I	A	A
O	W	H	N	S	E	N	T	M
D	D	I	S	C	O	V	E	R
U	A	B	T	V	I	E	V	I
C	T	I	A	E	B	N	E	R
E	T	T	L	A	L	T	B	E
R	T	M	L	U	G	E	N	H

1 Verbs	2 Nouns
produce	*production*

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

architecture ▪ art gallery ▪ graffiti art
landscapes ▪ portrait ▪ statue

1 My friend Louise painted a beautiful _____ of her grandmother.
2 There's a famous _____ of King Sigismund III Vasa in Warsaw.
3 I like looking at _____ – paintings of trees, mountains and fields.
4 Eric wants to study _____ at university – he's interested in designing buildings.
5 Let's visit a(n) _____ at the weekend.
6 There's some amazing _____ on the wall by the park.

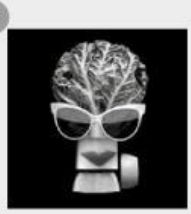
3 ★★ **Make conversations from the prompts.**

A



X: Look! / This pig / make / from / a recycled plastic bottle.
1 _____
Y: How / cute!
2 _____
X: Yes / what / funny / work of art.
3 _____

B



X: Look! / This photo / take / my cousin.
1 _____
Y: How / silly! I / not like / at all.
2 _____
X: Yes / what / awful / photo.
3 _____

4 ★★ **Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–F) obok numeru każdej luki. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.**

A statues	B is	C designed
D was	E landscapes	F design

Trafalgar Square is a big square in the centre of London and it [1]_____ visited by thousands of tourists every year. Many people come to the square to see the four lion [2]_____ . They like to take photos of them and climb on them! The lions were [3]_____ by the artist Edward Landseer. Landseer wasn't a sculptor and it took him a very long time to make the lions – 10 years! He finished them in 1867.

5 ★★ **Make passive questions from the prompts. Then match them to the answers.**

When / this museum / open? *When was this museum opened?* c
1 your table / make / of metal? _____
2 oranges / grow / in Scotland? _____
3 Who / this portrait / paint / by? _____
4 Where / the art gallery / locate? _____
5 the telephone / invent / in 2001? _____

a No, they aren't.
b Rembrandt.
c ~~In 1963.~~
d It's in Paris.
e No, it wasn't.
f Yes, it is.

LIVEWORKSHEETS