

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

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 / <u>past</u>
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



▶ VIDEO 14

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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (send) every day in the UK, and 95% of 16–24-year-olds own a mobile phone. The modern mobile phone <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) less than 50 years ago. The first mobile phones <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) by Motorola in 1973 and the first text message <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1992 by engineer Neil Papworth.

The first mobile phone game was 'Snake'. It <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (create) in the 1970s, but it <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) as a phone app until 1997. Today, over 200 billion apps <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (download) every year.



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

- 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_.



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 <b>record</b> 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 <b>portable</b> , 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 – <b>combining</b> a music player with games and other features.

1 This text is about

- the history of music.
- important inventions.
- the development of music players.

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

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

## ABC Brainy words

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

combine ■ mark ■ portable ■ record ■ vintage

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

- the batteries
- the headphones
- the postage



# Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objective: visual arts

lesson 5 UNIT 5

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.

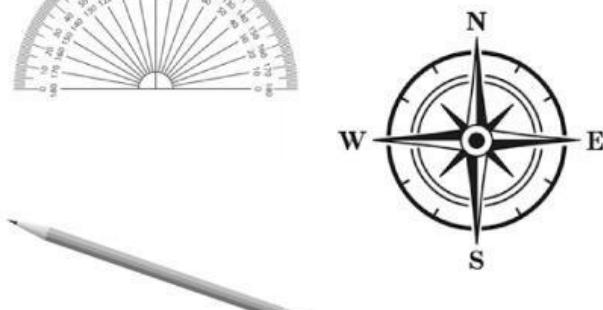
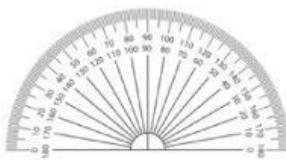
1	2	3	4

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: \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar 2

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

lesson 6 UNIT 5

### 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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ **(it / create)** by?

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

Harriet: Who <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ **(it / paint)** by?

Tyler: Edvard Munch.

Harriet: Where <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ **(it / exhibit)**?

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



Tour Guide: We're standing by The Shard.

Tourist: What <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ **(it / make)** of?

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

Tourist: That's a lot of windows. How <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ **(they / clean)**?

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

Tourist: Who <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ **(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 \_\_\_\_\_.



# Around the world

Lesson objective: Culture: public art galleries around the world

lesson 7 UNIT 5

## 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?

# Writing

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

lesson 8 UNIT 5

## 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, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ '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 <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all the inventions, check out the photos on the school website.

The <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ was designed by Year 8's 'Team Eco'. It's a lunchbox <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ recycled plastic bottles and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at their after-school STEAM club.

It's <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_! 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 <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Science Fair is 'Science and the Sea' and we're excited about seeing all your ideas. So, if you <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

1 / 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 wpisz:

- 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!

# Revision workout

Lesson objective: Revision of lessons 1–8

Over to you video 15

► page 87

lesson 9 UNIT 5

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
<u>produce</u>	<u>production</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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 luki 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<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ visited by thousands of tourists every year. Many people come to the square to see the four lion<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They like to take photos of them and climb on them! The lions were<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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. d It's in Paris.

b Rembrandt. e No, it wasn't.

c In 1963. f Yes, it is.