



BIG QUESTION 8

How do we express ourselves?

Think and write.

What do you know?

What do you want to know?

UNIT 15

Get Ready

Words

A Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 innovative | ● a to land on; to rest on |
| 2 remarkable | ● b hard-working; wanting success |
| 3 ambitious | ● c help; encourage |
| 4 permanent | ● d lasting a long time; unchanging |
| 5 settle | ● e to plan or draw, outline, or create |
| 6 emerge | ● f new and original; inventive |
| 7 artificial | ● g good, helpful, useful |
| 8 promote | ● h unusual; rare; amazing |
| 9 design | ● i to put inside; to surround; to close in |
| 10 enclose | ● j just right; appropriate |
| 11 suitable | ● k to appear; to become visible |
| 12 beneficial | ● l unnatural; imitation; unreal |

B Complete the sentences with words from A.

- 1 Going to five cities in five days is an example of an _____ travel plan.
- 2 Bicycles are an example of transportation that is _____ for the environment.
- 3 Rocks are an example of a _____ part of the environment.
- 4 A fence is one way to _____ a building.

C Circle the correct answer.

- 1 We need a piece of music that will be just right for the show. Do you know a piece that would be _____ ?
a permanent
b suitable
c artificial
d ambitious
- 2 We need to vacuum. There is a lot of dust _____ in the room.
a enclosing
b designing
c promoting
d settling
- 3 Her artwork is very _____.
 Nothing like it has been done before.
a innovative
b beneficial
c suitable
d artificial
- 4 It is _____ that she made this sculpture out of bottle caps. I have never seen anything like it!
a permanent
b remarkable
c beneficial
d artificial
- 5 We want to advertise the show. If we don't _____ it, we won't get enough people.
a emerge
b enclose
c promote
d settle
- 6 The fog cleared, and we could see the houses _____.
a settle
b enclose
c emerge
d promote

D Complete the sentences.

artificial designed enclose permanent settle beneficial

The artist _____¹ a sculpture for the park. The park department wants to keep it there as a _____² part of the park. The artist uses only natural materials, like wood and stone. He does not like to use _____³ materials because they are not _____⁴ to the environment. People like the sculpture, and the birds do, too! Every day all the birds _____⁵ on the top of the sculpture. The park is going to put a fence around the sculpture. They want to _____⁶ the sculpture so that children don't start climbing on it.



A Read the article. How does Theo Jansen create his sculptures?

B Read the article again. Remember: As you read, taking notes can help you remember what you have read.

Creatures Near the Sea

Some of the most **remarkable** moving creatures can be seen walking up and down the coast of Holland. Some of them are enormous—bigger than elephants and even as big as dinosaurs. What is the most remarkable thing about them? Although they walk by themselves, they are not alive. They are called *Strandbeests* and they are created by a Dutch sculptor named Theo Jansen. The word *Strandbeests* means *beach animals* in Dutch.

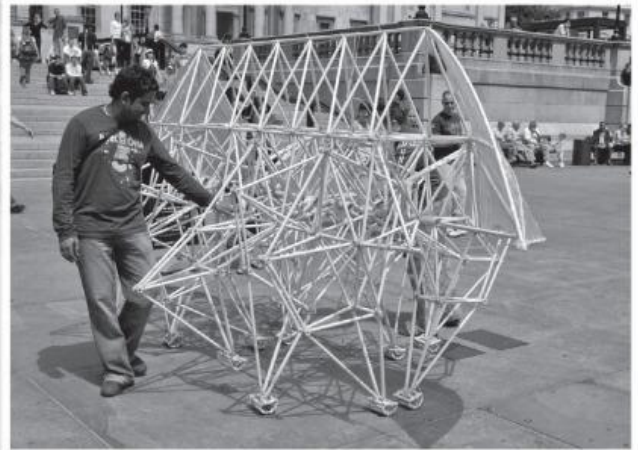
Jansen was born in the Netherlands in 1948. He began making these examples of **artificial** life in 1990. Artificial life is an art form that imitates life. Jansen's **innovative** creatures are able to walk by themselves, with no motors, electricity, or batteries. Instead, the creatures have many moving parts and are **designed** so that the wind makes them move independently.

The structures are also beautifully designed. They look delicate, but they are actually very strong. They have to be strong in order to survive in the wind near the ocean.

When you hear them walking, they sound gentle, with the wind moving through them and their moving legs scraping along the sand. When people see them, they are always amazed. It is hard to believe that these enormous structures move on their own, like living things.

Think

Remember to take notes. How do the creatures move? What are they made of?



When Jansen first started to build the creatures, he had to walk with them to catch the wind, as people do with kites. As he worked with the creatures, newer designs began to **emerge**. He found that plastic pipes were the most **suitable** for the structures because they were light and also very strong. He started to add cloth to make wings to catch the wind. He also started to use plastic bottles and bicycle pumps to capture the air and help the creatures move on their own. Jansen studied physics when he was in college, and he was always interested in projects that combined art and technology.

Jansen loves creating the *Strandbeests* because he feels like he is creating a new form of life. His dream is that they can become **permanent** parts of the environment. To do this, the structures have to be strong enough to survive storms, wind, and waves of the sea. He wants to make whole groups of animals that will keep walking up and down the coasts. If he can make enough creatures, he feels his art will live on after him.

Understand

Comprehension

A Take notes. Complete the chart with notes from the reading.

Name of the sculptor:
When and where he was born:
What he makes:
When he started making them:
What they are made of:
How they look:
How they sound:
Other notes:

B If you were a sculptor, what kind of sculptures would you create?

C Words in Context Fill in the blanks.

applies magnified algae cease provides crustaceans

- 1 People never _____ to create art. They keep creating more art.
- 2 Underwater, everything looks _____, or bigger.
- 3 _____ and other plants grow in the water.
- 4 Shrimp and lobsters are types of _____.
- 5 The artist _____ a lot of paint to the canvas.
- 6 The museum _____ all of the supplies for the art students to use.



Grammar in Use

A Study the grammar.

Learn Sense Verb + Adjective

Sense verbs *look, sound, feel, taste, smell*.

The sculptures look delicate, but they are actually very strong.

sense verb

adjective

When you hear the *Strandbeests*, they sound gentle.

sense verb

adjective

☐ I feel sickly.

☐ She looked beautifully.

☒ I feel sick.

☒ She looked beautiful.

The paint and glue smell terrible.

The cloth on the sculpture feels soft.

The sandwiches taste delicious.

B Circle the mistakes. Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

Tom: Hi, Jane. I didn't see you in school yesterday.

Jane: I felt sickly. My stomach was hurting, so I stayed home from school. I feel much better today.

Tom: You look healthily now. You also look happy!

Jane: Thanks. Yes, I feel happily that I can go to the festival tonight.

Tom: Have you heard the music? It sounds fantastic.

Jane: Yes, I heard them practicing. The music sounds wonderfully. The food will be great, too. Alice is making "sour candy apples". She says they don't taste too sour. They taste sweetly.

Tom: I think they will taste deliciously.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



C Complete the conversations.

- 1 How does her new dress _____ **look** _____ ?
It _____ **looks** _____ fantastic!
- 2 How does Tom's new song _____ ?
It _____ great.
- 3 Does halva _____ sweet or salty?
It _____ sweet.
- 4 Do you _____ something?
It _____ awful in here. Oh, no, I forgot to take out the trash!
- 5 How is Lori? Does she _____ okay?
No, she _____ sick. She's going to go home.
- 6 How does she _____ with her new haircut?
She _____ beautiful with short hair.



D Imagine you are at a picnic at the beach or a park. Make sentences using sense verbs. Use all five sense verbs and as many adjectives as you can.

sick happy sad beautiful ugly awful delicious sweet salty
bitter wonderful fantastic

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

- 4 _____

- 5 _____

- 6 _____

Word Study

A Choose the correct homophone.

- 1 **Where** / **Wear** will the art show be?
- 2 **Its** / **It's** going to be in **here** / **hear**.
- 3 **Who's** / **Whose** going to speak first?
- 4 **Your** / **You're** going to introduce the artists.
- 5 **Whose** / **Who's** painting is this? It's coming out of **its** / **it's** frame. Is it **your** / **you're** painting?
- 6 No, it isn't mine. **It's** / **Its** hers.
- 7 I got **here** / **hear** ten minutes ago. I was outside.
- 8 I'm sorry. I didn't **here** / **hear** the doorbell!
- 9 What about Jake and Tom? I went to **their** / **there** house, but they weren't home. There was nobody **their** / **there**.
- 10 **Wear** / **Where** are you going to get dressed? What are you going to **wear** / **where**?



B Imagine you are going to a party or an art show. Write two sentences for each pair of homophones.

- 1

its
it's

- 2

your
you're

- 3

their
they're

- 4

here
hear

- 5

who's
whose

- 6

wear
where

Writing Study

A Match the words, the definitions, and the sentences. Write the words.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 most | ☐ | ☐ a | a large number | ☐ | ☐ d | There are _____ big buildings in my town. I think there are three or four. |
| 2 many | ☐ | ☐ b | almost all, but not all | ☐ | ☐ e | _____ of my friends live near me. Only two of them live far away. |
| 3 several | ☐ | ☐ c | a few; more than two | ☐ | ☐ f | _____ of our teachers live in the city. There are 30 teachers, and about 15 live there. |

B Write a paragraph based on the model below.

Tell about your city or neighborhood. Talk about the buildings, activities, or houses.

Use quantifiers *most*, *many*, and *several*. Use sense verbs to describe what you see, hear, smell, taste, or feel in your neighborhood.

I live in a very nice neighborhood. Most of the houses are painted different colors. They look very colorful. It makes people feel happy to walk around. The apartments are also beautiful. Many of the windows have flower boxes. On my corner there are several stores. One of them sells tacos. You can always smell them when you walk down the street. They also taste delicious! The only problem with my neighborhood is that there is a lot of traffic. The trucks sound so loud when they drive by.

