READING PRACTICE

READING 1

PREPARING TO READ

UNDERSTANDING KEY VOCABULARY

1 Match the art forms in the box to the materials or objects (1–8).

calligraphy pottery sculpture poetry weaving music furniture making photography

1 piano, guitar, orchestra _____
2 wood and metal _____
3 clay and glaze _____
4 pen and ink _____
5 stone and bronze _____
6 words _____
7 camera _____
8 wool and thread _____

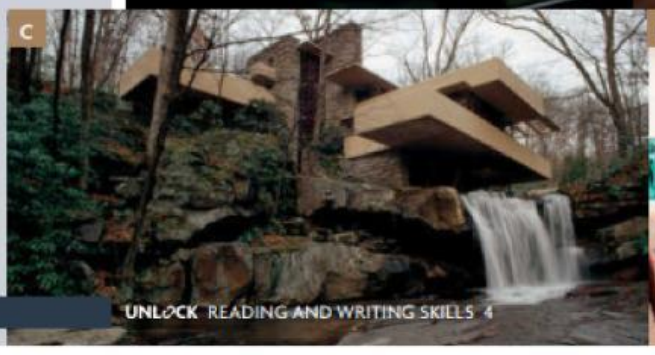
USING YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO PREDICT CONTENT

2 Read descriptions (1–4) and match the artists to the photographs of their work (a–d).

1 Andy Warhol: An artist who was famous for his prints of celebrities. ____
2 Damien Hirst: A radical British artist who famously used dead animals in his work. ____
3 Marcel Duchamp: An early twentieth-century French artist who changed what people thought of sculpture. ____
4 Frank Lloyd Wright: An American architect who focused on the role of buildings within the landscape. ____









LIVEWORKSHEETS

WHILE READING

Scanning to find information

Scanning is a reading technique used to look for specific information in a text. If you know what information you want from a text, you do not need to read it all. Just move your eye quickly down the page looking for the key words in the information you want. When you find it, you can just read that part in detail.

SCANNING TO FIND INFORMATION

3 Scan the magazine article and put the artists in Exercise 2 in the order they appear.

a Andy Warhol _____
b Damien Hirst _____
c Marcel Duchamp _____
d Frank Lloyd Wright _____

Art for art's sake?

What is art? This question has puzzled philosophers and great thinkers for centuries. A dictionary definition states that art is 'making objects, images or music, etc. that are beautiful or that express certain feelings.' This is a very broad definition. There are a number of different categories of objects and processes under the umbrella term of *art* which need to be explored.

Art is typically divided into two areas: fine art (such as painting, sculpture, music and poetry); and the applied arts (such as pottery, weaving, metal working, furniture making and calligraphy). However, some claim that the *art* label can also be attached to car design, fashion, photography, computer games, cooking, or even sport. Fine art is categorized as something which only has an aesthetic or conceptual function. This point was made over a thousand years ago by the Greek philosopher Aristotle, who wrote: 'the aim of art is to represent not the outward appearance of things but their inward significance'. He noted that artists produced objects, drama and music which reflected their emotions and ideas, rather than just trying to capture a true image of nature. Andy Warhol, the American artist famous for his Pop Art in the 1960s once said: 'an artist produces things that people don't need to have'. This is the distinction between fine and applied art. Applied arts require an object to be functional, as well as beautiful.

In the twentieth century, artists began to challenge the established notion of art. They recognized that their work belonged to the higher social classes who had the wealth to purchase art and the leisure time to enjoy it. The architect Frank Lloyd Wright commented: 'art for art's sake is a philosophy of the well-fed'. In an attempt to challenge the situation, the French painter, Marcel Duchamp submitted a toilet to an art exhibition in 1917 instead of a painting. He signed it and said: 'everything an artist produces is art'. Today, many people complain about the lack of skill in the production of conceptual artistic objects. Some contemporary artists use assistants to produce all their art for them. British artist, Damien Hirst claims that as long as he had the idea, it is his work. He has compared his art to architecture, saying: 'you have to look at it as if the artist is an architect, and we don't have a problem that great architects *don't* actually build the houses'. In fact, Hirst's mass-produced works sell for millions of dollars, and despite a hundred years of modern art, fine art is still a preserve of the wealthy.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING FOR DETAIL

4 Read the magazine article again. Are the statements below true (T), false (F) or the article does not say (DNS)?

1 The writer feels the dictionary definition of art is too wide. _____
2 Metal-working is an example of fine art. _____
3 Some people argue that sport is a type of art. _____
4 Aristotle was the first person to say that art should be affordable for all. _____
5 Andy Warhol invented Pop Art. _____
6 'Art for art's sake' refers to applied art. _____
7 Duchamp's toilet was sold at an art exhibition for a very high price. _____
8 Damien Hirst produces all his own art. _____

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

MAKING INFERENCES FROM THE TEXT

5 According to the article, which of the artists mentioned would probably have the opinions below? Write the initials of the artists from Exercise 3 (e.g. AW, DH, MD or FLW).

1 It is the idea of the work of art which is most important. _____
2 Art isn't functional. _____
3 Everything an artist makes can be considered art. _____
4 It does not matter if the artist doesn't actually make the work of art. _____
5 Only the rich think that art does not need a purpose. _____

DISCUSSION

6 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions below.

1 What do you think is the main purpose of art? Does it need to have a purpose, or can it just be beautiful?
2 Which of the four artists mentioned in the text do you agree with most?
3 Do you think art is only for rich people? Why / Why not?
4 Do you think activities such as car design should be classified as art?

READING 2

PREPARING TO READ

USING YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO PREDICT CONTENT

1 Work in pairs. Discuss which of the activities below you think are art.

cooking sculpture photography fashion drawing
computer games football gardening

LIVEWORKSHEETS

UNDERSTANDING KEY VOCABULARY

2 Match adjectives (1–9) to definitions (a–i).

1 aesthetic	a by a machine
2 mechanical	b using new ideas
3 analogous	c relating to beauty
4 fine	d agree, admit something is true
5 creative	e similar, comparable
6 objective	f boring, uninteresting
7 acknowledge	g suspicious, negative
8 banal	h based on facts and reality
9 cynical	i excellent, skilled

WHILE READING

SCANNING TO FIND INFORMATION

3 Read the essay on the next page quickly. In which paragraphs (A–D) are points (1–6) discussed?

1 Fine art is a creative, collective experience. _____
2 Photography is a means of producing art. _____
3 Spending large amounts of money on equipment may result in better photographs. _____
4 Some photographers have become more vocal about calling themselves 'artists'. _____
5 The use of a camera, for example, means that photography cannot be thought of as fine art. _____
6 A list of some other types of industry that also use photography. _____

PARAPHRASING

4 Match the sentences from the essay (1–5) to the corresponding paraphrase (a–e).

1 Any beauty that is perceived in the picture is the beauty of the time and place where it was taken and is not the creation of the photographer.	a Since photography is frequently used for non-artistic purposes, it cannot be considered art.
2 Photography is not art because it is produced with a mechanical device rather than by hand.	b Even if photographs are considered as valuable as paintings, people may not accept them as art.
3 Photography is so widely used for other functions, such as police work, advertising and news reporting, that it cannot claim to be made for aesthetic purposes alone.	c Art cannot be created by a machine.
4 You don't take a photograph, you make it.	d The aesthetic value of a photograph comes from the natural world, not from the skill of the person holding the camera.
5 These high prices may not be enough to change people's perceptions of whether photography is art.	e Photography requires artistic input.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Should photography be considered a fine art, like painting or sculpture?



A The production of fine art is the use of skill and imagination to create aesthetic objects or experiences which can be shared with other people. Photography is thought by some to be a form of fine art, because it is made using the same critical and creative process that a painter or sculptor would use. However, others claim that photography is not art because it is produced with a mechanical device, rather than by hand. This essay will explore both of these positions.

B Those who believe that photography is *not* a form of art present several arguments. They claim a photograph is nothing but an objective record of a particular place at a particular time. Therefore, any beauty that is perceived in the picture is the beauty of the time and place where it was taken, and is not the creation of the photographer. They also argue that sophisticated and expensive equipment often plays a greater role in the success of a photograph than the photographer's creativity. Even some of the greatest photographers acknowledge that there is a limit to the amount of influence they can have on a final product. Henri Cartier-Bresson, the famous French photographer, admitted, 'of course it's all luck'. Finally, it is often pointed out that photography is so widely used for practical functions, such as police work, advertising and news reporting, that it cannot claim to be made for aesthetic purposes alone.

C However, there are also many reasons why photography is appreciated on the same level as other recognized forms of visual art. The decisions involved in creating a photograph are analogous to those made by any other artist. A photograph is not just a banal record of the world, but a deliberately created image with its own artistic features. Ansel Adams, the American photographer, commented on this point when he noted: 'You don't take a photograph, you *make* it.' There is a growing trend for photographers to call themselves artists. Cynical observers say this is because artists can sell their pieces in the higher-priced fine-art markets, whereas photographers cannot. A photograph by German artist Andreas Gursky, for example, recently sold for almost four and a half million dollars. However, these high prices may not be enough to change people's perceptions of whether photography is art.

D The arguments about whether photography is art have been discussed since the earliest cameras were used. The creative process involved in taking a fine photograph, deciding what, when and how the picture should be taken, is certainly similar to the process of making fine art. However, cameras are also increasingly used to take photographs for non-artistic functions. Although we cannot say that photography itself is necessarily art, we can certainly see that it is a medium that can be *used* to make art.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

MAKING INFERENCES FROM THE TEXT

5 Match opinions (1–6) with people (a–f).

1 There's no reason for a great photograph to be any cheaper than a great painting.
2 Even a child could take a great picture of that view.
3 There's a lot more skill to making a picture than just pointing a camera at something and clicking. It's something that I create.
4 Most of us would just walk by and not notice something that could make a fabulous photo. And even if we did notice we probably wouldn't know how to take a photo that would stir other people's feelings.
5 It all depends what the camera is used for.
6 Sometimes you just see something that will make a great picture and the light is perfect and you have your camera with you. At other times, nothing seems to be right.

a Ansel Adams
b Henri Cartier-Bresson
c Andreas Gursky
d The author of the essay
e Somebody who believes photography is art
f Somebody who doesn't believe photography is art

DISCUSSION

6 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions below.

1 Do you like taking photographs? Why / Why not? If so, what kinds of photographs do you like taking?
2 Should photography be considered an art form? If so, is it fine art or applied art?
3 Is photography less of an art form now we can digitally improve our photographs?
4 Can a photograph really be worth $4.5 million? Why / Why not?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

● *Hobbies, sport and games*

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 186 for definitions

pitch / track / court / course / ring / rink	umpire / referee	sport / athletics
win / beat / score	final / finale / end / ending	interval / half time
play / game	bat / stick / rod / racket	draw / equal
spectator / viewer	amateur / professional	competitor / opponent

Phrasal verbs

bring forward change the date/time of an event so it happens earlier	**knock out** defeat and remove from a competition; make unconscious
carry on continue	**look out** be careful
get round to start (after planning to do sth for a long time)	**pull out** stop being involved in an activity
get up to do; do sth you should not do	**put off** delay, postpone
go in for enter (a competition, etc); like	**put up with** tolerate
go off stop liking	**take to** start (as a habit)
join in participate, take part	**take up** start (a hobby, sport, etc); fill an amount of space/time

Phrases and collocations

best	make the best of sth; do your best; the best at sth/doing
chance	have/take/get a chance to do; have a chance of doing; some/little/etc chance of (your) doing; the chances of (your) doing; take a chance (on sth); chance of a lifetime
go	your go; have a go
height	in height; afraid of heights; height of sth
mad	mad about/on sth/sb/doing; go/become mad
pleasure	take pleasure in sth/doing; gain/get pleasure from sth/doing
popular	popular with/among
side	(on) the opposite side; (on) the far side; side with sb; on the winning/losing side
talent	have a talent (for sth/doing); talent contest
time	on time; (just) in time; the whole time; high/about time; take your time (doing); take time to do; sth takes up (your) time; spend time doing; spend time on; at/for a certain time; time passes; find time to do; make/find time for; for the time being; have a good/nice time (doing); tell the time; free/spare/leisure time
turn	turn (a)round/away; turn sth over; in turn; take turns; take it in turn(s) (to do); your turn (to do)

Word patterns

compete against/with sb; compete for/in sth	**listen** to sth/sb
concentrate on sth/doing	**love** sth/sb/doing; love to do
difficult to do; find sth difficult; find it difficult to do	**mean** to do; it/this means that; it/this means sth/doing
fond of sth/sb/doing	**prefer** to do (rather than [to] do); prefer sth (rather than sth); prefer sth/doing (to sth/doing)
free to do; free from/of sth; free for sth	**stop** sth/doing; stop to do; stop sb from doing
interested in sth/doing	**sure/certain** make/be sure/certain that; sure/certain to do; be sure/certain of sth
involve sth/doing; involved in sth/doing	

Word formation

allow disallow, allowance, allowable	**fortune** misfortune, (un)fortunate(ly)	**medal** medallist, medallion
associate disassociate, association, (un)associated	**interest** (un)interesting(ly)	**oppose** opposition, opponent, opposite, opposing
compete competition, competitor, competitive(ly)	**know** knowledge, (un)knowledgeable	**practice** practise, (im)practical(ly)
enjoy enjoyment, enjoyable	**lose** lost, loss	**train** retrain, trainer
equip equipment, equipped	**maintain** maintenance	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Topic vocabulary in contrast

A Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

course court pitch ring rink track	1 We used to go skating at the ice ..... every Saturday. 2 Keith had never seen such a large golf ..... until he went to Scotland. 3 We all met at the basketball ..... at half past three. 4 It's called a boxing ..... , but it's actually square! 5 For the 800 metres race, you have to run round the ..... twice. 6 The football match had to be called off because the ..... was flooded.
beat win score	7 Our team ..... until half time, but in the second half the other team ..... three goals, and so they ..... us. But it was a great match!
bat stick rod racket	8 Adrian got a new fishing ..... for his birthday. 9 Can I borrow your tennis ..... ? 10 Why are hockey ..... such a strange shape? 11 I'd spend hours putting linseed oil on my cricket ..... to keep the wood strong.

B Circle the correct word or phrase.

1 The **umpire / referee** blew the whistle and the most important football match I've ever played began.
2 We used to play rugby in the winter term, football in the spring term, and we'd do **athletics / sport** and swimming in the summer term.
3 Do you fancy a **game / play** of cards?
4 I only do magic tricks for fun. I've never thought of becoming **an amateur / a professional** magician.
5 The play was so boring, we walked out during **half time / the interval**.
6 Coventry City **equalled / drew** 3-3 with Sunderland in the match last Saturday.
7 **Spectators / Viewers** who watched last week's programme will remember we were looking at the history of baseball.
8 We got through to the **final / finale**, but then lost to Cirencester.
9 Most people prefer films which have a happy **end / ending**.
10 Would all **opponents / competitors** please make their way to the starting line?

Phrasal verbs

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

1 I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. **put**
I don't know how you can ..... up so early to go to the pool.
2 I've finally started sorting out my postcard collection. **round**
I've finally ..... sorting out my postcard collection.
3 What did you do at the weekend? **get**
What did you ..... at the weekend?
4 I'm not so keen on skiing now I've discovered snowboarding. **gone**
I've ..... since I discovered snowboarding.
5 Why do you continue to have riding lessons if you can't afford them? **on**
Why do you ..... riding lessons if you can't afford them?
6 We can't delay the match any longer. **put**
We can't ..... any longer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D Write one word in each gap.

1 Tony never used to want to join ..... with the other kids in the playground.
2 Look ..... ! There's a car coming!
3 Simone's ..... to wearing a helmet whenever she goes cycling.
4 I was thinking of taking ..... scuba diving until I found out how expensive the equipment is.
5 They were knocked ..... in the semi-final.
6 Maybe we should bring the meeting ..... to this Tuesday instead of having it in two weeks' time.
7 Becca had to pull ..... of the race when she sprained her ankle.
8 Melissa doesn't ..... in for adventure sports.

E Choose the correct answer.

1 Why don't you ..... a go? It's not difficult!
A make C do
B have D set

2 Carl wasn't very good at mountain climbing as he's afraid of ..... .
A highs C heights
B highness D height

3 There's little ..... of our getting into the final.
A opportunity C luck
B chance D fortune

4 Rachel is mad ..... the Eurovision Song Contest.
A from C for
B against D about

5 Just ..... your best – that's all anyone can ask of you.
A do C be
B make D have

6 It's ..... time you learned to swim.
A big C high
B tall D far

7 Grandma ..... a lot of pleasure from gardening.
A does C makes
B has D gets

8 ..... your time – don't rush.
A Tell C Spend
B Find D Take

9 Each player takes it ..... turn to roll the dice.
A on C at
B in D to

10 Time ..... so quickly when you're doing something enjoyable.
A takes C passes
B spends D finds

11 Our new coach is popular ..... the whole team.
A for C by
B to D with

12 She'd ..... hours lying on her bed, reading.
A spend C make
B take D pass

13 He'd been planning to leave the team the ..... time, and hadn't told anyone.
A complete C total
B whole D full

14 I'm not siding ..... her because she's my sister, but because she's right.
A from C to
B for D with

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING PRACTICE

Listening

Sentence completion, Pick from a list



1 Work in pairs. You are going to listen to a woman, Irina, talking to a man at the ticket desk at an exhibition.

1 Have you ever been to an exhibition? If so, what did it show, and what did you like and dislike about it?
2 What sort of exhibitions might interest you? Why?

2 Look at Questions 1–6 below.

1 How many sections are mentioned?
2 Which questions relate to which sections?
3 Underline the key ideas in each sentence.

Questions 1–6

Electronics exhibition

1 The first section deals with electronics designed to ..... the environment.
2 One new device is for checking ..... temperatures at different levels.
3 The theme of the second section is children and their ..... .
4 There are a number of inventions to avoid an ..... in the home.
5 They demonstrate a device for checking if older children are at ..... .
6 The third section contains devices for dealing with ..... .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 22 **Listen and complete Questions 1–6 in Exercise 2. Write ONE WORD for each answer.**

Exam advice *Sentence completion*

- Underline the key idea(s) in each sentence and think what information you need to complete the sentences.
- Listen and write the words when you hear them.

4 **Look at Questions 7–10 below. Underline the key ideas in each question.**

Questions 7–10

7 Which TWO reasons does Irina give for visiting the exhibition?

A to meet a friend
B to improve her knowledge
C to buy something
D to check prices
E to entertain her child

8 Which TWO devices has Irina bought recently?

A a calculator
B a computer
C a camera
D a phone
E a digital recorder

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9 What TWO things does Irina like about the building?

A the electric lights
B the space
C the activity
D the ceiling
E the entrance

10 Which TWO problems did Irina have coming to the exhibition?

A driving in heavy traffic
B finding the car park
C parking the car
D waiting to enter the exhibition
E standing outside in the rain

5 23 **Now listen. Choose TWO letters A–E for each question (7–10) in Exercise 4.**

Exam advice *Pick from a list*

- Underline the key idea in each question.
- Listen carefully: you may hear something about the wrong answers as well as the correct answers, and the speakers may not use the same words as in the questions.

6 Work in pairs.

1 What electronic devices interest you? Why?
2 What electronic devices would you like to buy in the future?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening

Sentence completion

1 Look at the sentences in Exercise 2 and decide what type of word (noun, verb or adjective) is missing from each sentence.

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....

4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....

2 (10) Listen and complete Questions 1–6. Write ONE WORD for each answer.

1 Joe's low ..... doesn't allow him to buy many electronic goods.

2 He's often influenced by his ..... when he buys electronic items.

3 Advertisements featuring somebody ..... sometimes help him decide which product to buy.

4 Joe prefers to get new products from ..... .

5 He doesn't like waiting for a long time after ..... something.

6 He finds it hard to resist buying electronic products if they are new and ..... .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Look at Questions 1–4 below. Underline the key words in each question.

Questions 1–4

1 What TWO things did Joe like about the mobile phone?

A its colour
B its size
C its shape
D its screen
E its unique features

2 What TWO things does Joe usually look for when he buys a mobile phone?

A It should be easy to use.
B It should look good.
C It should be cheap.
D It should be reliable.
E It should have a variety of games and other features.

3 Which TWO problems did Joe have with the radio?

A It didn't sound good.
B It wasn't loud enough.
C It didn't pick up many radio stations.
D He couldn't find anywhere to put it.
E The control features didn't work properly.

4 What TWO things does Joe think would improve the computer?

A making it smaller
B reducing the price
C increasing the memory
D increasing the size of the keyboard
E adding more features

4 11 Now listen to the next part of the interview with Joe. Choose TWO letters, A–E, for each question (1–4) in Exercise 3.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1.1 ▶47 **Listen to two people, Christa and James, talking about what they do in their free time. What do they prefer doing: going out or staying in?**

Speaker 1 (Christa): _____ Speaker 2 (James): _____

1.2 ▶47 **Listen again and mark what each person says they do: C for Christa and J for James.**

1	eat out with friends	J	7	watch sport on TV		13	go to the beach	
2	go to a party		8	paint and draw		14	go surfing	
3	cook with friends		9	collect old postcards		15	go swimming	
4	have a takeaway		10	go to junk shops		16	watch DVDs	
5	play music		11	go clubbing		17	play online games	
6	cook for myself		12	go to the cinema		18	read a book	

Which of the phrases above could you use to describe your leisure time?

1.3 **Put the expressions in the correct place in the table below (some can go in more than one place). Then add any expressions from 1.2 to the table.**

a barbecue cards a club a concert a coffee a drive a film friends round games a match ~~a party~~ a play a quiet night in a restaurant shopping the theatre ~~TV~~ a walk

staying in	going out
have a party	go
watch TV	go to
play	go for

1.4 **Write two sentences about the things you prefer to do in your free time. Use some of the expressions from 1.2 and 1.3.**

When I have some free time, I prefer to ... , and I also enjoy ... and ...

I don't really like ... or ...

LIVEWORKSHEETS