

## LESSON 4

1. Remember these question words:

**What** ? = ¿Qué?

**Where** ? = ¿Dónde?

**When** ? = ¿Cuándo?

**Which**? = ¿Qué / Cuál?

**Who** ? = ¿Quién?

**How** ? = ¿Cómo?

Non esquezas que cando respondes a unha pregunta debes facelo utilizando a forma longa e fixarte se a pregunta está en presente ou pasado:

Subject + Verb + Complement

Ex: Which is your favourite colour? **My favourite colour is blue.**

Which was your favourite colour? **My favourite colour was blue.**

2. Read the information about different paintings

3. Read again and answer:

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www.stylesofart.page

## STYLES OF ART


Artists use different styles when they draw and paint. Many great painters developed new styles of art.

**Claude Monet** was born in 1840, in Paris. One of his famous paintings is *Water Lilies and the Japanese Bridge*. He painted about 250 pictures of water lilies! Monet painted impressionist paintings. Impressionist painters often work quickly and outdoors. They paint people and places.



impressionist art

**Georges Seurat** was born in 1859. He was also from Paris. He developed pointillist art, which uses little dots of colour. He painted *The Eiffel Tower* in 1889 when he was 29 years old. He died two years later.



pointillist art

**Juan Gris** was born in Madrid, in 1887. He painted *Portrait of Picasso* in 1912 to celebrate the work of Pablo Picasso. Picasso was one of the artists who created cubist art. This style of art uses shapes to represent people and objects.



cubist art

**Wassily Kandinsky** was born in Moscow, Russia, in 1866. He painted abstract paintings. Abstract artists don't paint people, places or things. They paint shapes, lines and colours, like this painting. It's called *Composition VIII*.



abstract art

- 1 Which kind of artists like working outdoors? Impressionist artists.
- 2 Which style of art did Georges Seurat develop? He developed Pointillist art.
- 3 Who painted "Portrait of Picasso"? Juan Gris painted it.
- 4 Which style of art did Picasso create? Picasso created cubist art.
- 5 Which style of art doesn't show people, places or things? Abstract art.
- 6 What do abstract artists paint? they paint shapes, lines and colours.

4. Read and complete the definitions with: **impressionist / abstract / cubist / pointillist.**

1	<u>abstract</u> art	<b>NOUN</b> A style of painting that doesn't represent people, places or things. It uses colours, lines and shapes.
2	<u>Cubist</u> art	<b>NOUN</b> A style of painting that represents everyday images using cubes and shapes.
3	<u>pointillist</u> art	<b>NOUN</b> A style of painting that uses very small dots of colour to form pictures.
4	<u>impressionist</u> art	<b>NOUN</b> A style of painting that represents natural things painted in a rapid style.

5. Look at the paintings and write the painting style.



1 A girl with a watering can Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1876)

Impressionist

2 Guitar on a table Juan Gris (1915)

Cubist art

3 Rising, Falling, Flying Sophie Taeuber-Arp (1934)

Abstract Art

6. Choose one painting from the activity above and write about it.

My favourite painting is The Eiffel Tower. Seurat painted this picture in 1889. The painting style of this picture is Pointillist art. I really like it because it's got lots of colours.

## LESSON 5

7. Study the information about the **past simple, irregular verbs**, in your worksheet (grammar paragraph 2).

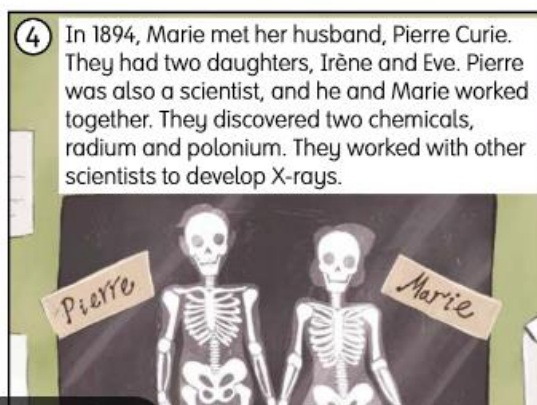
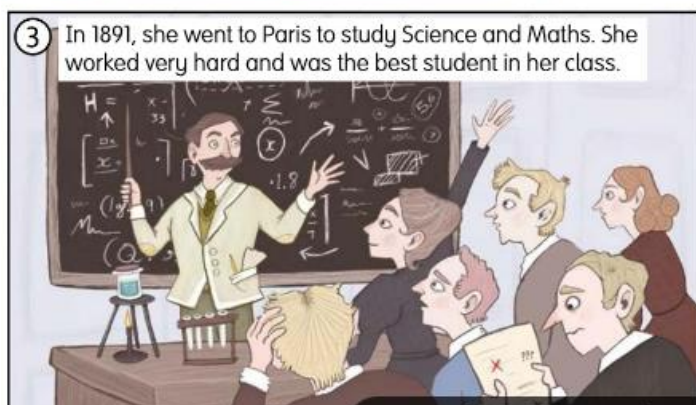
Fíxate que para formar o pasado afirmativo dos verbos irregulares necesitamos coñecer a forma concreta de cada verbo. Non hai unha norma coma había para os verbos regulares. Por exemplo:  
I **went** to the beach last year “Eu fun á praia o ano pasado”  
ou She **won** a prize last week “Ela gañou un premio a semana pasada”.

Pola contra, a forma en pasado negativo e interrogativo fórmase igual que nos verbos regulares:

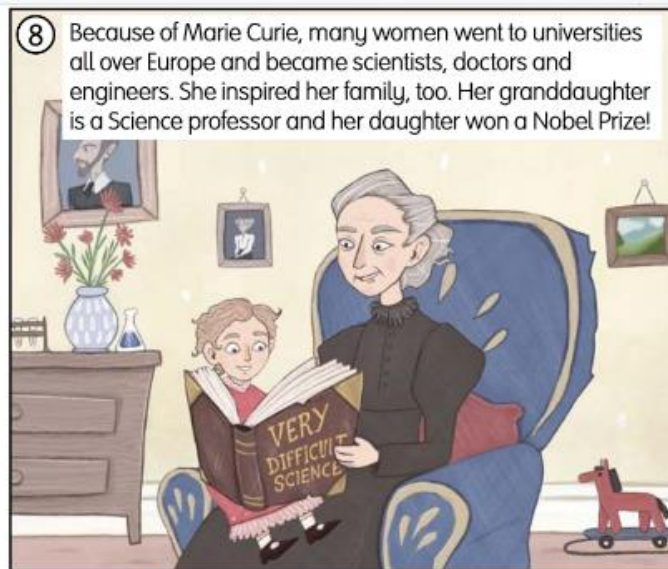
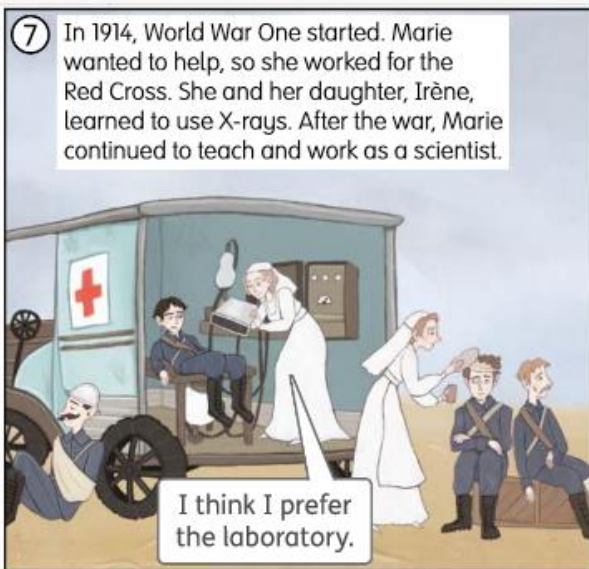
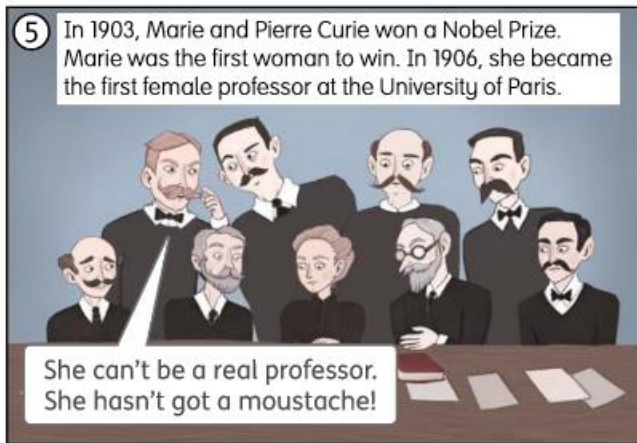
Para o pasado negativo temos que colocar **didn't** entre o suxeito e o verbo principal ( I **didn't** go to the beach last year “Eu non fun á praia o ano pasado”) e a forma interrogativa cambia a orde das palabras. Comezamos a pregunta co auxiliar **Did** seguido do suxeito e despois poñemos o verbo principal (Did you win a prize last week? “Ganou ela un premio a semana pasada?”).

8. Read the story:

### Marie Curie: **A life in Science**







9. Correct the sentences about the reading.

- 1 Marie Curie was a bad student. *Marie Curie was an excellent student.*
- 2 She worked as a scientist for five years. *She worked as a teacher for five years.*
- 3 She didn't work very hard at university. *She worked very hard at university.*
- 4 Marie and her husband discovered three chemicals. *they discovered two chemicals.*
- 5 Pierre Curie won two Nobel Prizes. *Marie Curie won two Nobel Prizes.*
- 6 Marie and Pierre's granddaughter is an engineer. *She is a Science professor.*

10. Read and complete the review of the story. You need these words:

**War:** guerra  
**University:** universidad  
**Prizes:** premios  
**Daughter:** hija

**Biography:** biografía  
**Professor:** profesor/a  
**Husband:** marido

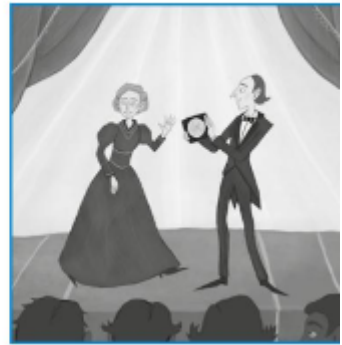


Marie Curie: A life in Science is a <sup>1</sup> biography about Marie Curie, a famous Polish scientist.

biography professor husband



In 1891, she went to Paris where she married her <sup>2</sup> husband, Pierre Curie. Marie became the first female <sup>3</sup> professor at the University of Paris. She won two Nobel <sup>4</sup> prizes. Her <sup>5</sup> daughter won a Nobel Prize, too.



## LESSON 6

11. Review the past simple irregular verbs.

All about grammar			Past simple irregular verbs: affirmative and negative		
+			-		
I	went	to Paris.	I	didn't go	to Paris.
You	won	a prize.	You	didn't win	a prize.
He	had	two daughters.	He	didn't have	two daughters.
She	met	an artist.	She	didn't meet	an artist.
We	became	professors.	We	didn't become	professors.
They	made	a cake.	They	didn't make	a cake.

12. Read the story again.  
(Volve a ler a historia sobre Marie Curie).

13. Complete the sentences.

- In 1891, Marie **[redacted]** to Paris to study Science and Maths. went
- In 1894, Marie **[redacted]** Pierre Curie. got married
- In 1903, Marie and Pierre Curie **[redacted]** a Nobel Prize. won
- In 1906, she **[redacted]** the first female professor at the University of Paris. was

14. Complete the sentences with the verb in the past.

- a **win** In 1903, Marie and her husband won a Nobel Prize.
- b **have** Marie didn't have any money, so she worked as a teacher.
- c **win** She won a second Nobel Prize in 1911.
- d **meet** She met Pierre Curie in 1894.
- e **become** In 1906, she became the first female professor at the University of Paris.
- f **go** Marie went to Paris in 1891.
- g **win** Her granddaughter didn't win a Nobel Prize, but her daughter did.
- h **have** They had two daughters, Irène and Eve.

15. Write sentences about what you and your family did ("fixéchedes") last week.

- 1 **I / go** ✗ I didn't go to the beach with my parents.
- 2 **We / meet** ✓ We met Philip in a party last Sunday.
- 3 **I / have** ✗ I didn't have any toys at school.
- 4 **We / make** ✓ We made a chocolate cake.
- 5 **We / go** ✗ We didn't go to the cinema.
- 6 **I / meet** ✓ I met my new neighbour.
- 7 **I / make** ✗ I didn't make the cake.
- 8 **We / have** ✓ We had fish for dinner.