

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? _____
- 2 Which style of art did Georges Seurat develop? _____
- 3 Who painted "Portrait of Picasso"? _____
- 4 Which style of art did Picasso create? _____
- 5 Which style of art doesn't show people, places or things? _____
- 6 What do abstract artists paint? _____

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

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

2 **Guitar on a table** Juan Gris (1915)

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

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

My favourite painting is _____ . _____ painted this picture in _____ . The painting style of this picture is _____ . I really like it because _____ .

LESSON 5

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

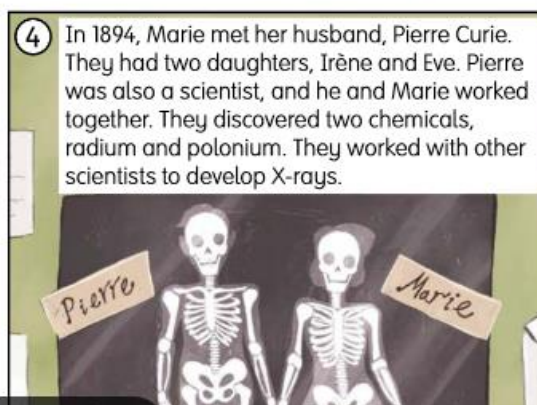
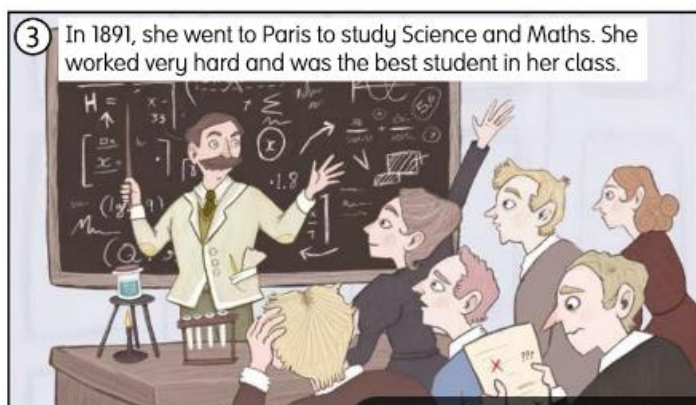
Fíxate que para formar o pasado afirmativo dos verbos irregulares necesitamos coñecer a forma concreta de cada verbo. Non hai unha norma coma había para os verbos regulares. Por exemplo:
I **went** to the beach last year “Eu fun á praia o ano pasado”
ou She **won** a prize last week “Ela gañou un premio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

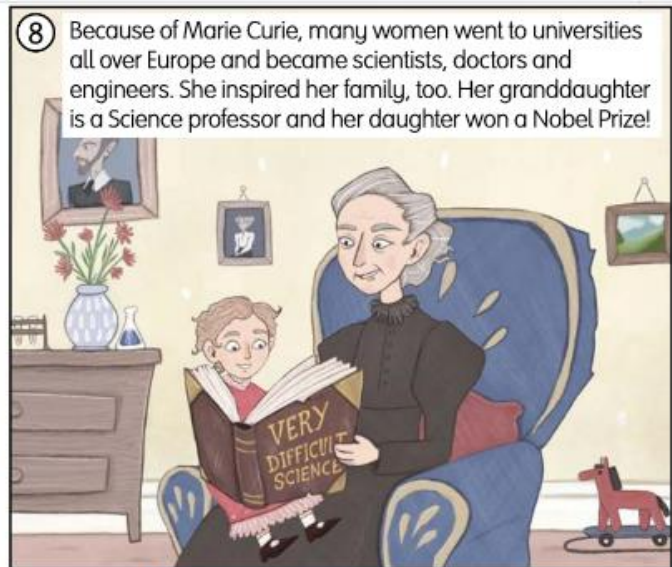
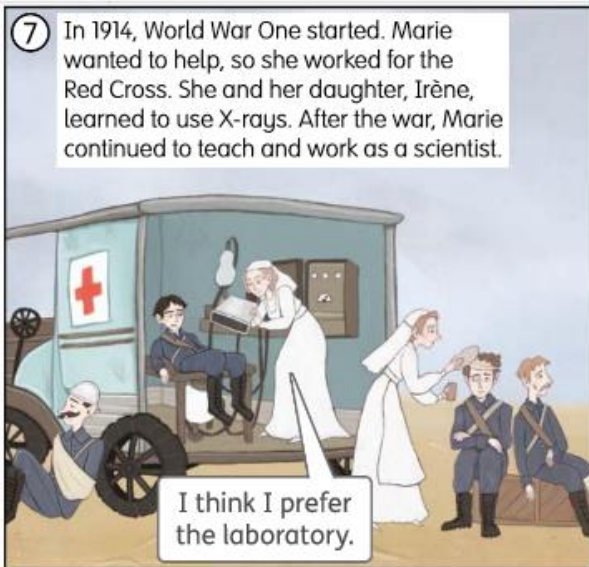
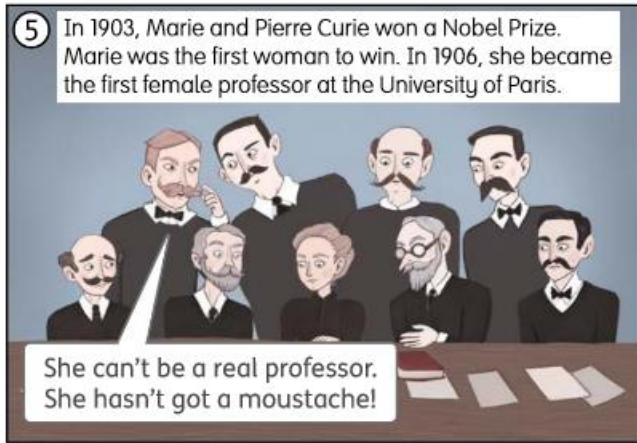
Pola contra, a forma en pasado negativo e interrogativo fórmase igual que nos verbos regulares:

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

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 ¹ biography about Marie Curie, a famous Polish scientist.

biography professor husband



In 1891, she went to Paris where she married her ² _____, Pierre Curie. Marie became the first female ³ _____ at the University of Paris. She won two Nobel ⁴ _____. Her ⁵ _____ 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 _____ to Paris to study Science and Maths.
- In 1894, Marie _____ Pierre Curie.
- In 1903, Marie and Pierre Curie _____ a Nobel Prize.
- In 1906, she _____ the first female professor at the University of Paris.

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 _____ a second Nobel Prize in 1911.
- d **meet** She _____ Pierre Curie in 1894.
- e **become** In 1906, she _____ the first female professor at the University of Paris.
- f **go** Marie _____ to Paris in 1891.
- g **win** Her granddaughter _____ a Nobel Prize, but her daughter did.
- h **have** They _____ 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** ✓ _____
- 3 **I / have** ✗ _____
- 4 **We / make** ✓ _____
- 5 **We / go** ✗ _____
- 6 **I / meet** ✓ _____
- 7 **I / make** ✗ _____
- 8 **We / have** ✓ _____