

Hi folks,

Here we are again with the work for this week. Hope you're doing good and not getting too desperate.

Remember we organise the work in 3 sessions, the same we have for the English subject every week.

We continue with revision from previous units, introducing some new concepts. Read the explanations first and then, do the exercises. As usual, we include answer key for grammar, vocabulary and reading activities. We also work with listening this week, a skill I'm sure you were missing, including the corresponding answer key as well as the listening script. Finally, we have two small writing activities that you will have to hand in as usual via [aliciamm.esl@gmail.com](mailto:aliciamm.esl@gmail.com)

Remember it is your responsibility to work with all these exercises and correct yourself. And of course, if you have any doubt, just let me know and I will be willing to help you.

I know this is getting harder and harder but keep on working like that.

I'm looking forward to seeing you very soon.

Cheers!

Alicia

# May 4th to 8th

## 1st session

We continue working with a grammar concept that we studied in the first term: *used to*. We expand the concept by contrasting it with two similar expressions that are normally confused with: *get used to* and *be used to*. Watch a video and then read the notes and examples.

All the exercises for the 1st session have an answer key at the end of this document, so you have to do exercises first and then correct yourself.

### Grammar notes: *used to*, *be used to* and *get used to*

Watch this video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iQAJJ-uL1ow>

Examples:

*I used to want to be a lawyer but then I realised how hard they work!*

*How's Boston? Are you used to the cold weather yet?*

*No matter how many times I fly, I'll never get used to take-off and landing!*

*Used to* + infinitive and *be/get used to* + *-ing* look similar but they have very different uses.

### *used to* + infinitive

We use **used to** + infinitive to talk about a past situation or habit that is no longer true. It tells us that there was a repeated action or state in the past which has now changed.

*She used to be a long-distance runner when she was younger.  
I didn't use to sleep very well, but then I started doing yoga and it really helps.  
Did you use to come here as a child?*

### *be used to* and *get used to* + *-ing*

**Be used to** means 'be familiar with' or 'be accustomed to'.

*She's used to the city now and doesn't get lost any more.  
He wasn't used to walking so much and his legs hurt after the hike.  
I'm a teacher so I'm used to speaking in public.*

We use **get used to** to talk about the process of becoming familiar with something.

*I'm finding this new job hard but I'm sure I'll get used to it soon.  
It took my mother years to get used to living in London after moving from Pakistan.  
I'm getting used to the noise now. I found it really stressful when I first moved in.*

**Be used to** and **get used to** are followed by a noun, pronoun or the *-ing* form of a verb, and can be used about the past, present or future whereas **used to** can only be used to talk about the past.


Remember that we use **usually** to talk about habits in the present.

## Grammar practice: *used to, be used and get used to*

Do the exercises and then correct yourself with the answer key provided.

### 6B GRAMMAR *used to, be used to, get used to*

a Circle the correct form.

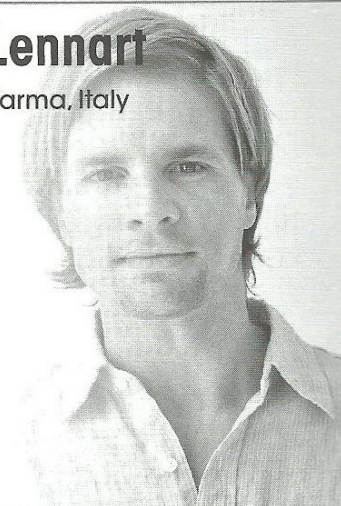


**Inge**  
Madrid, Spain

I come from Germany, and I used to live / **am used to living** in the north, in Hamburg, but then I moved to Madrid about five years ago. I had to **be used to** / **get used to** having lunch quite late, at about 2.00 p.m., and dinner as late as 9.00 or 10.00 p.m. I love the weather in Spain – there are more sunny days and it's a lot warmer. In Germany, things **usually** / **use to** happen exactly on time, but here things are much more relaxed. I like that, too. The only thing I really miss is the bread! I **was used to being able** / **was used to be able** to choose from between 20 or 30 different kinds of bread, but here it's more like two or three, and white, not wholemeal. And sometimes I have problems with noisy neighbours, especially at night. That never **used to be** / **was used to being** a problem in Hamburg. People there **usually go** / **are used to going** to bed earlier.

b Complete the text with *used to, am used to, get used to, or usually*.

I used to live in Sweden, but I married an Italian woman and now I live in Parma, Italy. I've been here for six years now, so I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the lifestyle. Life is more hectic here than in Sweden. Italian people socialize more than Swedish people, and I really enjoy that. I had to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eating lots of pasta, particularly tortellini, which are Parma's local speciality. In Sweden I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eat pasta once or twice a month, and now I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ have it once or twice a week! I also had to <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the different mentality. For example, people here are very family-orientated. This was new to me and hard to understand at first. But now I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ having lunch every Sunday with my in-laws! It was also quite hard for me to <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the dialect they speak in Parma. I still sometimes have to ask people to repeat things. The only thing I can't <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is the coffee. I know, espresso is supposed to be the best coffee in the world, but it's just too strong for me. In Sweden I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ drink a lot of coffee, but it was much weaker. Still, I do love the smell of espresso!



c Complete the text with a verb from the list in the correct form.



**Neil and Shirley**  
Queensland, Australia

\_\_\_\_\_

be eat get up live see

We used to <sup>1</sup> *live* in England, but we've been living in Queensland, Australia, since 2010. We're used to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ here now, but at first it was quite hard. We live in the country, and when we first moved into the house I just couldn't get used to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ snakes in the garden, but now it's not a problem. We just leave them alone. Although we speak the same language, there are still some things here that are strange. People here usually <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ really early, at about 5.00 a.m., which we still haven't got used to. Christmas doesn't feel right either – I haven't got used to <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ roast turkey when the temperature is 40 degrees!

## 2nd session

We move on to revise vocabulary from the second term. Do the following exercises about music and art. Afterwards, correct yourself using the answer key provided. Then, write a short text about music and art and hand it in via [aliciamm.esl@gmail.com](mailto:aliciamm.esl@gmail.com) to be corrected.

### Vocabulary: *Music and art*

Before doing these exercises, go to pages 40 and 43 of your Smart Planet Student's book and revise vocabulary.

#### 1 Complete the sentences with words to describe art.

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who plays music in a public place.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is words or drawings in a public place.
- 3 An \_\_\_\_\_ is when objects or paintings are on display to the public.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a room or building which shows works of art.
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large building where you can see concerts.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with words to describe street art.

- 1 A group of students from our school are going to paint a large \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall in the playground.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ can throw and catch eight balls in the air.
- 3 There's a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ in the park, made of bronze, I think. I don't know what it is, but it's very unusual.
- 4 I love going to the city centre and seeing \_\_\_\_\_. They can spend hours without moving!
- 5 He's a very good portrait \_\_\_\_\_. My sister looks just like this in real life!

#### 3 Label the instruments.



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_



8 \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing: Music

Write a short paragraph answering the following questions:

- Is music important to you? Why (not)?
- What is your favourite type of music? Where do you usually listen to it?
- Is there any music you can't stand?
- Have you ever been to a concert? If yes, did you like it?  
If not, what concert would you like to go to?



## 3rd session

Time for listening and writing. Do you remember we talked about the graffiti artist Banksy in unit 4? We get to know a little bit more about him. Then, write a short text giving your opinion and hand it in via [aliciamm.esl@gmail.com](mailto:aliciamm.esl@gmail.com) to be corrected.

### Listening: *Banksy: artist or vandal?*

Listen to this podcast about Banksy and answer the following questions. This listening is a bit difficult, so don't worry if you don't get every single word. I include the transcript along with the answer key in case it's too difficult for you so you are able to do exercises anyway.

Afterwards, correct yourself using the answer key provided.

- a How many times has Banksy exhibited at the Bristol Museum?
  - Many times
  - A few times
  - This is the first time
- b Banksy's work is usually seen...
  - in galleries
  - in the street
  - in people's homes
- c Jackie says Banksy's work...
  - makes people think
  - makes people angry
  - is very attractive
- d Richard says Banksy's work makes him laugh. True or false?
- e The name 'Banksy' is a...
  - nickname
  - false name
  - foreign name
- f Banksy's technique...
  - means that his work can be done quickly
  - is unique to Banksy
  - uses oil paint
- g Jackie says Banksy's painting in Bristol was...
  - boring and no one liked it
  - controversial but popular
  - destroyed by the council
- h The rat paintings in New York are...
  - really small
  - really horrible
  - really big
- i Banksy's paintings are...
  - supportive of the government
  - against the government
  - liked by the government
- j What do you think?
  - Banksy likes the Israeli wall because he can paint on it
  - Banksy dislikes the wall and his paintings are a protest

## Writing: Art:Banksy

Write a short paragraph answering the following questions:

- What's your point of view on this matter?
- Do you think people like Banksy are artists or vandals? Why?
- Do you like graffiti? Why (not)?

# Answer key

## 1st session

### Grammar practice: *used to, be used and get used to*

#### 6B *used to, be used to, get used to*

- a 2 get used to 3 usually 4 was used to being able  
 5 used to be 6 usually go  
 b 2 'm used to 3 get used to 4 used to 5 usually  
 6 get used to 7 'm used to 8 get used to  
 9 get used to 10 used to  
 c 2 being 3 seeing 4 get up 5 eating

## 2nd session

### Vocabulary: *Music and art*

#### 1 Complete the sentences with words to describe art.

- A busker is a person who plays music in a public place.
- Graffiti is words or drawings in a public place.
- An exhibition is when objects or paintings are on display to the public.
- A gallery is a room or building which shows works of art.
- A concert hall is a large building where you can see concerts.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with words to describe street art.

- A group of students from our school are going to paint a large mural on the wall in the playground.
- A juggler can throw and catch eight balls in the air.
- There's a beautiful sculpture in the park, made of bronze, I think. I don't know what it is, but it's very unusual.
- I love going to the city centre and seeing living statues. They can spend hours without moving!
- He's a very good portrait painter. My sister looks just like this in real life!

#### 3 Label the instruments.



1 banjo



2 trumpet



3 guitar



4 recorder



5 drums



6 saxophone



7 violin



8 keyboards



## 3rd session

### Listening: *Banksy: artist or vandal?*

- 1 Both Jackie and Richard like Banksy's work
- 2 a This is the first time
- b Banksy's work is usually seen in the street
- c Jackie says Banksy's work makes people think
- d True
- e The name 'Banksy' is a false name
- f Banksy's technique means that his work can be done quickly
- g Jackie says Banksy's painting in Bristol was controversial but popular
- h The rat paintings in New York are really big
- i Banksy's paintings are against the government
- j Banksy dislikes the wall and his paintings are a protest

### Listening: Transcript

#### Banksy: artist or vandal?

- Jackie: This month at the Bristol Museum there's an exhibition by the British artist Banksy which is causing something of a stir. The reason for this is that nobody thought Banksy would have an exhibition like this so for this week's podcastsinenglish.com we're talking about Banksy and what makes him so special. So Richard - why does the exhibition seem so unusual?
- Richard: Well, Banksy isn't someone who creates pieces of art for people to buy and sell; he's a street artist, he's a graffiti artist. So, his work can be seen on the sides of buildings, alongside rivers, on walls...
- Jackie: Yes
- Richard: ...mainly in city centres.
- Jackie: And he's become something of an... of an urban legend, hasn't he? Um... his work isn't the traditional graffiti, you know, sprayed on walls, they're images which often have a subversive message, they're kind of... they make you stop and look again. I think they're quite clever.
- Richard: Yes, erm... graffiti artists just usually write their names but he actually does paint pictures. And they're often very funny. Erm... now of course painting on public walls is illegal and so Banksy has done two things to avoid getting caught. Erm... for the first thing he's remained anonymous, no one really knows who he is.
- Jackie: Banksy's er... just a pseudonym, isn't it?
- Richard: Pseudonym, yes, we don't know what his real name is or who he is. Erm... and also secondly he doesn't just paint on walls he has this technique using stencils so that means he can do the pictures very quickly, prepare the images in advance and then he just quickly sprays through the stencils onto the wall. So, erm... it's a different technique and it is real art, I think. There's a lot of his work on the streets in Bristol and... and in London too.
- Jackie: Yes, in fact one of his early works that made him quite famous is er... on the wall of a main street in Bristol. It shows a naked man hanging from outside a window while another man is looking for him. The council in Bristol asked residents if they wanted it to stay or if... if people didn't like it they'd get rid of it but apparently nearly

everyone said they wanted it to stay - if you go to Bristol you can still see it.

Richard: Great. And... and he's also done some huge paintings in the United States. Erm... a popular Banksy symbol is the rat and he's got some gigantic rat images er... on walls in New York.

Jackie: Mmm... lots of rats, but er... monkeys are popular with him too.

Richard: Yes, and a lot of his work is political, but it's anti-establishment, anti-war, anti-capitalist and... and things like that so um... it wasn't a big surprise he went to the West Bank where the Aus... Israelis are building the enormous barrier to separate Israel from Palestine.

Jackie: Yes, and... and that huge wall, I mean it's just a... it's just a blank canvas for... for artists like Banksy and of course the images are therefore quite political. I like the one of the girl flying over the wall with a huge bunch of balloons. Erm... there's another one of a girl frisking a soldier...

Richard: Yes, that's my favourite.

Jackie: ...rather than, yeah, rather than the other way round and um... and there are also images of a beautiful view showing through the wall.

Richard: Yes, but the question is: is it unlawful vandalism, like so much graffiti, or is it inspirational artwork?

Jackie: Mmm. Well, one of the things, do you remember Richard, one of the things I didn't like about Madrid was all the graffiti...

Richard: Yes

Jackie: ...so it does seem hypocritical to say I like Banksy's work, because he is, after all, a graffiti artist. I don't know, but I feel it's got more of a point somehow and I enjoy the messages.

Richard: Yes, that's the problem, isn't it? It's a point of view, I think it's art erm... but what do the listeners think? Are people like Banksy artists, and therefore maybe get lots of money for their er... works, or are they vandals? Or maybe even both? So we'd love to hear from you. That's it for this week's podcasts in English.