

# 1 Your World

**Reading:** article, multiple-choice questions  
**Vocabulary:** people-related words, collocations & expressions, prepositions  
**Grammar:** present simple, present continuous, articles  
**Listening:** multiple-choice questions (pictures)  
**Speaking:** talking about personalities, problem solving, recommending  
**Writing:** informal letter, using colourful idioms & phrasal verbs



Planet earth with detailed topography viewed from outer space



## Reading

**A** What do you associate the colours red, yellow and blue with?



A computer-generated image (right) shows what a colour-blind person sees.

### Wordwise

- synthetic dye:** a man-made substance that changes the colour of something
- dominance:** being more important or powerful than other people or things
- stimulant:** something that makes the mind or body more active
- stability:** when something is not likely to change
- mourning:** sadness that you show and feel when somebody dies

**B** Read the article below. What new things did you learn about the colours listed?

## The Power of COLOUR

Early humans saw a variety of natural colours around them, from the browns and greens of the soil and plants to the deep blues and red of the sky. They painted their bodies with colours from nature to signal aggression toward an enemy, or to make themselves attractive to a mate.

A girl and a rainbow of crushed ice flavours at Chowpatty Beach, India

Over the centuries, the sources of colours such as blue, purple and red were highly valued and they were often worth as much as gold. In the 19th century, a young chemistry student manufactured the first **synthetic dye**, and suddenly the world became a much more colourful place. In the 20th century, scientists discovered the psychological effects of colours, and people found ways to use this discovery to influence our feelings and behaviour.

### Red

Red, the colour of blood, symbolises fire, love and anger. In Eastern cultures, people believe it brings luck, wealth and success. In humans, the colour red can send different messages. Some people redden, for example, when they are angry or embarrassed. Researchers have discovered that in sports the team that is wearing red is more likely to win. Why? Because red seems to be the colour that signals **dominance**, giving those dressed in red an advantage

**C** Choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which fits best according to the text.

- The first man-made colours were produced
  - in the 19th century.
  - in the 20th century.
  - only recently.
  - centuries ago.
- According to the text, the colour red
  - symbolises bad luck.
  - is believed to embarrass people.
  - makes people less aggressive.
  - gives an advantage to team members who wear it.
- Yellow is used to highlight information in a text because
  - it is an important colour.
  - it is a highly visible colour.
  - it can be used to caution people.
  - people prefer this colour to other colours.
- What are English speakers referring to when they talk about 'feeling blue' (para 5, line 12)?
  - being sad
  - being in control
  - being upset when someone dies
  - being calm
- The phrase *this idea* (para 6, line 5) refers to
  - stopping hunger.
  - food.
  - relaxation.
  - painting rooms.
- What is this text mainly about?
  - how colour has a calming effect
  - the sources of colour
  - how views of colour have changed
  - how colour influences people

## Close-Up

When answering multiple-choice questions, ask yourself if each option is true or false based on what is written in the text. This will help you to eliminate options that are clearly wrong.



## Get the meaning!

**D** Complete the sentences with these adjectives from the text.

aggressive attractive depressed  
embarrassed trustworthy

- People rely on you if you are \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you are \_\_\_\_\_, you are sad and feel that you cannot enjoy anything.
- You feel ashamed or shy if you are \_\_\_\_\_.
- When people are \_\_\_\_\_, they behave angrily or violently toward others.
- Somebody who is \_\_\_\_\_ is pleasant to look at.



## What do you think?

- Do you agree with the author that colour has a powerful effect on people?
- What would you associate the colours green, white and black with?
- What's your favourite colour? Do a class survey to find the most popular colour!

in sporting events. In many animal species (including humans), contact with this bold colour causes the heart rate to increase. However, one of red's lighter shades, pink, can have the opposite effect on people. Men in prisons are less aggressive when the walls are a specific shade of pink.

## Yellow

Yellow, the colour that comes to mind when we think of sunshine, is found throughout nature and the man-made world as a colour that commands attention; indeed, it is one of the easiest colours to see. This highly visible shade is found on everything from school buses to traffic signs and pens that we use to highlight important information in a text. The colour is also used to caution people; football players, for example, are shown a yellow card as a reminder to behave. It can be used as a **stimulant** as well: in a number of studies, yellow has been found to help children focus on their work and do better at school.

## Blue

Blue, the colour of the sky and sea, is associated in many cultures with water, religious objects, and protection against evil. Its darker shades represent calm, **stability** and power. Dark blue, for example, is the colour of the business suit or police uniform; it tells others, 'I am in control,' or 'I am trustworthy.' Blue is also associated with sadness. It's common in English, for example, when you are feeling sad or depressed, to talk about 'feeling blue,' while in Iran, blue is the colour of **mourning**, worn when a person dies.

Like pink, blue has a calming effect on people. Rooms painted blue help people to relax or sleep. Sleeping pills are often coloured blue to suggest exactly **this idea**. This colour also seems to reduce feelings of hunger. Blue food is rarely seen in nature, and when it is, such food is usually no longer healthy to consume. It's just one more example of the power that colour can hold over us.

A Rainbow Lorikeet sitting at his nesting hole in a tree trunk on Bribie Island, Queensland, Australia





## Vocabulary

### A Complete the word groups.

athletic belief depression generous gift peaceful pretty skinny

- 1 anger, sadness, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 attractive, handsome, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 thoughtful, considerate, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 thought, feeling, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 skill, talent, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 calm, stable, \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 fit, healthy, \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 plump, thin, \_\_\_\_\_

### B Complete the sentences with these words.

classmate colleague enemy flatmate foreigner idol peers stranger

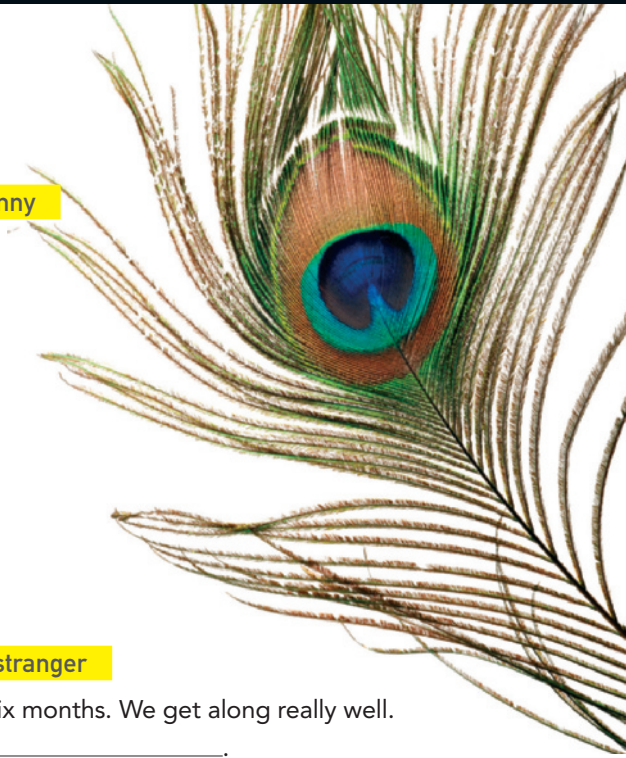
- 1 My \_\_\_\_\_ and I have been living together for six months. We get along really well.
- 2 Unfortunately, teenagers often give in to pressure from their \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the office can sometimes also be a good friend.
- 4 I hate it when a thoughtless \_\_\_\_\_ misbehaves in class – I'm here to learn!
- 5 Jane doesn't like you after you lied to her. I think she's become your worst \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 My \_\_\_\_\_ is the guitarist Tom Morello. He's super-talented and very cool!
- 7 We can't invite that man to the party. He's a complete \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Mr Boyd is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ who has been living in our country for years.

### C Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Whenever I'm feeling blue, my friends always \_\_\_ me that things will get better.  
a remind      b recall      c remember
- 2 \_\_\_ is nice, but money can't buy health or happiness.  
a Luck      b Stability      c Wealth
- 3 The comedian was \_\_\_ and went bright red when nobody laughed at his jokes.  
a embarrassed      b entertained      c amused
- 4 I often ask my parents to \_\_\_ me how to do things. They have lots to teach me.  
a signal      b show      c highlight
- 5 For me, learning something new is a(n) \_\_\_ in itself.  
a punishment      b reward      c aggression
- 6 The \_\_\_ I wear say a lot about my personality.  
a uniforms      b objects      c clothes
- 7 Playing on a baseball \_\_\_ has taught me how to work with others to achieve a goal.  
a group      b team      c class
- 8 Coffee is the most popular \_\_\_ for people working or studying. It helps them stay awake.  
a dominance      b stimulant      c stability

### D Read the quotes below and explain what they mean. Do you agree with them?

- 'The only way to make a man **trustworthy** is to trust him.' (Henry L. Stimson)
- 'With money in your pocket you are wise, you are **handsome** and you sing well too.' (Proverb)
- 'Always forgive your **enemies**; nothing annoys them so much.' (Oscar Wilde)
- 'The person who knows how to laugh at himself will never cease to be **amused**.' (Shirley MacLaine)





# Grammar

## Present Simple & Present Continuous

**A** Discuss which present tense we use when we talk about the following situations:

- general truths and scientific facts
- annoying habits (with *always, continually, forever, etc*)
- actions happening now and temporary situations
- habits, repeated actions and permanent situations
- future plans
- future actions based on timetabled and scheduled events
- narratives (eg a story, a joke, a plot and sports commentaries)
- changing and developing situations in the present
- what is happening in a picture

**B** Match these sentences with one use of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous in A.

- The earth **goes** round the sun in about 365 days.
- Are you visiting** your parents at Christmas?
- A man **goes** to visit his friend and **finds** him playing chess with his cat.
- The customer **is shouting** because she's angry.
- My friend **lives** in the UK.
- The meeting **starts** at 3 pm tomorrow.
- The town I was born in **is attracting** more and more tourists these days.
- The boy and girl in the photo **are playing** in their garden.
- That man **is forever trying** to control everybody!

### Be careful!

Stative verbs are not used in continuous tenses. The most common stative verbs refer to emotions, senses, states of mind and possession. However, some verbs can be both stative and action verbs, but with a different meaning. How does the meaning of *think* change in the sentences below?

- Scientists think that colours affect our emotions.
- The scientists are thinking of publishing an article about their experiment.

Read 1.1-1.3 of the Grammar Reference on pages 161-162 before you do the tasks.

**C** Complete the sentences using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- This quiz on personality you're doing \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) interesting.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a short nap in the afternoons to reduce stress.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (often / not catch) the 12 o'clock bus to the city.
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) tired at the moment.
- My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (always / forget) my mum's birthday! It really annoys her.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (colours / influence) our emotions?
- The number of people studying psychology \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) these days.
- This year I \_\_\_\_\_ (focus) on my university studies.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a meeting with the school director next week.
- I think James \_\_\_\_\_ (behave) quite calmly, even though he is under pressure at the moment.

**D** Circle the correct words.

According to many psychologists, your favourite colour (1) **is showing / shows** something about your personality. Look at what these colours say about someone's character. (2) **Do you agree / Are you agreeing** with the conclusions they came to?

**Black:** People who (3) **like / are liking** black want everything to be perfect all the time. (4) **Have you / Are you having** difficulties with something? Then these are the people to help you. They are also good at finding mistakes and they love puzzles!

**Blue:** People who like blue are emotional. These people (5) **do not usually / do usually not** trust other people very much. They are calm and (6) **aren't expressing / don't express** their feelings.

**Yellow:** (7) **Are you needing / Do you need** a good friend to share your secrets? Then a person who likes yellow is best. They are also imaginative and like helping people.

**Green:** People who like green are easy-going, understanding and friendly. They (8) **often bring / bring often** peace during arguments. They also like shopping and owning expensive things.

**Red:** (9) **Do you want / Are you wanting** to have fun? These are the people to go out with. They (10) **are / are being** very sociable and energetic people. They are also good leaders and like taking risks.

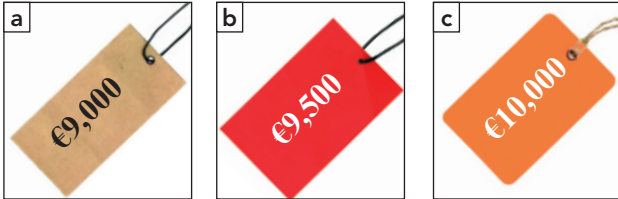


# 1 Your World

## Listening

**A** Listen to this dialogue and answer the three questions below. The answers are shown as pictures. Write a, b or c.

- 1 What was the original price of the kitchen?
- 2 What price did the woman suggest for the kitchen?
- 3 What price did they finally agree on?



**B** Read the conversation below and then come up with three possible questions that could follow this dialogue.



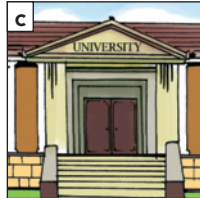

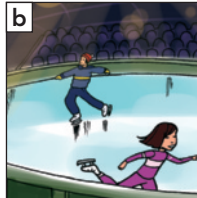
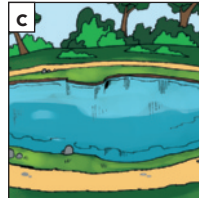


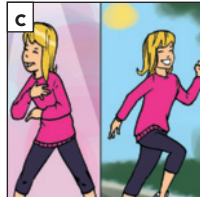
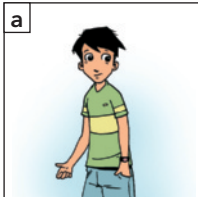
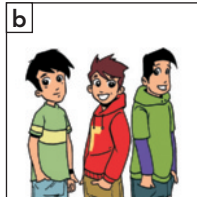
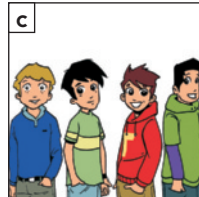
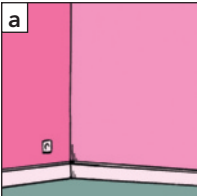
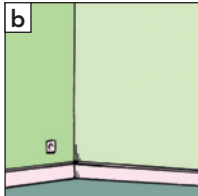
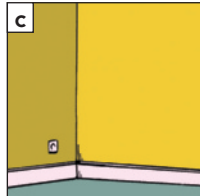
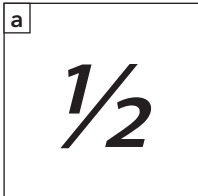
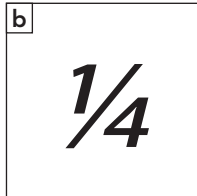
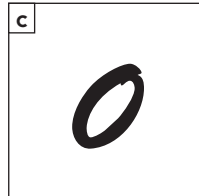




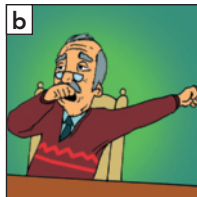
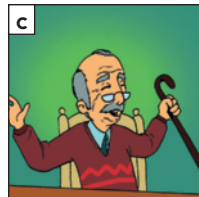
Man: So did you manage to find a nice jacket at the shops?  
 Woman: Well, I found lots of nice jackets, but it took me a long time to decide which colour to get. First, I wanted a blue one because blue is my favourite colour. Then, I thought I'd get something brighter, so I chose a pink one, but finally I decided on this brown one, which will go with most things in my wardrobe.



### Close-Up

When you are listening to a dialogue, don't just focus on the last thing you hear. The question might refer to the beginning or even to the middle of the conversation. Take notes, if necessary, to help you remember what you hear.

**C** You will hear eight short conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked a question about what you heard. The answer choices are shown as pictures (a, b and c). Circle the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation only once.

1	  	5	  
2	  	6	  
3	  	7	  
4	  	8	  



# Speaking

## A Work with a partner and answer these questions.

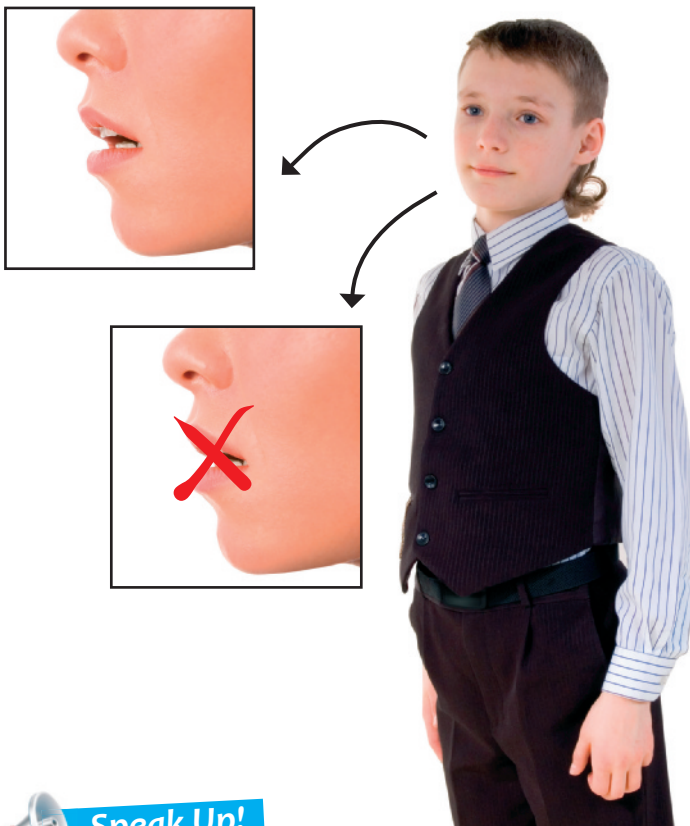
- What kind of a personality have you got?
- What do you like best about your personality?
- Do you prefer to be in big or small groups?

## B Look at the following words which describe people's personalities and match them to the descriptions.

- |               |                          |             |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 caring      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 ambitious | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 artistic    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 sporty    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 adventurous | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 amusing   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- If you want to get fit, I recommend playing a lot of sport. I play tennis and basketball every day, and I love it. I'd advise you to do something you think is fun though.
- She paints beautiful pictures and takes amazing photographs. Perhaps she should consider organising her own exhibition at the local community centre.
- I'm not very fit really, but I do enjoy a challenge. I try to avoid sport. My friend suggested that I hike through Pembrokeshire in Wales. I'm going next year and I'm really excited.
- He really wants to succeed in life! The first option for him is to go to university and study marketing and economics. The second option is to get a job with a good company and work his way up.
- My recommendation is that you volunteer at an animal shelter. They always need help and they've never got enough money to pay for staff. You'd enjoy it and you'd be helping animals in need.
- I think you should meet my friend Marian. She's the funniest person I know. She does some stand-up comedy and her stories are really entertaining. We should go and watch her one evening soon.

## C Work in pairs. Student A should look at the pictures and use the information below. Student B should look at the pictures below and use the information on page 190. Remember to use the *Useful Expressions*.



### Close-Up

When recommending something to your partner, make sure you do it in a polite way. What you have to say is just your opinion. Your partner may agree or he/she may not. That is the natural course of any conversation.

**Student A:** Ask these questions to find out what your partner's problem is and then give your partner some good advice.

- What is the problem?
- What are the options?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

### Useful Expressions

#### Recommending

I think the first/second option is best because...  
It's better to ... than...  
I'd advise you to ...  
My recommendation/suggestion is that ...



Discuss this question with a partner.

- Is it ever a good idea to lie to a friend or should you always tell the truth? Why?/Why not?

## Vocabulary

### Collocations & Expressions

#### A Circle the correct words.

- 1 You can really **save / make** time if you take the bus. The tram is so slow!
- 2 I think we should all try to **do / make** a difference by helping others.
- 3 Make sure you **keep / lose** in touch by sending postcards and emails while you're travelling.
- 4 A good way to **break / smash** the ice is to tell a joke.
- 5 Try to **save / use** your strength. You've got a long day ahead of you tomorrow.
- 6 I didn't want to **make / get** trouble for Phil, but I had to tell the teacher he was cheating.
- 7 You have to try hard to **break / make** a bad habit – it isn't easy.
- 8 You must always **keep / save** a promise that you've made to someone and do what you've said you'll do.

#### B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 If you **see red**, you are \_\_\_\_.  
a very angry                      b very calm
- 2 When you are **feeling blue**, you are \_\_\_\_.  
a cheerful                        b sad or depressed
- 3 If you are **green with envy**, you are \_\_\_\_.  
a jealous                         b suspicious
- 4 When a person is **tickled pink** about something, they are \_\_\_\_.  
a very pleased                  b very tired
- 5 The **black sheep of the family** is the person who is \_\_\_\_.  
a unlike the others              b the same as the others
- 6 If you say someone is **as good as gold**, you mean they are \_\_\_\_.  
a naughty                        b well-behaved

### Prepositions

#### C Complete the sentences with these prepositions. Some prepositions can be used more than once.

at in of on to with

- 1 You really shouldn't shout \_\_\_\_\_ your mother.
- 2 My boss said he has great confidence \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 3 I hope my new diet and daily exercise will have a positive effect \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 4 I don't want to be associated \_\_\_\_\_ John any more. He's a nasty person.
- 5 Gary is getting engaged \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy even though they have very little \_\_\_\_\_ common.
- 6 James is old-fashioned. He doesn't approve \_\_\_\_\_ women paying their share of the bill.

#### D Discuss these questions with a partner.

- What makes you **see red**? What makes you **feel blue**?
- When did you last feel **green with envy**? Why?
- What's a good way to **break the ice** when you meet someone new?
- How important is it to **make a difference** in the world? Why?
- How do you **keep in touch** with your friends?





# Grammar

## Articles

**A** Read the sentences and underline the articles. Then answer the questions.

- a Red is a colour.
  - b Red is the colour of blood.
- 1 Which sentence talks about something in general?
- 2 Which sentence talks about something specific?

**B** Read the sentences and look at which articles (if any) are used with the nouns in bold. Then, answer the questions.

- a What are your favourite **colours**?
- b The **education** I got at school didn't really prepare me for real life.
- c A **child** should grow up in a loving family.
- d The **teachers** at this school are very supportive.
- e **Depression** can lead to very serious health problems.
- f A famous **psychologist** has come up with a new personality test. The **psychologist** thinks it will help us understand ourselves better.

Which example shows us

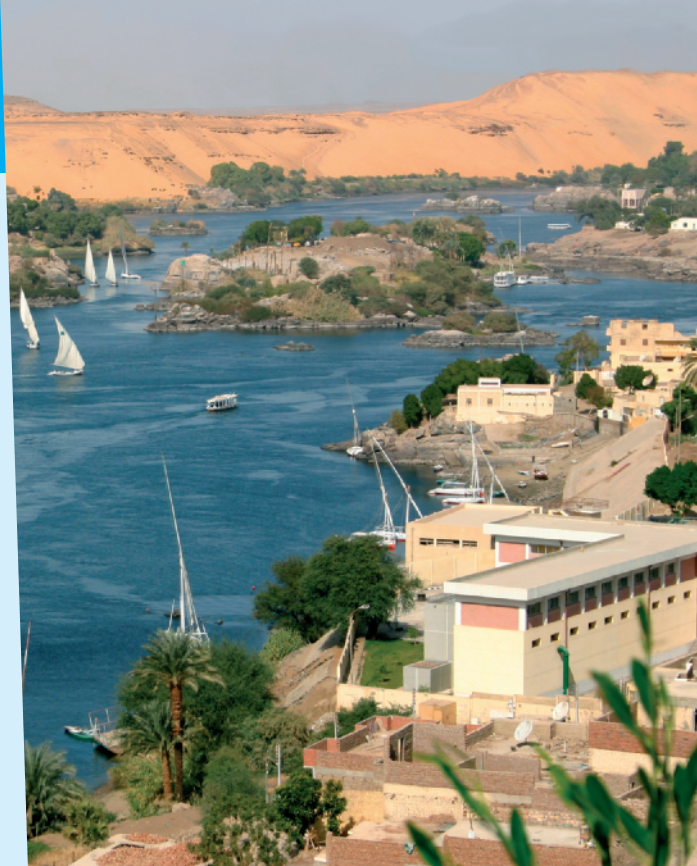
- 1 a noun that has been used for the first time and then mentioned again with a different article?
- 2 a specific plural noun?
- 3 a specific uncountable noun?
- 4 a plural noun without an article and used with a general meaning?
- 5 a singular countable noun with a general meaning?
- 6 an uncountable noun used with a general meaning?

Circle the correct words to complete the rules.

The **definite / indefinite** article is used before singular countable nouns to refer to them in a general sense or to mention them for the first time.

The **definite / indefinite** article is used before singular and plural countable and uncountable nouns to refer to them in a specific sense. It is also used when something has already been mentioned.

*Read 1.4-1.5 of the Grammar Reference on page 162 before you do the tasks.*



**C** Circle the correct words.

- 1 **A / The / An** university education is a great start in life.
- 2 **A / - / The** British prefer green apples to red ones.
- 3 I knew that man would end up in **the / a / -** prison one day.
- 4 My friend works as **the / a / -** scientist.
- 5 Relaxing for **an / a / the** hour in a green room can help you relax.
- 6 Wearing **the / a / -** red clothes makes you stand out in a crowd.
- 7 She has **a / the / -** special place in her house where she relaxes.
- 8 Nowadays, nearly all **the / a / -** people have got a computer at home.
- 9 Paint your kitchen yellow to increase **an / a / the** appetite of your family.
- 10 We went to that new restaurant and **the / a / -** dinner we had was great.

**D** These sentences each contain a mistake. Find the mistakes and then write the correct sentences in your notebook.

- 1 This is a very good advice.
- 2 Today is very hot day.
- 3 I'm tired, so I think I will go to the bed.
- 4 Some people don't have the breakfast in the mornings.
- 5 The maths is my favourite subject at school.
- 6 Gobi Desert is in Asia.
- 7 Mount Olympus is highest mountain in Greece.
- 8 I want to go to an university in London next year.
- 9 The Chinese is a very difficult language.
- 10 Nile is the longest river in Africa.

## Writing

### Using colourful idioms & phrasal verbs

When you write an informal letter to someone, use a few colourful idioms and phrasal verbs to make your writing sound more natural, more informal and more interesting. When you learn new idioms and phrasal verbs, make sure you make a note of the structure that follows them, so that you use them properly. For example, check to see if they are followed by a noun, an infinitive, a gerund or a preposition.



#### A Match the idioms and phrasal verbs with their meanings.

- |                             |                          |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 get on well with          | <input type="checkbox"/> | a look forward to something happening    |
| 2 have loads in common with | <input type="checkbox"/> | b have the same tastes and interests as  |
| 3 get on somebody's nerves  | <input type="checkbox"/> | c really like, be a fan of               |
| 4 be into                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d have a good relationship with          |
| 5 be dying to/for           | <input type="checkbox"/> | e be someone's favourite person or thing |
| 6 be a natural at           | <input type="checkbox"/> | f annoy someone                          |
| 7 hang out with             | <input type="checkbox"/> | g be extremely good at                   |
| 8 be someone's number one   | <input type="checkbox"/> | h spend leisure time with                |

#### B Read the writing task and answer the questions below.

Your English teacher at school has arranged penpals for all the students in your class, so that you can practise writing in English. Write a letter to your new penpal introducing yourself and your family and talking about the things you like.

- 1 What kind of task do you have to write?
- 2 How many things are you asked to include in your letter?
- 3 What are they?
- 4 What details could you give about yourself and your family?
- 5 What things would a penpal be interested in knowing that you like?

#### C Complete the model letter with *on*, *in*, *with*, *to* or *into*.

Hi Nuria,

How are you? I'm Lyndsay – your new penpal. My English teacher gave me your profile.

Guess what? We've got loads (1) \_\_\_\_\_ common. For a start, we were born on the same day – 17th October! Isn't that amazing? Also, just like you I've got two older sisters! They are great in general, but sometimes we get (2) \_\_\_\_\_ each other's nerves – especially when we 'borrow' each others' clothes! Do you get on well (3) \_\_\_\_\_ yours?

My mum and dad are cool. Dad's got a clothes shop which sells all the latest fashions. Mum's a lawyer, so she's always very busy. What do your parents do?

The things that I like doing most are gymnastics and listening to music. I do gymnastics three times a week and I train really hard, but I love it. I'm hoping to win a medal at the district championship this year. As for music, I'm really (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Justin Beiber. Are you a fan?

Well, that's all for the moment. Write soon. I'm dying (5) \_\_\_\_\_ find out more about you!

Take care,

Lyndsay



## Look again!

**D** Read the model letter again and tick the things the writer has done.

- 1 explained who she is
- 2 written about similarities between her and Nuria
- 3 given information about her immediate family
- 4 mentioned only one thing she likes
- 5 written in a cheerful tone
- 6 included addresses

**E** Write the correct paragraph number from the model letter next to these descriptions.

- a Discuss the things you like.
- b Talk about the things you have in common with the reader.
- c Ask about the reader and introduce yourself briefly.
- d Talk about other members of your family.
- e Bring the letter to an end and sign off.

**F** Look at the *Useful Expressions* and complete these questions. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ rock or pop music?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the other kids in your class?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in computer games?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ band of all time?
- 5 What does your mum do \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ at drawing?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ are you taking this year?
- 8 What is your brother \_\_\_\_\_?

## Over to you!

**G** Read the writing task and make a paragraph plan for your letter. Remember to include some colourful idioms and some phrasal verbs to make your letter more friendly and interesting.

*Your English teacher at school has arranged penpals for all the students in your class so that you can practise writing in English. Write a letter to your new penpal introducing yourself, your friends and telling your penpal about your favourite school subjects. (120-180 words)*



## Close-Up

When you write a letter to a penpal, you should show an interest in him or her by asking a few questions. These questions sound more natural if you put them at the end of a description of your own. For example, if you write about your parents, you can ask about your penpal's parents immediately afterwards.

## Useful Expressions

### Asking generally about the reader

How are you?  
What have you been up to lately?  
How are things in ...?

### Asking about family and friends

What are your brothers/sisters/mum and dad/best friends like?  
How many people are there in your family?  
What's it like being an only child?  
Where does your best friend live?  
Do you get on well with ...?  
Have you got a lot in common with ...?  
How old is/are ...?  
How long have you been best friends?  
What does ... do for a living?  
What is ... job?



### Asking about likes/dislikes

Are you a fan of ...?  
Are you into ...?  
Are you interested in ...?  
What gets on your nerves?  
What's your number one ...?

### Asking about school

Who's your favourite teacher?  
What's your best/favourite subject?  
Which subjects are you taking this year?  
Are you good/a natural at ...?



# Dreamtime Painters



## Before you watch

### A Match the words to the meanings.

- |                 |                          |   |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 outback       | <input type="checkbox"/> | a picture   |
| 2 Aboriginal    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b becoming worse  |
| 3 civilisation  | <input type="checkbox"/> | c cold-blooded animal that lays eggs (snake, crocodile, turtle, etc)                                |
| 4 image         | <input type="checkbox"/> | d area of Australia, far away from the coast and towns, especially the deserts in central Australia |
| 5 reptile       | <input type="checkbox"/> | e the way of life and culture of a society from a particular part of the world                      |
| 6 deterioration | <input type="checkbox"/> | f relating to the first people of Australia   |

## While you watch

### B Watch the DVD and decide if these statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false.

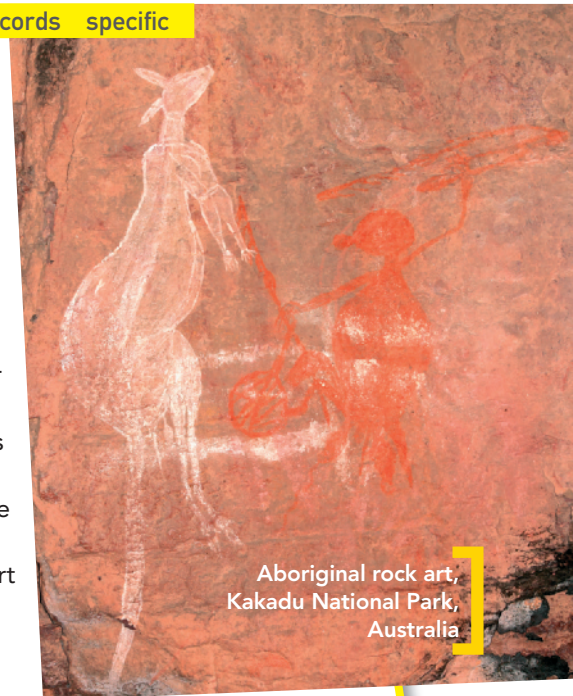
- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 A lot of Dreamtime paintings at Kakadu National Park are over 30,000 years old.                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Ian Morris thinks that Aboriginal paintings are similar to ancient rock paintings from other continents.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The Aborigines have lived in the land we now call Australia for between 40,000 and 100,000 years.          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Ancient Aboriginal art describes everyday life, tells stories about animals and sometimes even about wars. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 If an Aboriginal group painted kangaroos, they also painted turtles and birds.                             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 There haven't been any Aboriginal rock artists since the 1960s.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## After you watch

### C Complete the summary of the DVD below using these words.

bark due human landscape loss memories original rapidly records specific

Australia is a very large country with a varied (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It has rainforests, the outback desert and the seaside. Australia has also got a very long history that goes back to an ancient people. They lived there many thousands of years ago and still live there now. In fact, they are the oldest continuous (2) \_\_\_\_\_ culture on Earth. They are the *Aborigines* of Australia. Long before there were towns in Australia, Aboriginal artists painted the *Dreamtime*, the Aboriginal story of the beginning of the world. The ancient Aboriginal artists thought that their paintings had special powers. If they wanted to catch a lot of fish, they painted a lot of fish. They also had special rules. For example, they painted certain types of pictures at (3) \_\_\_\_\_ times of the year. Today, many of the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ rock paintings are losing their colour. This is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to bad weather as well as insects and reptiles walking over them. Naturalists like Ian Morris are trying to fight these agents of deterioration in order to prevent the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of these wonderful paintings. They are the oldest art (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of human civilisation in the world and they must be protected. Hopefully, these paintings will help save the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the ancient world of the Aborigines in a modern world that is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ changing. Modern Aboriginal artists are also trying to help keep their traditions by painting pictures on (10) \_\_\_\_\_, paper and wood. Contemporary Aboriginal art is getting more and more famous, and very expensive.



Aboriginal rock art,  
Kakadu National Park,  
Australia

### D Discuss these questions with a partner.

- Aboriginal art is a tradition in Australia. What are some of the traditional types of art in your country?
- Are traditional arts in danger of disappearing? What are the problems they might face in the future?
- Which ancient civilisation would you like to find out more about? Explain why.