

Impact

SECOND EDITION

WORKBOOK

2

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ON THE COVER

A woman dives in a cenote in Mexico. Scientists estimate that there are over 6,000 cenotes on Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula alone, with systems that reach up to 435 km (270 mi) and include hundreds of individual cenotes.

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2

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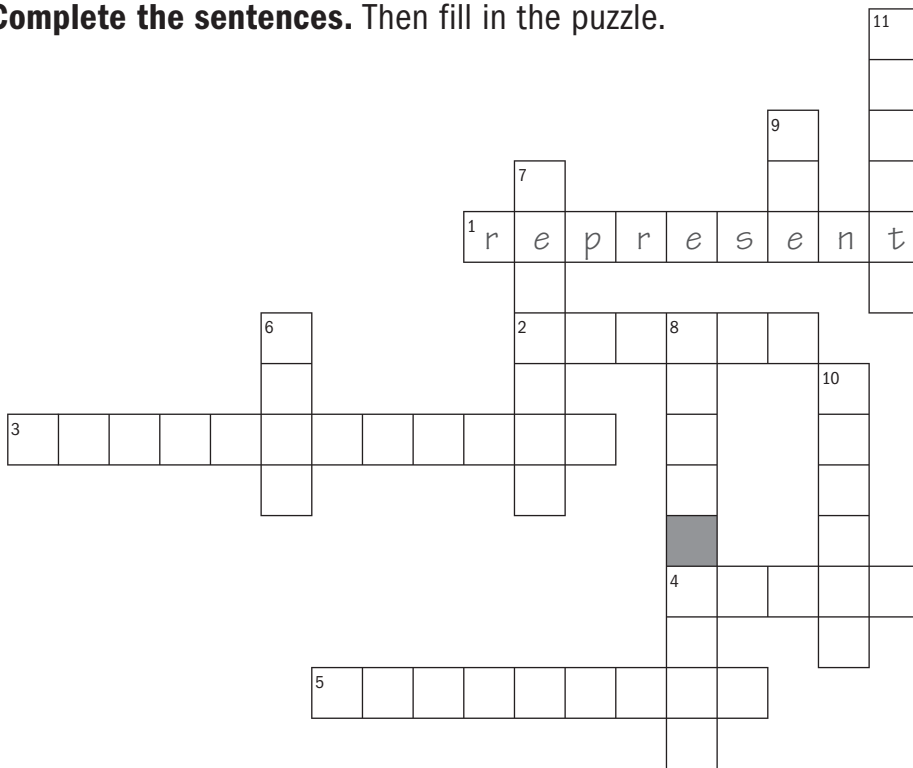
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Unit 1



VOCABULARY

1 Complete the sentences. Then fill in the puzzle.



Across

1. Many businesses use the colour blue to represent them.
2. The colour red is often used to show _____.
3. Some colours look the same to people who are _____.
4. Violet is a _____ purple colour.
5. _____ vehicles are often red.

Down

6. Red and yellow are used to _____ people of danger.
7. In some countries, _____ dresses are red.
8. People think the colour red is _____ in many countries.
9. Blue jeans are coloured with indigo _____.
10. _____ colours, like orange, often make us feel happy.
11. The colour green can be a sign of _____.

2 Match the word to its definition.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| _____ 1. common | a. relating to a country |
| _____ 2. flag | b. happening often |
| _____ 3. national | c. able to be seen |
| _____ 4. trust | d. a colourful piece of cloth that represents a country |
| _____ 5. visible | e. believe that someone or something is good or true |

3 Listen. Circle T for *true* or F for *false*. 🔊 1.1

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. T F | 4. T F |
| 2. T F | 5. T F |
| 3. T F | 6. T F |

4 Listen again. Correct the false statements. 🔊 1.1

5 Look at the photos. Choose two and write a sentence about each of them. Use a word from the box in each sentence.

colour-blind common danger flag represent visible warn



This flag represents India.

1. _____
2. _____

GRAMMAR

Comparatives and superlatives: Comparing two or more things

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Green is a common colour.	Red is more common than violet.	Blue is the most common colour.
Fuchsia is a bright pink colour.	Hot pink is brighter than fuchsia.	Magenta is the brightest colour.
Fish that live deep in the sea have bad eyesight.	Bats have worse eyesight than deep-sea fish do.	Moles have the worst eyesight.

We use comparatives to compare two things. We often use *than* after comparatives. Use *more* before adjectives with two or more syllables. Add *-er* to adjectives with one syllable. With two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*, both options are possible (*tastier* or *more tasty*). Remember to change *y* to *i*.

With a group of three or more things, we use superlatives to compare one thing in the group to the rest. Superlatives always take *the*. Use *most* before adjectives with two or more syllables. Add *-est* to adjectives with one syllable. With two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*, both options are possible (*the tastiest* or *the most tasty*). Remember to change *y* to *i*.

Some adjectives are irregular: *good/better/best* and *bad/worse/worst*.

1 Listen. Write C when you hear a comparative and S when you hear a superlative. 🔊 1.2

1. C
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

2 Listen again. Rewrite the comparatives as superlatives and the superlatives as comparatives. 🔊 1.2

1. the best
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

- 3 Complete the sentences.** Use the adjective, the comparative or the superlative form of the words in the box.

bright cheerful common down light nervous relaxed visible

1. Lighter and brighter colours are _____ darker ones at night.
2. Wearing lots of fun colours can make you feel _____.
3. Orange is one of _____ colours.
4. Pink is a colour that is _____ red.
5. Dark colours often make people feel _____.
6. The colour that makes people _____ is red.
7. Light colours make us feel _____ dark colours.
8. That's why pale yellow and pink are _____ black in schools and hospitals.



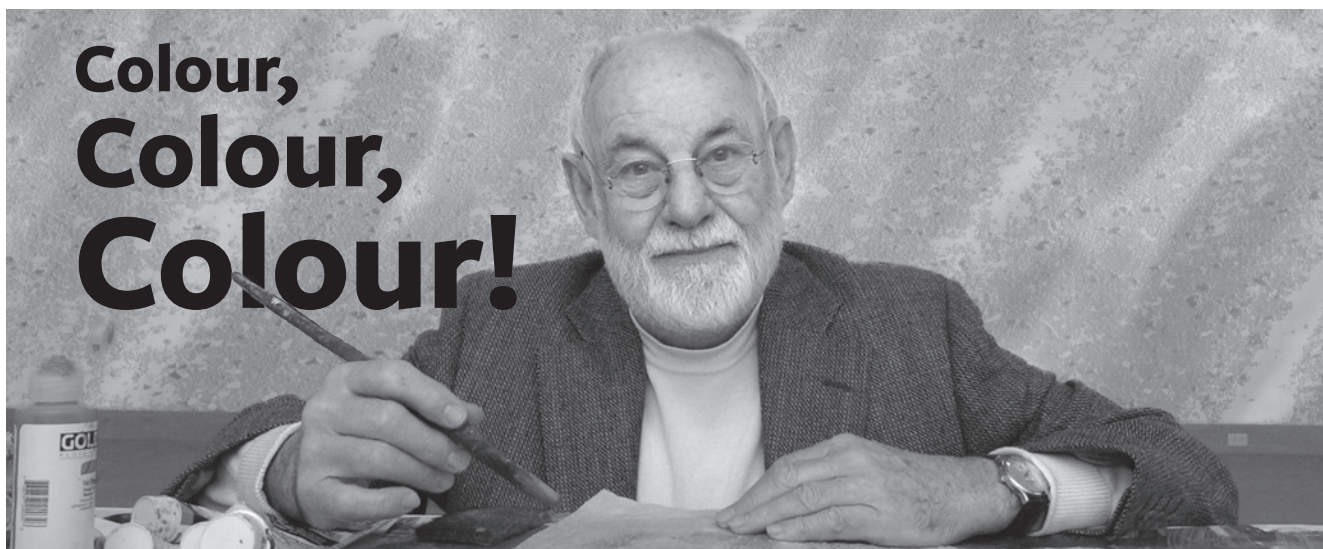
- 4 Write.** Write sentences comparing colours you like and how they make you feel. Use a comparative or superlative in each sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



READING

1 Listen and read. While you read, think about the order of events. 🔊 1.3



‘Colour, colour, colour!’ are the words of artist and illustrator Eric Carle. Eric is like royalty in the world of children’s books. He wrote over 70 children’s books. His most famous book, *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*, is common on children’s bookshelves all over the world. What most people don’t know is that Eric made art for adults too. A lot of people do not know about Eric’s ‘ArtArt’. ‘ArtArt’ is what Eric’s work for adults is called. People didn’t know about it, because he didn’t show it to the public until he was 84 years old!

Like Eric’s children’s books, his ‘ArtArt’ is full of bright, cheerful colours. He said that he loved colour so much because he missed it during the war in Germany. Eric was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1929, but moved to Germany with his family when he was six. When he was 10, World War II began. He noticed that all the houses and buildings in his town were painted grey, brown or dark green. He missed the sight of cheerful, happy colours. It was a sad time and it seemed like there was no colour anywhere.

At the end of the war, ‘when colour came back’, Eric explained, ‘I just loved it so much. I keep saying that I wish our eyes could see more colour. Colour is a very important part of my work.’



Eric with his famous caterpillar

Anyone who has seen Eric’s books can see how important colour was to the artist. He painted bright colours on paper, cut out shapes and then glued them onto another piece of paper. This is no ordinary method – it is called *collage*. In fact, this method is what led Eric to his ‘ArtArt’. He never planned on making art for adults. But when he saw all the extra pieces of colourful paper he had from cutting out shapes, he decided to make something out of them.

Eric’s ‘ArtArt’ includes large collages as well as paintings, sculptures, photographs and even costumes. In all these works, he used a rainbow of colours – everything from purple to light green to orange. Now that’s a lot of colour!

2 Read. Tick (✓) T for *true* or F for *false*. Then correct the false statements.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Eric created many books for adults. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Most people know Eric's 'ArtArt'. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. <i>Collage</i> is a method of gluing coloured pieces of paper together. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. The colours used during the war represented sadness for Eric. | ☐ | ☐ |

3 Sequencing Read '**Colour, Colour, Colour!**' again. Use the events below to fill in the order of events and when they happened.

~~moved to Germany~~ showed 'ArtArt' to public ~~born~~ 'colour came back' World War II began

Event	When it happened
born	1929
moved to Germany	age 6

4 Write. Search online for examples of Eric Carle's art. Describe his art. What does it make you think about? How does it make you feel? What do you like (or not like) about it?

GRAMMAR

The: Identifying general and specific things

My friend started a new company. The <u>company</u> is called Colour Works.	The <u>human eye</u> can see over 10 million colours.
The <u>moon</u> is glowing orange tonight.	Can you pass me the <u>green crayon</u> ?

We use the definite article **the** to refer to a specific noun. The noun is specific because:

- it was mentioned before or it is known
- there is only one
- we're referring to it in general
- we're providing information that makes it specific

Use the indefinite article **a/an** to refer to something for the first time (*I bought a bright pink pen.*) or to refer to something that is not specific (*Do you have a colourful dress for the party?*).

You can't use **a/an** with plural nouns.

1 Read. Circle the correct word.

1. **The** / **A** back wall of this art room is bright pink.
2. What's **the** / **a** name of this dark blue colour?
3. Our classroom has **a** / **the** colourful workstation.
4. **The** / **A** moon is very bright in the night sky.
5. I bought **a** / **the** new pair of shoes. **The** / **A** colour of these shoes is light green.
6. Mia wore **an** / **the** orange and green scarf. It was beautiful.
7. In some countries, seeing **the** / **a** black cat is good luck.

2 Complete the sentences. Use *the* or *a/an*.

1. We need to stop at every red light. It's _____ law.
2. There is _____ warning on the chemical bottle: it's a dangerous poison.
3. Andi wants to start _____ online company that sells dyes and powder paints.
4. _____ wedding will be next Saturday afternoon. Leo is so nervous!
5. Have you ever seen violet clouds in _____ sky? They are a beautiful sight.
6. _____ French flag on the capitol building is very large.

- 3** Read **Suki and Jake's blog**. Write your comments and advice. Use *the* and *a/an* in your response.



Suki and Jake's Design Blog



Welcome to our blog! Some of you may have noticed that we want to repaint the school's art room. Mr. Lee says he trusts us and gives the students full control. Jake and I started a committee. As leaders of the committee, we are nervous. We will make the final decision, but want to hear from all the students.

So far, some of the students say they like the room as it is. They like the bright colours and the fun photographs. But many others say we need a new look.

A common idea among several students is to paint a mural. Everyone can help to paint a large picture on one of the walls. The question is, 'What will the mural be?' Another suggestion is that students enter design ideas into a contest. The winner will design the large side wall. And the second-place winner will decorate the smaller front and back walls. So, what will we do? Leave the art room as it is? Paint murals on the walls? Have a contest in which the winners design the walls? Or something else?



Sam

I like the mural idea. It could be of the school flag!



Lucy

I agree that the art room needs a new look. I think the contest is a good idea.
