Lesson 1 Vocabulary presentation

1 CD1 • 06 Match the words and pictures. Listen and check.

Footprints Art Club
Do you want to create some exciting art with Tanya?

Come along to the Footprints Art Club!

Art and crafts
string sketch pad watercolours tape
chalk paintbrush oil paints canvas
card felt-tip pens crayons clay

2 CD1 • 07 Listen and match.

3 Read and answer the questions.

Hi everybody,

Did you know that there are art classes at the Footprints Club every Thursday? You can learn about different art materials at the classes. You can try painting with oil paints and watercolours or you can learn how to draw with chalk and pencils. You can create a sculpture with clay, too. There are lots of fun and exciting art projects to do. You don’t need to bring any materials, but you must bring an overall or an old shirt to protect your clothes. These free classes start at five o’clock and last for one hour.

I hope to see you there!

Tanya

1 When can you go to the Footprints Art Club?
2 Which materials can you use there?
3 Why do you need to take an old shirt or an overall?
4 How much do the classes cost?
5 What time do the classes finish?

4 Ask and answer.

Do you ever use watercolours in your art class?

Yes, I sometimes use watercolours in my art class.
Lesson 2 Language input and story

Listen and read.

1 Ellie and Joe are at the Footprints Art Club.

Welcome to the Art Club everybody. Have you all got an overall or an old shirt?

Yes, we have.

2 Today we’re going to make some posters to advertise the Footprints Club.

Great! We can tell other children about the things we do here.

3 I’m going to design a poster on the computer. What about you, Ellie?

Here’s some old string and card. I’m going to make a poster with recycled materials.

4 One hour later.

It’s time to finish everyone. Can you bring your posters over here, please?

5 Who designed this poster?

I did. I want to tell people about the skate zone in the Footprints Park.

It’s very exciting. Well done!

6 Who painted this poster?

I painted it.

Good work, Ellie! Bright colours make people feel happy.

7 Where can we display the posters, Tanya?

I don’t know. We need to put them in a place where there are lots of young people.

8 I’ve got a good idea. But I need to contact my uncle first.

Sent: Thurs 20 Sept 17.30
Uncle Bob,
We’ve made some posters for the Footprints Club.
Can we display them in your ...?
See you soon!
Ellie

Received: Thurs 20 Sept 17.50
Hi Ellie,
No problem! Bring the posters at the weekend. Lots of people will see them then.

Love
Uncle Bob
6 Practise your grammar. Ask and answer.

Joe and Ellie are looking at some art in the Footprints Club.

Joe: Who painted this picture?
Ellie: I did. I used watercolours.
Joe: It’s fantastic! You’re very creative.
Ellie: Thanks, Joe. What did you do?
Joe: I made this sculpture.
Ellie: Which materials did you use?
Joe: I used string, card and recycled paper.
Ellie: Wait a minute! That paper is my homework!
Joe: Oh dear! Sorry, Ellie.

7 Look and learn. Past simple questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>What did you do?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>painted</td>
<td>the picture?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drew</td>
<td>the picture?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designed</td>
<td>the sculpture?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made</td>
<td>the photo?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>took</td>
<td>the bowl?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>painted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>drew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She</td>
<td>designed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember! What did you do? Which materials did you use?

8 Practise your grammar. Ask and answer.

Who drew the lion?
Joe drew it.

Which materials did he use?
He used chalk and paper.

1 Tanya Oil paints on canvas.
2 Joe Chalk on paper.
3 Ellie Watercolours on card.
4 Joe Clay.
5 Tim Pencil on paper.
6 Ellie Felt-tip pens on paper.

Lesson 3 Grammar and communication

9 Does Joe know a lot about colours? Listen and find out.

Do the quiz.

Everybody has a favourite colour.
But do you know how colours make you feel?

Do this quiz and find out.

1 The colour blue makes you feel ...
   a) clean  b) lucky  c) scared.

2 The colour red makes you feel ...
   a) calm  b) sad  c) hungry.

3 The colour yellow makes you feel ...
   a) nervous  b) optimistic  c) sophisticated.

4 The colour green makes you feel ...
   a) calm  b) nervous  c) sad.

5 The colour brown makes you feel ...
   a) mysterious  b) energetic  c) friendly.

Scores

0–1 point: Oh dear! You have no idea about colours.
2–3 points: Not bad! You know quite well which colour you will dance, sing or invent.
4–5 points: You know a lot about colours.

Talking about your feelings

It makes me (feel) + adjective

They make me (feel) + adjective

Lesson 4 Grammar, pronunciation and communication

Footprints Quiz

Steps to speaking

10 Say the words. Listen and say the rhyme.

/$\alpha/$ actor sailor winner creator
singer writer painter inventor

The singer sang
The painter painted
The sailor discovered
The creator created.

The writer wrote
The actor acted
The winner won
The inventor invented.

11 Work with a partner. Play the game.

Who invented the telephone?
Was it Alexander Bell or Samuel Morse?

It was Alexander Bell.

That's right. You've got one point.

Now it's my turn.
Lesson 5 Cross-curricular learning

12 When did Manga art begin? Read the text and find out.

Manga is a style of art that comes from Japan. Japanese people use the word ‘Manga’ to describe the work of a famous artist called Hokusai Katsushika. The word ‘man’ means ‘funny’ in Japanese, and ‘ga’ means ‘picture’. So together these words mean ‘funny picture’. Nowadays millions of people around the world enjoy Manga art.

Manga drawings are easy to identify because the characters aren’t realistic. They often have triangular heads with large eyes and mouths, and tiny noses. Manga comic books are also different from other comic books. Firstly, they are usually black and white. Secondly, they only explain an episode of a story so you need to buy more comic books to find out the rest of the story. Finally, you read them in a different way. You start at the back of the comic and you finish at the front. You also read the story frames from the right side of the page to the left.

However, there are some things that are the same as other comic books. Manga comics have speech balloons when the characters speak. They also use captions to explain what is happening in a frame.

There are many types of Manga, but the most popular is called ‘shonan’. The stories are usually exciting and they have got a lot of action. A famous shonan comic book series is Dragon Ball. There is a character called Son Goku who travels the world looking for seven magical objects called the Dragon Balls. Other shonan Manga characters include Pokemon, Naruto and Digimon.

13 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 What does the word ‘Manga’ mean?
2 What do Manga faces usually look like?
3 Where is the beginning of a Manga comic book?
4 Why do people like shonan comics?
5 What does Son Goku do in Dragon Ball?

14 Ask and answer.

1 Do you ever read Manga comic books?
2 Which ones do you read?
3 Who is the main character?
4 What does he / she look like?
5 What happens in the story?

- I like reading a comic called ‘Animal Academy’.
- The main character is a girl called Neko.
- She’s got very big eyes and brown hair.
Lesson 6 Skills development

15 Read and answer.

- The writer was René Goscinny and the cartoonist was Albert Uderzo.
- Now there are 33 comic books in The Adventures of Asterix series.
- You can read these books in more than 100 different languages.
- Film studios have also made more than ten films about Asterix and his friends.

Have you ever read an Asterix comic book? Did you like it? Why? Why not?

16 Read. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

This picture shows a frame from the film ‘Asterix and the Vikings’. In the foreground we can see Asterix and two friends. Asterix is in the middle. He is small and thin and he’s got a long, fair moustache. He is wearing a big belt and he’s got small wings on his head. On the right we can see his friend, Obelix. He’s tall and fat. He’s wearing striped trousers and a big belt, but he isn’t wearing a shirt. The friend on the left is also tall and he’s got long red hair. In front of the friends we can see a small, grey dog. All of the characters look scared or surprised. In the background we can see trees. I like this picture because the characters look very funny.

Joshua, aged 12

1. There are some trees in the foreground.
2. There’s a small, dog in the foreground.
3. Asterix is in the middle of the picture.
4. Asterix’s friends are standing next to him.
5. Obelix is wearing a shirt.
6. Joshua thinks that the characters look happy.

17 Read and learn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing plan</th>
<th>Describing a picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• What does the picture show? <em>This picture shows ... .</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What can you see in the foreground? <em>In the foreground we can see ... .</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What can you see in the background? <em>In the background we can see ... .</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What’s your opinion? <em>I like the picture because ... .</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing check</th>
<th>Parts of a picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When we talk about a picture we use the prepositions <em>at</em>, <em>on</em> and <em>in</em>: <em>At ... the top, the bottom</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On ... the left, the right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In ... the middle, the (top / left) corner, the background, the foreground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Content words

- frame
- comic book
- character
- comic strip
- speech balloon
- cartoonist
- speech bubble
- comic strip
- character
- speech balloon
- caption
- Manga

Save
Almost everybody is creative. We use art to express our feelings and our ideas. The first artists drew pictures of animals on cave walls thousands of years ago. Nowadays, artists use many different materials. You can see their work in museums, art galleries, towns and parks all around the world.

18 Read and listen. Choose.

Cave paintings
1 The oldest European cave paintings are about 20 / 30 / 40 thousand years old.
2 Two people found the first cave paintings in 1879 in France / Spain / Poland.
3 Many cave artists used earth and chalk / stone / charcoal to draw on the walls.
4 Cave paintings show us that rhinos / hippos / giraffes lived in Europe.
5 Some cave paintings show human fingerprints / footprints / handprints, too.

19 Read and match the pictures.

1 One of the most famous artists in my country is Andy Warhol. He was born in 1928. When he was a child he went to art classes and later he studied art at college. After college, he decided to draw everyday objects like cans of soup. This new style of painting was called Pop Art, and he became very famous. Warhol died in 1987, but you can still see Pop Art on television and in magazines around the world. Jack, USA

2 One of the most famous painters from my country is Paul Klee. He was born in 1887 and he studied art and music when he was a child. His first pictures were black and white, but after a visit to North Africa he started using very strong, bright colours. Klee loved cats and he painted lots of pictures of them. He died in 1940, but he left almost 9 thousand works of arts. Alex, Switzerland

3 My favourite artist from Mexico is Frida Kahlo. She was born in 1906 near Mexico City. When Frida was 18, she had a terrible accident and stayed in bed for many months. During that time she started to paint and produced some amazing self-portraits. Frida was very brave and learnt to walk again. In her life Frida produced more than 140 paintings. She died in 1954. Marta, Mexico

20 Read and answer.
1 Which artist didn’t use any colour at first?
2 Which artist painted pictures of his / her face?
3 Which artist didn’t study art when he / she was a child?
4 Which artist liked animals?
5 Which artist painted familiar objects?
6 Which artist created a new style of art?

21 Ask and answer.

Who are the famous artists from the past in your country?
What do you know about them?
Lesson 8 Fluency

22 (CD1 • 17) Guess the missing words. Listen and check your answers. Sing.

Let’s paint
(chorus)
Let’s paint
Get some inspiration
Get some inspiration.
Don’t 2 that
There’s nothing to do.
Get some paper
And some 3 , too.

You can use some 4 And felt-tip pens.
Or watercolours
Just 5 .
(chorus)

You can draw some Manga
Or 6 a car.
You can make a model
With string and 7 .

It doesn’t matter
If it isn’t good.
The important thing is
To have some 8 .
(chorus)

Do you like doing arts and crafts in your free time?

Footprints Project

23 Talk about your favourite piece of art. (AB p11)

Preparation

• Decide which piece of art you want to talk about.
• Find out some information about the artist.
• Find a picture of the piece of art in a book or on the internet
• Think about what you want to say and make notes.

Presentation

• Show the picture to your class.
• Talk about the piece of art.
• Talk about the artist.
• Talk about why you like it.

Tip: Make sure everyone can see your picture.

Extension

• Listen to your friends’ questions.
• Answer their questions.
Unit 1

Grammar

1 Past simple questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>wrote</th>
<th>sang</th>
<th>saw</th>
<th>made</th>
<th>took</th>
<th>broke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>sang</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>sang</td>
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<td>He / She</td>
<td>sang</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Remember! When we ask who did the action, we don’t use did in the question.

2 Past simple questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>the photo?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
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<tr>
<td>What</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which paint</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>use?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He / She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Remember! We use did for other questions in the past.

3 Feelings

How does it make you feel?
It makes me (feel) happy.

How do they make you feel?
They make me (feel) nervous.

Art makes me feel excited!

Vocabulary

Art and crafts

1 paintbrush
2 sketch pad
3 felt-tip pens
4 clay
5 chalk
6 canvas
7 oil paints
8 crayons
9 string
10 tape
11 watercolours
12 card

Comics

cartoonist
comic strip
frame
speech balloon
Manga
caption
Grammar practice

1 Order and write the questions. Find the information in the unit and write the answers.

1 painted / Blue Star? / Who
   *Who painted Blue Star?*

2 liked / Who / cats? / painting

3 Pop Art? / created / Who

4 created / Who / Asterix?

5 found / paintings? / some / Who / cave

6 self-portraits? / painted / many / Who

2 Read the answers and write the questions. Use the question words.

Where Which materials When How many Why

1 Van Gogh painted Sunflowers in 1888.
   *When did Van Gogh paint Sunflowers?*

2 He used oil paints.

3 He painted them at Arles, in the South of France.

4 Because he wanted to decorate a friend’s bedroom.

5 He painted four sunflower paintings in 1888.

3 Choose and write. Act out.

Ellie: 1) What / Where did you do yesterday, Tim?

Tim: I went to a football match.

Ellie: 2) Who / What won the match?

Tim: My team won. They scored three goals. It was great!

Ellie: 3) Which / Who scored the goals?

Tim: Rolando. He’s the best football player in the whole world.

Grammar practice

4 Answer the questions.

1 What makes you feel angry?

2 What makes you feel happy?

3 What makes you feel tired?

4 What makes you feel hungry?

*Graffiti makes me feel angry.*

Vocabulary practice

5 Order the letters. Write the answers.

1 Have you got a *kethbokocs*?

2 Do you ever use *lkach*?

3 Did you use *left-pit neps* yesterday?

4 Do you want to paint on a *vacans*?

5 Is there any *srrigt* in the classroom?

6 Have you got any *yascron*?

6 Complete the sentences.

1 The individual pictures in a comic book are called fr _ m _ s.

2 The people or creatures in a comic are the ch _ r _ ct _ rs.

3 The things people say in a comic appear in sp _ _ ch    b _ ll _ _ ns.

4 Some extra information in a comic appears in the c _ pt _ _ ns.