

Unit 6: Lesson A

The two Pablos



Today's Class:



By the end of today's class, you will be able to use “used to” to talk about habits in the past as well as be able to use vocabulary related to the arts.

Vocabulary:



The Arts



Reading:

The Two Pablos



Grammar:

Used to

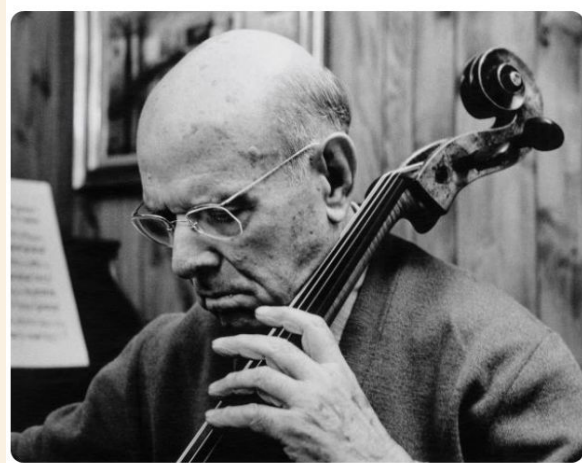
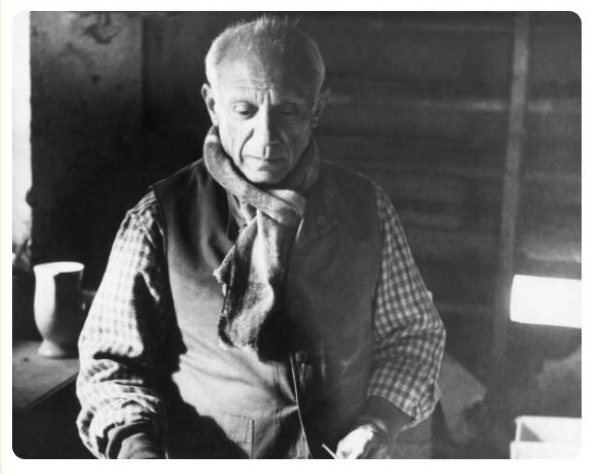
Speaking:

*Talking about
hobbies you used
to have*



Opener:

1A. Do you recognize the men in the the photos? What do you know about them? What can you guess?



Opener:

B. Read the introduction to an article to find out about them.



One was possibly the greatest **painter** of the twentieth century, the other was one of the greatest **musicians** and **composers**. Both were called Pablo, both were from Spain, both produced incredible work, both spent years abroad and both died in 1973. In the **arts**, Pablo Picasso and Pablo Casals are world-famous. Picasso worked in many different **styles** and produced thousands of **works** of art about different **subjects**, and created some of the most famous **images** of the twentieth century. Casals was a great **performer**, whose **recordings** continue to influence musicians today. Both lived very long lives, but their work will live even longer.





Vocabulary: The Arts

2A. Complete the meanings with the correct form of the words in bold in Ex 1B.

1. **musician**
2. **arts**
3. **performer**
4. **recording**
5. **painter**
6. **style**
7. **subjects**
8. **composer**
9. **works**
10. **image**



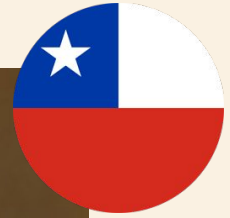
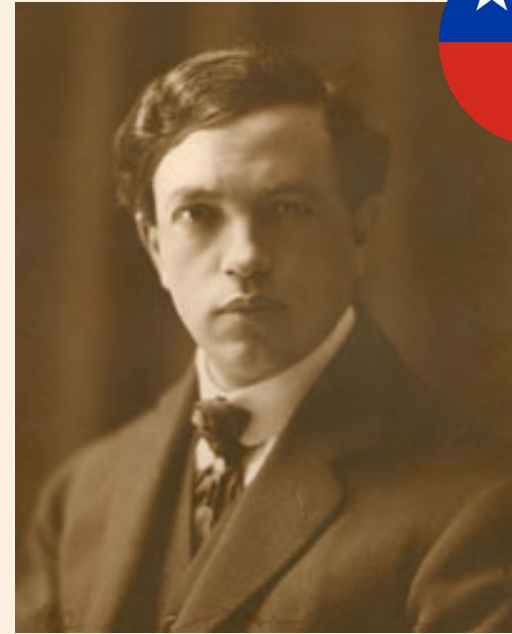
- 1 A is someone who is paid to play a musical instrument.
- 2 The are music, writing, art, literature, film, etc.
- 3 A is someone who plays music or acts in public.
- 4 A is something that is recorded so people can watch or listen again in the future.
- 5 A is a person who paints pictures.
- 6 The of a work of art is the way it looks.
- 7 Your are the things you are writing about, drawing or discussing.
- 8 A is someone who writes music.
- 9 Artists' are the things that they create (music, books, etc.).
- 10 An is any kind of picture.

Vocabulary: The Arts



B. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about:

- a composer, musician, or painter from your country.
- your favorite and least favorite of the arts.
- a style of music or painting that you like.
- a work of art, image or recording that you like.



Enrique Soro



Vocabulary: The Arts

1A. Read the sentences. Then put the words in bold into the correct places in the list below.



1. I went to the **art gallery** yesterday. It's showing a collection of photos by my favourite **photographer**.
2. She was a **dancer** in the 1920s. She danced in lots of famous **venues** in Paris, including some nightclubs that are still there today.
3. The **show** became famous because of its great music. It had hundreds of people in the **audience** every night.
4. The **architect** was working on the plan of the building for years. He drew over fifty sketches for it before he chose the best **design**.
5. You can go to the artist's **studio**, where she worked for thirty years. You can see many of her **drawings** in pencil there.



Vocabulary: The Arts

1A. Read the sentences. Then put the words in bold into the correct places in the list below.



People

A person who ...

dances is a(n) (1) **dancer**.

designs buildings is a(n) (2) **architect**.

takes professional photos is a(n) (3) **photographer**.

watches an event is part of the (4) **audience**.

Things

A performance or event for the public is a(n) (8) **show**.

A picture you make with a pen or pencil is a(n) (9) **drawing**.

A picture that shows how something will be made or how it will look is a(n) (10) **design**.

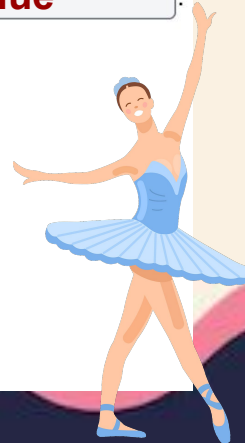
Places

A place where ...

an artist or musician works is a(n) (5) **studio**.

art is shown to the public is a(n) (6) **art gallery**.

people perform plays or live music is a(n) (7) **venue**.



Vocabulary: The Arts

1A. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.



- 1 Dani's in her **drawing** / studio / **subject** finishing a painting.
- 2 Most of the architect's building **composers** / designs / **galleries** are very modern.
- 3 Many university students choose to study the arts / **styles** / **works** like music and dance.
- 4 When the band sang their most famous song, the audience / **recording** / **venue** shouted loudly.
- 5 I create many paintings of the same **artist** / subject / **works** so I can show it in different ways.
- 6 We didn't see the show at the theatre, but we watched the **design** / recording / **studio** of it on TV.



Vocabulary: The Arts

2B. Complete the article with the words in the box.

art gallery design drawings painter studio
styles subjects works



Art is more than a painting

When we think of art, we often imagine a ¹ **painter** – someone who sits in a ² **studio** – creating a painting and then showing it to people at a city ³ **art gallery** together with paintings by other people. But there are some unusual artists who do very different things. There's Erika Iris Simmons, whose ⁴ **subjects** are famous musicians. She creates images of them using the thin, brown tape from the musicians' cassette (those things people used to listen to before CDs and MP3s). Then, there's Salavat Fidai, whose ⁵ **works** of art are made from a pencil, but they're not ⁶ **drawings** made with a pencil. The pencil is the art. Fidai first makes a ⁷ **design** of something or someone. He then uses a knife to cut the end of a pencil into the same shape. The person or thing is tiny, but perfect! And then there's Brian Dettmer, who uses a knife on old books and turns them into something new. So, there are many different ways of creating art and many different ⁸ **styles** to enjoy.

Reading: Pablo Picasso/ Pablo Casals

3A. Work in pairs. Student A: read text A. Student B: read text B. What is the main topic of your text. Choose the correct answer.

1. Pablo never achieved as much success as he wanted.
2. Pablo started young and never stopped working on his art. **A** **B**
3. Pablo changed after he became famous.

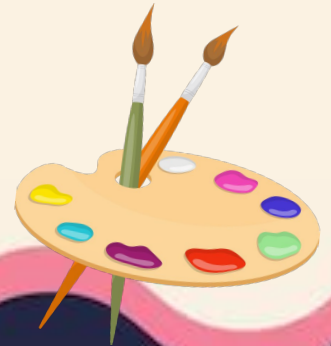


Reading: Pablo Picasso/ Pablo Casals



3B. Read you text again and answer the questions.

1. What does the text say about the artist's childhood, his father and how he started his career.
2. Why is the city of Paris mentioned?
3. What type of life was the artist living when he was twenty-three?
4. What were his work habits?
5. What was he still doing in nineties?



Reading: Pablo Picasso/ Pablo Casals

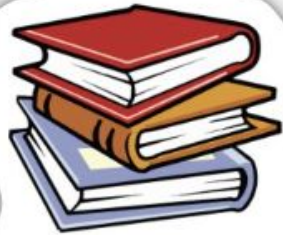


3C. Use your answers in Ex3B to tell your partner about the artist in your text.

3D. Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1. In what ways were the two Pablos similar?
2. Do you know any other artists or performers who kept working when they were old?
3. Why do you think some people never want to stop working?





STOP GRAMMAR TIME



Grammar: *Used to*

4A. Look at the verbs in bold in the sentences from the texts. Which describe a single event in the past? Which describe a regular habit in the past?

1. He **used to draw** at school. **Regular Habit**
2. He immediately **fell** in love with the instrument. **Single Event**
3. He **used to listen** to his father playing the piano. **Regular Habit**
4. He **painting** his first painting when he was seven. **Single Event**



Grammar: *Used to*

We use '*used to*' for talking about past habits and states which are usually no longer true.

Affirmative:	S + used to + infinitive	She used to live in France.
Negative:	S + didn't use to + infinitive	He didn't use to see his parents.
Question:	Did + S + use to + infinitive ?	Did you use to play a sport?

** Note: You can also use the past simple with the same meaning.*



Grammar: *Used to*



We don't use '*used to*' for:

- things that happened only once.
- My family **moved** to the USA last year. ✓ ~~My family **used to move** to the USA last year.~~
- things that happened a specific number of times.
- We **went** to Italy twice on holiday. ✓ ~~We **used to go** to Italy twice on holiday.~~
- things that happened for a specific length.
- I **studied** at university for 3 years. ✓ ~~I **used to study** at university for three years.~~



Grammar: *Used to*

- In spoken English, we often use the negative form *never used to* rather than *didn't use to*.

Example: I **never used to** see my cousins, except in the summer holidays.

- In spoken English, we often leave out the verb or phrase after *used to*, especially in short answers.

A: Do you play tennis?

B: No, I **used to**, but I don't anymore.



Grammar: *Used to*

2A. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.



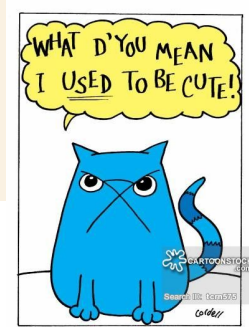
- 1 Did you do a lot of art at school?
 a used to b use to c used
- 2 We our grandparents every summer.
 a used to visit b use to visit c used to visiting
- 3 Francine a dancer for a year.
 a used to be b use to be c was
- 4 I eat tomatoes, but I do now.
 a didn't used to b didn't use to c used to
- 5 We get up early, but we do now.
 a didn't used to b used never to c never used to
- 6 I architecture at university for four years in the 1990s.
 a used to study b studied c have studied



Grammar: *Used to*

1. Which sentence is correct: a, b, or both? Why?

1. ☒ **a.** I used to collect toy animals when I was younger. ☒ **b.** I collected toy animals when I was younger.
2. ☒ **a.** He sang for us last night. ☐ **b.** He used to sing for us last night.
3. ☒ **a.** I worked in an art gallery for three years. ☐ **b.** I used to work in an art gallery for three years.
4. ☒ **a.** She used to be a photographer. ☒ **b.** She was a photographer.
5. ☐ **a.** He used to start composing songs when he was ten. ☒ **b.** He started composing songs when he was ten.
6. ☐ **a.** Last March I used to visit some friends in Mexico City. ☒ **b.** Last March I visited some friends in Mexico City.



Grammar: *Used to*

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

1. We **used to live** (**live**) close to the train station, but we moved away from there last year.
2. Elena **didn't use to drink** (**drink**) a lot of coffee, but she does now.
3. I **didn't use to like** (**like**) my job, but I love it now.
4. **Did** you **use to have** (**have**) art lessons when you were young?



Grammar: *Used to*

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

5. My parents (**watch**) a lot of television, but they do now.

6. Akira (**draw**) well when he was a child?

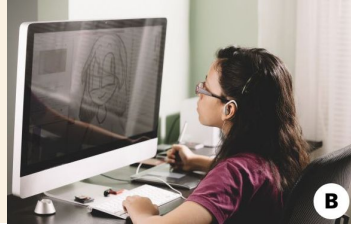
7. It never (**be**) so hot in the summers here.

8. I (**do**) a lot of walking, but I don't have time these days.



Speaking: Hobbies

6A. You are going to talk about hobbies that you used to have. Match the sentences (1-4) with the photos (A-E).



1. I used to skateboard when I was a child. I got quite good at it and could do jumps and tricks. **C**

2. When I was ten years old, I used to collect toy cars. **D**

3. I used to play tennis every day when I was younger. I stopped playing a few years ago. **E**

4. I used to spend hours drawing cartoon characters on my computer. **B**

5. I used to have a guitar lesson once a week when I was a child. **A**

Speaking: Hobbies



SB: pg 70 ex 6B

6B. Think about the hobby you used to have. Answer the questions and prepare what you will say.

1. What was the hobby?
2. When did you start?
3. How long did you use to spend on it every week?
4. Why did you enjoy it?
5. How did you get better at it?
6. Is the hobby still important to you now?



Example:

When I was little, I used to practice archery. I started when I was 10 years old and I used to practice 3 times a week. I really enjoyed it but I grew out of it. To improve, I used to watch professional archers and practice in my room with a fake bow and arrow.

I still love watching it and occasionally I go to the shooting range.

WELL DONE



PENGU