



LESSON 3

Power of Art

Did you know that...

Art increases brain's activity

Art helps students learn math and science better.

Art makes people more creative and sociable.

There are at least 12 different meanings for the word 'art'

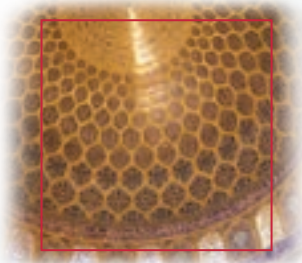




Get Ready



A. Look at the artworks and crafts. Choose two cities on the map of Iran where they are made.



Now match pictures and words.

- a carpet
- b pottery
- c tilework
- d paintings
- e calligraphy





B. Use the words in part A to complete the following sentences.

1. I bought this beautiful cup in Meibod.
2. The kid was sleeping on the It was soft and warm.
3. Can you read that It seems to be one of Nezami's poems.
4. There is a collection of Farshchian's in Astan Ghods Museum.
5. There are lots of in Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque.



C. Choose the feeling you have when you look at an artwork.

happy and cheerful

uncertain and worried

bored and tired

proud and hopeful

Conversation



Reza: How can I help you, sir?

Tourist: I am looking for some Iranian handicrafts.

Reza: Here you can find a range of Iranian hand-made products, from carpets to pottery and tile work, but we don't sell metal work.

Tourist: I'd like to buy a Persian carpet, but it seems too expensive.

Reza: The price depends on its size. Instead, you can take an Isfahan Termeh or a Qashqai Gabbeh.

Tourist: Wow! How touching this Gabbeh is! How much is it?

Reza: It is 85 dollars. If you buy more than 100 dollars, you'll get a 20 percent discount. You can take this mosaic tile with calligraphic tile for only 30 dollars.

Tourist: Well, I take both. Please pack them.

Reza: Yes, sure.

Tourist: Do you work for this shop? Who has made these beautiful items?



Reza: Actually, here is my father's workshop and store. I work here after school. All my family members work here to help our family business.

Tourist: Well done! How lucky you are to work in such a lovely shop. Here is full of beauty. I really appreciate the culture and art of Iran.

Reza: Thank you very much. If you are interested in knowing more about our products, you can check this booklet.



Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. What did the tourist buy?
2. Are all Persian handicrafts expensive?
3. What is the most famous handicraft of your city or village?



New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



My aunt bought a decorative wall **clock**.



Iran is a **vast** country in Southwest Asia.



Iranian **craftsmen** and **craftswomen** are famous in the world.





He is **weaving** a rug.



Gold and silver are valuable **metals**.



Each person's fingerprint is **unique**



The animal **diversity** of Lorestan is amazing.



B. Read and Practice.

custom: traditional or usual things that people do in an area
My uncle is interested in old local **customs**.

identity: without worry
* The police is searching for the **identity** of that man.

reflect: to show something
This poem **reflects** the poet's love of nature.

humankind: all people
The world wars have been really bad for **humankind**.

appreciate: : to value somebody or something
Each society **appreciates** its culture and art.



A. Go to _____ of your Workbook and do _____ .

Reading



Art is what people create to see and appreciate. As a part of culture, it shows the way of life and identity of a nation and reflects the history of a society. In fact, the history of humankind is the history of art. If we want to know a country or a nation well, we should study its art.

Handicrafts are good examples of the art and culture of a country. By handicraft, we mean making decorative items in a skillful way by using our hands. Each country and culture has its own handicrafts.

Making and selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's economy and introduce its culture to other nations. Many people of the world produce handicrafts and sell them to tourists. In some Asian countries a part of the country's income comes from making and selling handicrafts.

Iran has a five thousand-year-old history of artistic works and handicrafts including pottery, painting, calligraphy, weaving, etc. If

you travel across Iran, you'll get back home with excellent handicrafts as souvenirs for your family and friends.





Iranian art is also quite famous all around the world. There are very excellent collections of Persian art in many important museums of the world. If we want to name the countries with richest art and cultural diversity, Iran is among them. Persian art is famous in the world for reflecting moral and social values of Iranian people and the natural beauty of this vast country.

Iranian craftsmen and craftswomen are famous for producing very unique art works from wood, metal and other simple materials around them. Many people of the world appreciate the art and skill of a young Iranian girl who weaves a beautiful silk carpet in a small village of Azarbaijan or Kordestan. When tourists buy Persian rugs or hand-woven carpets, they take a part of Iranian art and culture to their homelands.

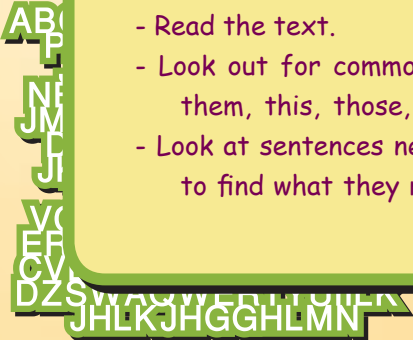
Reading Strategy



Recognizing Reference Words

We use reference words instead of repeating the names of people, places, ideas, or other things. Follow these steps to find reference words.

- Read the text.
- Look out for common reference words like *it, they, them, this, those, that, etc.*
- Look at sentences nearby especially the former ones to find what they refer to.



Reading Comprehension



A. Read the Reading. Use the strategy to find what these words refer to.

1. It (paragraph 1- line ...):
 2. its (paragraph 2- line ...)
 3. them (paragraph 4- line ...)
 4. them (paragraph 5- line ...)
 5. they (paragraph 6- line ...)
-

B. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

1. What does art reflect?
 2. Why is Persian art famous?
 3. How can we help the economy of our country?
-

C. Read the sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

1. Making and selling handicrafts help a country's economy. Par.
2. Many people in the world value the art and skill of Iranian artists. Par.
3. Handicrafts can show the art and culture of a nation. Par.

Vocabulary Development

ANTONYMS

p 0012

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Sometimes antonyms are very different words, for example “true” and “false” or “hot” and “cold”. Other times they are made by adding or changing prefixes or suffixes. For example, “like” and “dislike” or “careful” and “careless”. Learning antonyms is a good way to develop our vocabulary.

B. Write a word in each blank that means the opposite of the words in the left column



cold



fast



happy





B. Two of the words in each group are antonyms. Find them.

- a) start/ finish/ decrease/ produce
 - b) quickly/ sadly/ greatly/slowly
 - c) rise/ move/ reflect/ fall
 - d) cheap/ famous/ expensive/ interesting
-

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms and antonyms for the words.

- a) In paragraph1, find a synonym for “reflect”:
- b) In paragraph5, find an antonym for “buy”:
- c) In paragraph4, find a synonym for “well-known”:
- d) In paragraph6, find an antonym for “ugly”:

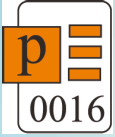


Grammar

A. Read the following texts.



Our neighbor is a craftsman. I love his beautiful artwork. Whenever I see his works, I say to myself: "If I grow up, I will become an artist like him". One day he told me: "Amir, are you really interested in art? If you enjoy art, you will become a good artist. Most people like art, but some do not understand it. If you do not see any special thing in a pottery, you won't appreciate its value. If you do not appreciate the value of art, you cannot become a successful artist. You will just make things. If you really like art, you will need two things in the future: education and experience. Study hard, work hard, and make things to make people happy."



B. Read the following examples.

If you study hard, you will pass the exams.

If my friends come, I will become happy.

If Reza goes to Rey, he will visit the bazaar.

I'll phone you if I have time.

You'll hurt yourself if you jump into river.

Maryam will get a prize if she answers the question correctly.



C. Tell your teacher how 'conditional sentences' are made.

D. Read Conversation and underline all 'conditional sentences'.



E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

I sometimes think about my future job. I want to have a job to help the people of my country. If I (grow up-will grow up), I (become-will become) a teacher. I will work hard and help children. If I (teach-will teach) well, my students (learn-will learn) many things. If they (study-will study) hard, they (become-will become) successful in their lives. They also can have good jobs in the future. They may become teachers, nurses, farmers, and artists. If my students (become-will become)successful, I(feel-will feel) happy and satisfied. . This helps my people to have a happier life.



F. Pair up and talk about the things you will do or will happen in the following conditions.

1. If it rains tomorrow, I
2. If I study hard for my exams, I
3. If we go to the North this Friday, I
4. If I eat so much junk food, I
5. If I get a good mark, I



G. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A, B, and C.

See Also

Past participles



A. Read the following example sentences.

Amir **is bored** with his present job.

Mina **got amused** by the story.

I'm totally **confused**. Would you please explain it again?

He often **gets depressed** about his weight.

I'm so **excited** that we're going to Yazd.

To tell the truth, I **was frightened** to death

I've always **been interested** in football.

We **were** greatly **surprised** at the news.

I'm **tired** of watching television; let's go for a walk.

H. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do D.

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Talking about conditions and future results



- A.** We use 'will' with 'if' to talk about what will happen in the future if certain conditions are met at the present time.

We want to buy a new store.

Really, what for?

We want to make and sell more pottery work.

I heard people are really interested in your work.

Yeah, if everything goes well, we will open the new store in June.

You may use the following to ask and answer about details.

If everything goes well, I will.....

If all goes well, they will

If our plans work, we will.....





B. Listen to the following conversations and fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1



1. They are going to
2. If all goes well,

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to achieve something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

become a doctor in the future, go to Yazd in Norooz,
buy a new computer next year

Conversation 2



1. Mohammad is going to Olympiad.
2. Amir is going to









Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to achieve something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

take part in charity, study Physics, visit historical sites of Shriaz

Pronunciation

p
0021

A. Listen to the following sentences. A part of the sentence has rising intonation, a part of it has falling intonation.

1. If I get the money , I will buy a new cellphone. 
2. We'll get to school late , if the bus does not come on time. 
3. If the kids answer the questions , the teacher will give them a prize. 
4. You'll get a good job , if you work hard. 

Both rising and falling intonations are used in conditional sentences.

B. Listen to the sentences and draw upward or downward arrows for rising and falling intonations.

1. If it snows, people will drive carefully.
2. If I earn enough money next year, I will buy a new car.
3. She will pass the exam if I help her.
4. If you eat healthy food, you will live longer.



Writing

p

0022

Infinitives



I

0028

To learn a language can be interesting.

Hamed wants **to learn** a language.

An infinitive is the “to” form of a verb. The infinitive form of “study” is “to study.”

Infinitive as Subject

You can use an infinitive as the subject of a sentence:

■ **To smoke** is very bad for everyone.

But its gerund form is more natural:

■ **Smoking** is very bad for everyone.

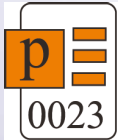
Infinitive as Object

We can use infinitives to say why we do things.

■ Jack called his sister to borrow some money.

■ Maria left home soon to catch the bus.

■ I get up early every morning to review my books.



After some verbs we use infinitives. The most common ones are as follow:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| choose | expect |
| decide | remember |
| want | try |
| promise | attempt |
| forget | agree |
| wait | learn |



A. Complete the following sentences with the gerunds or infinitives of the verbs in the box.

learn leave make give catch turn off

- 1) I went home after the school.
- 2) I have decided Spanish.
- 3) We can't learn English without mistakes.
- 4) Mahboobeh bought some flowers to her mother.
- 6) Remember to the lights.
- 7) I ran fast the bus.





We make negative infinitives with *not (to) + verb*.

- I told the children **not to make** so much noise .
- My dad tries **not to forget** the phone numbers.

We can use infinitives after some adjectives.

- She became happy **to see** her classmate after ten years.
- Ali was really sad **to leave** us soon.



Some other common adjectives are as follows:

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| careful | amazed |
| certain | ashamed |
| glad | fortunate |
| shocked | lucky |
| sorry | surprised |

B. Using five adjectives from the above, write five sentences including infinitives about yourself.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C. Read the Reading and find all gerunds and infinitives.

.....

.....

.....



BECOME) / CHILDREN. IF I (TEACH) / STUDENTS (LEARN WILL LEARN) / THEY (WILL BECOME) / THEY (STUDY WILL STUDY) HARD / WILL BECOME) SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR LIVES / ALSO CAN HAVE (GOOD JOBS IN THE FUTURE. THEY / MAY BECOME TEACHERS, NURSES, FARMERS, AND / ARTISTS. / STUDENTS

What you learned

ANTONYMS ARE WORDS THAT HAVE OPPOSITE MEANINGS. SOMETIMES ANTONYMS ARE VERY DIFFERENT WORDS, FOR EXAMPLE "TREE" AND "LEAF" OR "HOT" AND "COLD". OTHER TIMES THEY ARE VERY SIMILAR WORDS, FOR EXAMPLE "LIKE" AND "DISLIKE" OR "CAREFUL" AND "CARELESS". LEARNING ANTONYMS IS A GOOD WAY TO DEVELOP OUR VOCABULARY.

LESSON THREE



A. Listen to the first part of a report.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you just heard.

Art is helpful

People can make artwork with

2. Listen again and take note of all 'if clauses'.

B. Now read the rest.

Art can improve people's physical, mental, and emotional wellness. If people use their art skills in a right way, they will be able to communicate their feelings. They will understand their family and friends better. Art can help people have better relations with each other. The power of art decreases the risk of many illnesses such as heart attack. If people practice art, they will get along with their stress and enjoy the pleasure of making art work. You can try this by drawing simple things or making simple objects. You will see its power!

3. What does 'their' in the first line refer to? What does 'its' in the last line refer to?

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Can everyone make artwork?

How does art help us understand our family?

Have you ever visited an art gallery?

