Student Book Audio Script

TR: 85 Listen and Read 2 See Student Book pp. 112–113.

TR: 86 3 **Learn new words. anger**: When you feel **anger**, you are upset. **audience**: A photographer can't be sure how an **audience** will react to a photo. **canvas**: An artist paints on **canvas**. **image**: The **images** in the magazine tell an incredible story. **meaningful**: This old photo of my grandparents is really **meaningful** to me. **oral**: Many cultures pass down stories through **oral** traditions. **portrait**: Each year at school, a photographer takes students' **portraits**. **portray**: This photograph **portrays** the love the family shared. **represent**: To me, this painting **represents** the artist's feelings about the situation. **scene**: In this rural **scene**, we can see trees and animals in a field. **shock**: When you are really surprised, you may be in **shock**. **subject**: Three children were the **subject** of the painting. **understanding**: When we travel, we have a better **understanding** of how other people live. **visual**: **Visual** stories can be told through painting and photography. **witness**: After the event, **witnesses** talked about what they saw.

TR: 87 5 Many very early photographs have lasted over time. They were created to capture moments and make them permanent. These early photos were mostly of families or individuals. The people in them looked directly at the camera. Their expressions were serious, to show how important the event was. As photography became more common, photographers began to tell visual stories through single photos or through a series of photos. They experimented with certain subject matter that could create emotions and understanding among their audience.

TR: 88 5 **Learn new words. capture**: This old photograph really **captures** my aunt's youth. **certain**: Photos can create **certain** emotions, such as anger or sadness. **last**: Photographs help to make our memories **last** longer. **permanent**: This painting is part of the museum's **permanent** collection.

TR: 89 Speaking Strategy See Student Book p. 115.

TR: 90 7

S1: Hey Rose, did you get any good photos at the party last night? **S2**: Yes, I got some really great ones!

S1: Why don't you post them on the Imageation site so we can all see them? **S2**: I would, but I'm not sure how to use Imageation. Can you explain how to do it?

S1: Sure! Do you have the app? **S2**: No, I don't.

S1: Well, first of all, you need to download the app. The next step is to create an account. Choose a username and a password. Keep in mind that the username will show up with all of your photos. **S2**: OK. Then what?

S1: Then, you're ready to start posting! Open the app and click on the camera icon. Right after that, the photos on your phone should appear. Touch the one you want to include. **S2**: All right. And, now what?

S1: OK, now you can change the way the photo looks if you want. See? It can get lighter, darker… you can even change it to black and white. When you get it how you want it, make sure to hit share. You can add a caption if you want, too! **S2**: OK…Did it. Can you see it on your phone?

S1: Yes! I'll like it and write a comment. There you go. I wrote, "Good job on your first photo!"

TR: 91 Grammar See Student Book p. 116

TR: 92 11 Portraits are drawings, paintings, or photographs that represent people. Artists have been creating portraits for as long as they've been creating art. In ancient cultures, portraits were created when people died. In these cultures, portraits were also displayed in public places. Later on, portraits were made for royal families. Individuals or families were asked to sit for the portraits so that the artist could capture them on canvas. Money was paid to the artist, who spent a lot of time working on a portrait. In fact, it is believed that the *Mona Lisa*, the famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci, took around four years to complete! Of course, the subject wasn't required to sit for that long—da Vinci just took great care to capture all of the details!

Once photography was invented, cameras were used to take portraits. More and more people were able to have their portraits taken. Over time having a portrait taken was no longer a sign of wealth or luxury. It could be done quickly and cheaply. The next time a photographer takes your portrait, just be happy that it doesn't take four years!

TR: 93 14 As you have seen, portraits are usually realistic—they resemble their subjects. However, some artists have tried different, more abstract styles. In these portraits, the painting doesn't closely resemble the subject. These are very different from da Vinci's masterpiece, the *Mona Lisa*! Portraits are only one type of painting, however. Artists also create landscape paintings, which are usually realistic images of nature, such as mountains, rivers, or fields. Artists also create still-life paintings, in which they paint an object, such as a bowl of fruit. Many modern artists have also created abstract paintings that simply show colors on the canvas, without a clear subject.

TR: 94 14 **Learn new words. abstract**: **Abstract** paintings can be difficult to understand. **landscape**: A **landscape** painting shows scenes from nature. **masterpiece**: Da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* is considered his **masterpiece**. **realistic**: **Realistic** paintings look exactly like their subjects.

TR: 95 17 **Learn new words. animation**: With **animation**, an artist tells a story with a series of pictures. **cartoon**: Many children enjoy watching **cartoons** on TV. **illustrator**: **Illustrators** create characters using pencil and paper. **method**: The traditional animation **method** requires thousands of drawings. **sophisticated**: Digital animation is much more **sophisticated** than traditional animation.

TR: 96 While you read. 18 See Student Book pp. 118–119.

TR: 97 Grammar See Student Book p. 122.

TR: 98 30 Making a manga is a process that takes a lot of time. First you have to plan. Choose a story to tell and develop it. Think about the type of story, the events, and the message you want to share with your readers. Next design the characters. It's best to give them each a unique style. Once you have a plan for the story and the characters, create a storyboard. Draw the panels, then fill in the characters, speech bubbles, and background. It's important to do this in pencil. Don't worry—the storyboard doesn't have to be perfect. It's a rough draft that will be revised during the process. Once you have a good storyboard, it's time to start inking, or drawing in pen and marker over the pencil lines. Last, you can scan the drawing into the computer. You'll need special computer software to edit your work. When you're happy with your manga, print it and share it with your friends! So what do you think? Are you ready to design a manga?

TR: 99 31 **See TR: 98.**