Impact 3 Workbook
Audio Script
Unit 7

TR: 31

3. Listen. Complete the notes with a vocabulary word. Check **T** for *True* or **F** for *False* for each sentence. Then, in your notebook, rewrite the false statements to make them true.

Here's some good advice to help you take the perfect photos:

1. If you want to capture scenes in rainy weather, for example, don't change your camera lenses outdoors. You don't want the inside of your camera to get wet.

2. After you have the image you want, walk closer to the subject and take the photo again. It will make you see the subject in a different way.

3. To help people understand the size of a massive landscape—ocean, desert, mountain range—include something familiar in the photo; for example, a person, a car, or an animal.

4. The best visual representations of animals are those that include the animal's habitat.

5. When it's almost dark, use skylights, streetlights, and lights from windows to portray buildings in the best way.

6. Don't be upset if it's raining. Although rain can cause permanent damage to your camera, it can also help you get amazing photos. Just be sure to carry certain things such as a plastic bag, a towel, and a good umbrella in your bag.

7. When taking photos of people, try to get to know a little about them first so that the photo can be more meaningful and capture their personality.

8. Try and keep a record of when and where you took the photos, and who was in them. This will help the names of people and places last longer in your memory. >

TR: 32

5. Listen. Complete the sentences with words from the box and the past passive of the verbs in parentheses.

The Spanish painter Pablo Picasso painted this masterpiece, called *Guernica*, in 1937. *Guernica* portrayed the shock that Spain felt when 52 German planes bombed the small town of Guernica in the north during the Spanish Civil War. The bombing killed more than 1,600 innocent people and destroyed the town and landscape.

Copyright © 2017 National Geographic Learning, a part of Cengage Learning.

Newspapers printed eyewitness reports. People were angry, and Picasso decided to paint a visual representation of the horror of what had happened. Picasso used blue, black, and white paint to give the scene the quality of a photographic story. He painted *Guernica* on a mural-size canvas, 3 and a half meters, or 11 feet tall, and 7.8 meters, or almost 26 feet wide. He used a new abstract style called *Cubism.* Picasso painted the subjects from different angles, a style that helped give viewers a new understanding of the horrors of war.

For 19 years, the painting traveled around the world and was displayed in many different countries as an anti-war symbol and message of peace. Picasso wanted *Guernica* to return to Spain once the country was a democratic and free nation, and it did return there in 1981. Today, the painting's permanent home is in the Reina Sofía Museum of Modern Art in Madrid, Spain.

TR: 33

7. Listen and read. Are you familiar with all the different ways stories can be portrayed?

See Workbook p. 72.

TR: 34

11. Listen. Which picture do the speakers talk about? Write A, B, or C. Then report what they said. Complete the sentences. Remember to change the pronoun where necessary.

1. **S1:** Landscapes are my favorite paintings.

2. **S2:** The subject could be a boy or a girl.

3. **S1:** I love abstract art.

4. **S1:** This painting makes me want to walk in the country.

5. **S2:** Can I learn to draw Manga?

6. **S2:** I think you should read about abstract art while you're online.

7. **S1:** Are Manga drawings always black and white?

Copyright © 2017 National Geographic Learning, a part of Cengage Learning.