Student Book Audio Script

TR: 99 1 **Listen and read.** See Student Book pp. 128–129.

TR: 100 2 **Learn new words.** **accomplishment** / Cave art was an accomplishment of early humans. **artwork** / Paintings, sculpture, and other artwork can bring people together. **come up with** / The artist comes up with an idea before beginning her work. **controversial** / The origin of art is a controversial topic. **depict** / Cave art depicts the beliefs and experiences of early peoples. **draw in** / Cave art has the power to draw people in and transport them to the past. **mark** / Painting is a way to leave a mark on a certain time or place. **medium** / Today, oil paint is a popular medium for painters. **power** / Art has the power to connect people across cultures. **perspective** / Art can affect how you think and change your perspective. **preserve** / Many ancient paintings are preserved on cave walls. **primitive** / People think cave art is primitive, but it's actually very sophisticated. **reaction** / Political art causes strong reactions in people. **technique** / One technique used by early artists was painting with stone tools. **track down** / Researchers are working to track down the exact origins of art.

TR: 101 5 There is a dramatic difference between the daily life of Parisians and the underground world that exists beneath the city. Below the streets, there are hundreds of miles of tunnels with pipes, sewers, subways, and the Catacombs. Inside the Catacombs, the remains of some six million Parisians can be found, arranged in impressive displays. Neat rows of skulls hide piles of bones that have been there since the eighteenth century, when King Louis XVI had them buried so that he could close some of the city's cemeteries.

Stephen Alvarez had the opportunity to take photographs of the catacombs for *National Geographic* magazine. He captured the world of the cataphiles, the people who spend their days exploring, creating art, or just hiding underground. For these people, life underground is symbolic of freedom: there's no difference between day and night, and there are no real rules. These dark, damp tunnels are quite a contrast from the decorative buildings and wide streets of the City of Lights just a few meters above them. But for the cataphiles, the experience of the underground is what makes the place beautiful.

TR: 102 5 **Learn new words.** **decorative** / Thousands of years ago, people used animal shells for decorative purposes. **dramatic** / The dramatic images on the cave's walls caused a powerful reaction. **impressive** / The complexity of ancient artwork is very impressive since artists didn't have modern tools. **symbolic** / The shapes painted on the walls may have been symbolic of people's religious beliefs.

TR: 103 **Speaking Strategy** See Student Book p. 131.

TR: 104 7 **S1**: Hey, Lea. Did you do your project on prehistoric art yet?

S2: Yes, I did it on the cave paintings in Lascaux, France. It was really interesting. Take a look at some of the photos that I'm using.

S1: What's that? It just looks like a bunch of dots to me. What does it mean?

S2: It appears that these dots actually recreate the constellations. The people who created this were documenting the stars as they appeared in the sky back then.

S1: Wow, cool. And what is this here? It looks like an animal. What do you think it is?

S2: It seems to me that it's a bull.

S1: A bull? I wonder why they would paint animals on the wall. I'd think that they would paint other people. Don't you think?

S2: Apparently, there was a symbolic connection between the art and hunting, which was a key part of life in those days. This seems to represent their success in hunting.

S1: Hmm . . . I'd like to make a mark of my accomplishments on my wall. Maybe I'll paint a basketball each time I win a game!

S2: I bet your mom won't find your art quite so fascinating!

S1: Yeah, you're probably right about that!

TR: 105 **Grammar** See Student Book p. 133.

TR: 106 and 108 12 13 Today we're going to study the work of Brazilian street artist, Eduardo Kobra. As an adolescent, Kobra preferred art to schoolwork. Eventually, he began working as a street artist. His first critics were people walking by, who would look at him working and tell him to "get a job." In the early days, street art wasn't always accepted as "art." Eventually, it became more common for building owners to ask artists to paint their buildings.

Now, people admire Kobra's enormous murals in cities all over the world – from Dubai to New York. No matter the topic, these murals stand out for their interesting use of geometric shapes and bold colors. You should recognize the subjects of his murals. Many of them are portraits of people like Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, and Nelson Mandela. Honoring the memory of historical figures is a common theme of Kobra's work.

Kobra uses different techniques to create his murals. He uses paintbrushes and spray paint. He changes his technique based on the size and type of surface he's working on.

Now, look at some of his most famous murals. What do you think of Kobra's style? Can you choose a favorite from these murals?

TR: 107 12 **Learn new words.** **admire** / People on the street can admire murals on the side of a building. **bold** / Kobra's murals are known for their bold colors. **critic** / Critics have had different responses to Kobra's art. **theme** / A common theme in Kobra's work is honoring past people and events.

TR: 109 16 **Learn new words.** **detailed** / Although Willard's work is small, it is very detailed. **exhibition** / Visitors to Willard's exhibitions need to look through a microscope to see his work. **honor** / Willard's work has been honored by many people around the world. **miniature** / These miniature sculptures are too small to see without a microscope. **needle** / The sculptures fit inside the eye of a sewing needle.

TR: 110 17 **While you read.** See Student Book pp. 118–119.

TR: 111 **Grammar** See Student Book p. 138.

TR: 112 1 **Express Yourself.** See Student Book pp. 142–143.