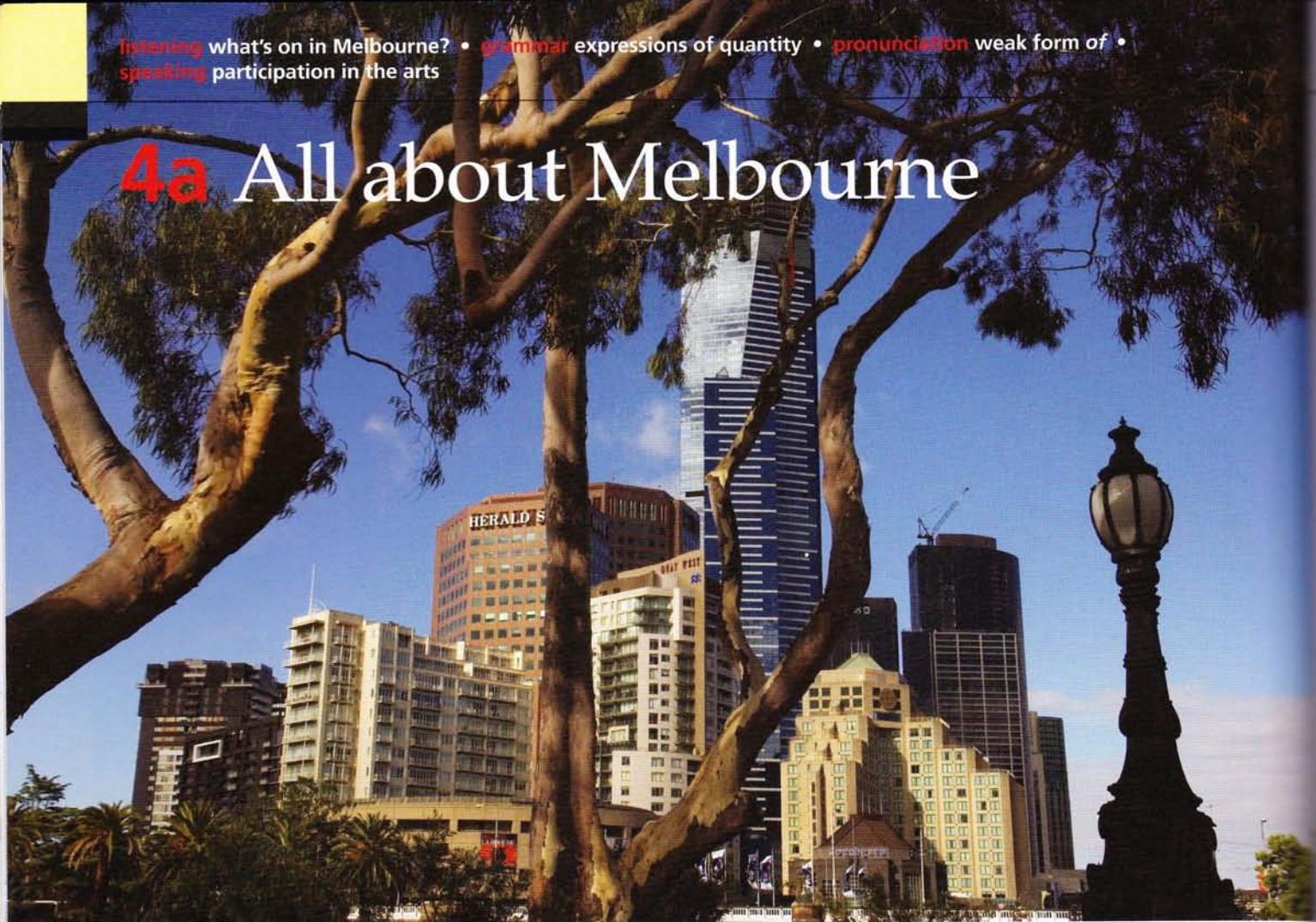


4a All about Melbourne



Listening

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What art forms are popular in your city or country: theatre, dance, music, cinema, art (painting, sculpture, etc.)?
- 2 Which of the arts have you practised yourself?
- 3 Which of the arts do you particularly like to follow?
- 4 Can you describe an exhibition or performance that you've enjoyed recently?

2 Discuss what type of activities and opportunities Australia offers visitors and tourists.

3 1.25 Listen to an extract from *The Travel Show*, a weekly radio programme, about Melbourne and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the essential difference between Melbourne and Sydney?
- 2 What does Melbourne offer visitors?
- 3 What does it offer local people? What do they enjoy in their free time?

4 1.25 Listen again and say if the statements about Melbourne are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Melbourne has great weather and many places of natural beauty.
- 2 It is known as the architectural capital of Australia.
- 3 The arts are enjoyed by a small number of art lovers.
- 4 The summer is a good time for festivals in Melbourne.
- 5 Melbourne's Formula One motor race and tennis tournament are world famous.
- 6 Not many visitors know about the local sports.

5 Would you like to visit Melbourne after hearing this guide? What would you do there?

Grammar expressions of quantity

6 Turn to the audioscript on page 96. Find the examples of the items below. Make a note of which expressions have *of* after them and which don't. Then compare your list with your partner.

- 6 expressions in the script that mean 'many or much'
- 3 expressions that mean 'not many or much'
- 3 expressions that mean 'some'

▶ EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

+ plural countable noun

(not) many, (a) few, a (small) number of, several

+ uncountable noun

(not) much, (a) little, a bit of, an (large) amount of


+ plural countable or uncountable noun

a lot of, lots of, plenty of, loads of, lack of,

(almost) no, (not) hardly any, some, enough

For further information and practice, see page 89.

9 Pronunciation weak form of

a  **1.26** Listen and note how *of* is pronounced in these phrases.

a bit of relaxation time	a lot of information
a huge amount of support	lots of people
a huge number of galleries	
a lack of natural attractions	

b Work in pairs. Practise saying these phrases where *of* is a weak form.

as a matter of fact	just the two of us
first of all	most of the time
in spite of that	of course
instead of me	that's kind of you

10 Work in pairs. Look at the charts on page 81 showing the results of a survey on Australians' participation in the arts. Complete the sentences describing what they show. Use one word in each space.

- Overall quite a lot of Australians take an interest in the arts, but only a _____ participate creatively.
- It seems that _____ of Australians read literature and a surprising _____ of them also write creatively.
- There is certainly _____ lack of interest in the visual arts, with half of the population being involved in some way.
- _____ Australians attend concerts or musicals and _____ anyone said they did not listen to music at all.
- The main reason for not participating is not having _____ time. But the _____ of money it costs to be involved and a _____ of opportunities are also important factors.

Speaking

11 Work in groups. Research your classmates' participation in the arts and then report your findings. Follow these steps:

- Each group must research ONE of the following: visual arts and crafts, theatre and dance, reading and writing, music.
- Make a list of four or five questions to find out how people participate (creatively or receptively) and reasons for non-participation.
- Circulate around the class asking and answering questions.
- Come back together, pool your results and make conclusions, using expressions of quantity.
- Present your findings to the class.

7 Look at the grammar box. Then read the pairs of sentences and answer the questions.


- Which expression means 'some' and which means 'only a small number of'?
a **Few** people will be familiar with the sports the Melburnians follow.
b Melbourne may have **a few** grey days.
- Can you use the same expression in both sentences?
a In fact there are **hardly any** forms of artistic expression that are not represented.
b In fact there are **almost no** forms of artistic expression that are not represented.
- Which expression is used more often in affirmative sentences?
a **Lots of** people around the world know the Australian Formula One Grand Prix.
b But there **aren't many** people who know Australian Rules football.
- Which expression is used with countable nouns?
a Australian Rules football and cricket enjoy **an enormous amount of** support.
b There are **a huge number of** smaller art spaces and venues.
- Which expression is used in negative sentences?
a There is **a lot of** information on what to do in Melbourne on the website.
b There **isn't much** information about where to eat on the website.

8 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.


- A visit to the opera can cost *much* / *a lot of* money.
- A reasonable *number* / *amount* of the winter festivals are free.
- There is almost *no* / *any* rain in Melbourne at Christmas time.
- There are *few* / *a few* tickets for the Australian Open Tennis available at the gate for those who haven't booked in advance.
- We saw *several* / *some* interesting street art at the Sweet Streets festival.
- Almost* / *Hardly* anyone attended the afternoon performance.
- Visitors show *a little* / *little* interest in AR football.
- There aren't as *many* / *much* differences between Melbourne and Sydney as people say.

4b Reverse graffiti

Listening

1  1.27 Look at the statements about art. Do you agree with any of them? Listen to an artist's opinion and write down what he says about each one.

- 1 Art should be pleasing to the viewer.
- 2 Art should involve effort on the part of the artist.
- 3 Art should involve technical skill.
- 4 Art should have a social message or make a political point.

2  1.27 Listen again. What are the roles of an artist and a viewer according to the speaker?

3 Work in pairs. Discuss what each of these types of artwork is.

graffiti installation landscape sculpture
sketch

▶ WORDBUILDING suffixes

Some noun suffixes have no clear meaning (-ment, -tion, etc.). Others like -scape have a particular meaning.

cityscape, landscape, seascape, moonscape

For further information and practice, see Workbook page 131.

R E V E R S E G R A F F I T I

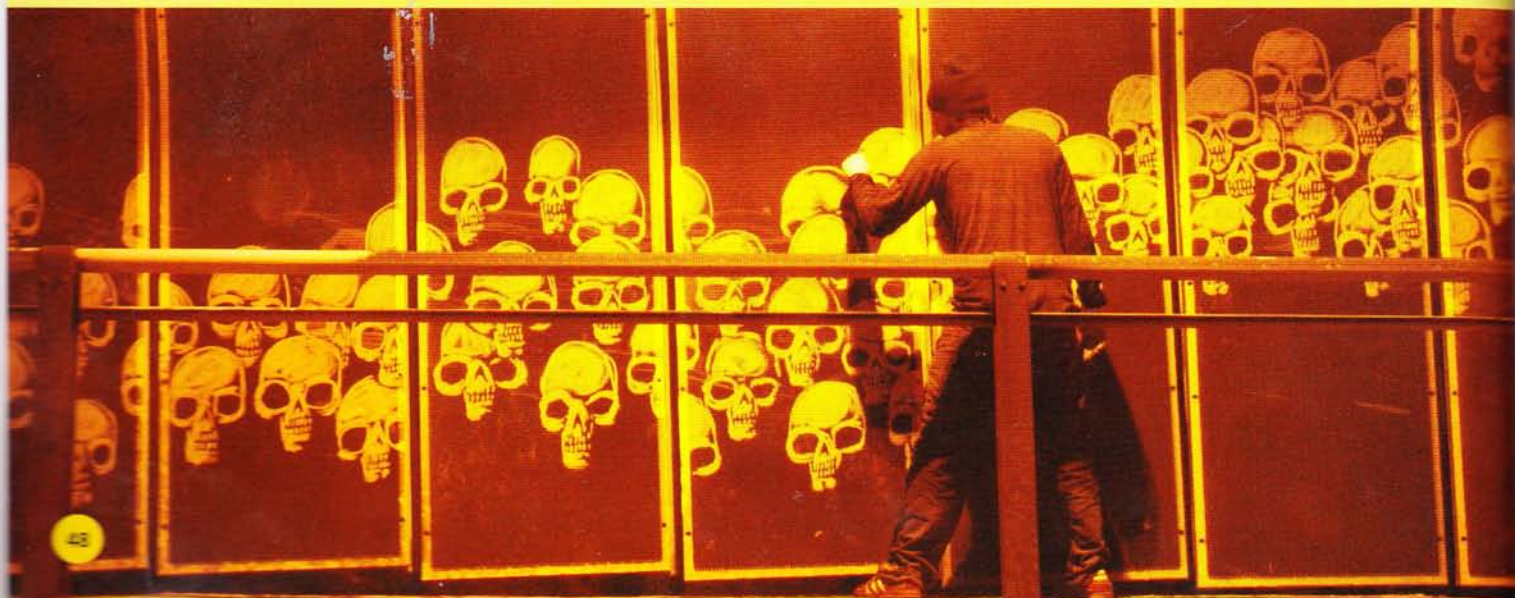
When is cleaning walls a crime? When you're doing it to create art, obviously. A number of street artists around the world have started expressing themselves through a practice known as reverse graffiti. Inspired by the 'clean me' messages that you see written on the back of some trucks, they find dirty surfaces and inscribe them with images or messages using cleaning brushes or pressure hoses. Either way, it's the same principle: the image is made by cleaning away the dirt.

Each artist has their own individual style but all artists share a common aim: to draw attention to the pollution in our cities. The UK's Paul Curtis, better known as Moose, operates around Leeds and London and has been commissioned by a number of companies to make reverse graffiti advertisements.

Brazilian artist, Alexandre Orion, turned one of São Paulo's transport tunnels into an amazing mural in 2006 by scraping away the dirt. Made up of a series of white skulls, the mural reminds drivers of the effect their pollution is having on the planet. 'Every motorist sits in the comfort of their car, but they don't give any consideration to the price their comfort has for the environment and consequently for themselves,' says Orion.

The anti-pollution message of the reverse graffiti artists confuses city authorities since the main argument against graffiti is that it spoils the appearance of both types of property: public and private. This was what Leeds City Council said about Moose's work: 'Leeds residents want to live in clean and attractive neighbourhoods. We view this kind of advertising as environmental damage and will take strong action against any advertisers carrying out such campaigns.' It seems that no action was taken against the advertisers – no fines nor any other punishment – but Moose himself was ordered to 'clean up his act'. How was he supposed to do this: by making all property he had cleaned dirty again?

As for the Brazilian artist's work, the authorities were annoyed but could find nothing to charge him with. They had no other option but to clean the tunnel – but only the parts Alexandre had already cleaned. The artist merely continued his campaign on the other side. The city officials then decided to take drastic action. They not only cleaned the whole tunnel but also every tunnel in São Paulo.



Reading

- 4 What do you think about graffiti in cities? Do you think it improves or spoils the appearance of the urban landscape?
- 5 What do you think *reverse graffiti* is? Read the article and check.
- 6 Use the information in the article to complete these sentences. Use one word per space.
- Reverse graffiti works by cleaning away the _____ on walls.
 - The aim of the reverse graffiti artists is to highlight the problem of _____.
 - Some reverse graffiti artists are paid to make images that act as _____.
 - Orion made his message for _____ as they passed through a transport tunnel in São Paulo.
 - The local authorities in Leeds were _____ by this new type of graffiti.
 - In São Paulo the response of the authorities was to _____ every tunnel.
- 7 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.
- Do you like this kind of graffiti?
 - If you were a city authority, how would you deal with *reverse graffiti* in your city?

Grammar determiners

- 8 Work in pairs. Look at the highlighted words in the article and decide if the nouns that come after each are singular, plural or uncountable.

DETERMINERS

each, every, either, the whole + singular noun
all, both + plural noun
any, no + singular or plural noun
all, any, no + uncountable noun

For further information and practice, see page 89.

- 9 Look at the grammar box. Answer the questions.
- Which determiner emphasises the individual?
 - Every** artist has their own individual style.
 - Each** artist has their own individual style.
 - All** artists have their own individual style.
 - Which determiner(s) talk about two things?
 - Every** way: it's the same principle.
 - Either** way: it's the same principle.
 - Both** ways: it's the same principle.
 - Which sentence(s) about the action taken against advertisers are negative?
 - They took **no** action against them.
 - They didn't take **any** action against them.
 - Did they take **any** action against them?

- 10 Choose the correct option. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

'*Every / All / Each* child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.' *Pablo Picasso, artist*

'*Every / All / Each* art is an imitation of nature.' *Seneca, philosopher and writer*

'Drawing is the honesty of the art. There is *any / no* possibility of cheating. It is either good or bad.' *Salvador Dali, artist*

'As an artist you want it *both / either / every* ways. You want it to have an immediate impact, and you want it to have deep meanings as well.' *Damien Hirst, artist*

'Some days I produce something, other days nothing. *Each / Every / Either* way, I feel it's time spent well.' *Anonymous, artist*

'Science and art belong to *all / the whole / every* world, and before them vanish the barriers of nationality.' *Goethe, writer*

'Let *each / every / all* man exercise the art he knows.' *Aristophanes, dramatist*

'Do not fear mistakes; there aren't *no / any*.' *Miles Davis, musician*

- 11 Discuss the quotations. How do they fit with the definitions of art that you discussed earlier?

- 12 Complete the rules for the Turner Art Prize, held in Britain each year, with a determiner.

- _____ candidates are chosen for an exhibition they have given in the last year.
- Candidates are nominated by the public or by the Turner Prize jury. _____ way, the jury has the final say in the four who are shortlisted.
- The aim of the prize is to celebrate _____ innovation and young talent.
- _____ candidate is invited to display examples of their work at the Turner show.
- _____ artist over 50 years can enter.
- The artists can use _____ medium they like; painting, sculpture, film, etc.
- The winner receives £25,000. _____ other shortlisted candidates get £5,000.

Speaking

- 13 Your city would like to commission an artwork that would a) improve the appearance of an area in the city centre; b) be fun; and c) attract visitors. Work in small groups and:
- discuss what kind of thing you would like to have and who you would like to make it
 - make a list of criteria or rules for the competition
- 14 Exchange your rules with another group. Then submit an idea for an artwork to them for evaluation.