

impact

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WORKBOOK
with Audio CD

Impact Workbook 2

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ON THE COVER

After a summer storm washes away the everyday grime, the true colour of the city shines through. Taken at Causeway Bay, one of the busiest shopping districts in Hong Kong.

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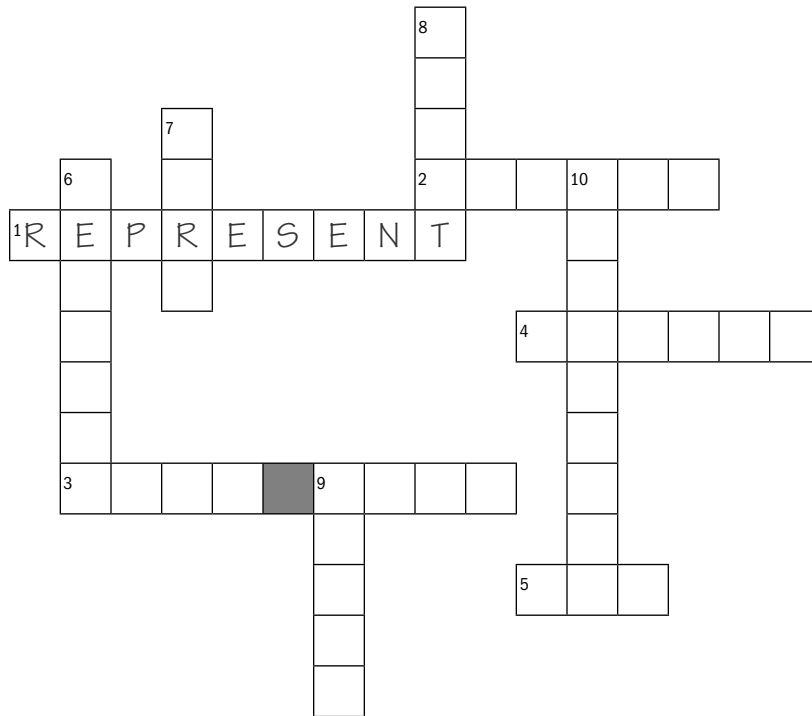
Unit 1

Colour Matters

1 Complete the sentences. Then fill in the puzzle.

Across

1. Many businesses use the colour blue to represent them.
2. The colour green often symbolises _____.
3. In many countries, people think the colour red is _____.
4. _____ colours often make us feel happy.
5. Blue jeans are coloured with indigo _____.



Down


6. In some countries, _____ dresses are red.
7. Red and yellow are used to _____ people of danger.
8. When we _____ someone, we often feel safe with them.
9. Violet is a _____ purple colour.
10. _____ vehicles are often red.

2 Match the word to its definition. Write the letter on the line.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. warn | a. to give information or a warning |
| ___ 2. signal | b. to believe in someone or something |
| ___ 3. good luck | c. to say that danger is coming |
| ___ 4. trust | d. something good that happens |

3 Listen. Circle **T** for *True* or **F** for *False*.  002

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 1. T | F | 4. T | F |
| 2. T | F | 5. T | F |
| 3. T | F | 6. T | F |

4 Listen again. Correct the false statements.  003

5 Look at the photos. Choose two and write a sentence about them. Use a word from the box in each sentence.

signal represent danger flag luxury colour-blind warn



A car like this is a luxury.

GRAMMAR

Comparatives and superlatives: Comparing two or more things

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Green is a common colour.	Red is more common than purple.	Blue is the most common colour.
Fuchsia is a bright pink colour.	Hot pink is brighter than fuchsia.	Magenta is the brightest colour.
Fish that live deep in the sea have bad eyesight.	Bats have worse eyesight than deep-sea fish do.	Moles have the worst eyesight.

We use comparatives to compare two things. Use **more** before adjectives that have two or more syllables. Add **-er** to adjectives that have just one syllable. With two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*, both options are possible (*tastier* or *more tasty*). Remember to change *y* to *i*.

With a group of three or more things, we use superlatives to compare one thing in the group to the rest. Superlatives always take **the**. Use **most** before adjectives that have two or more syllables. Add **-est** to adjectives that have just one syllable. With two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*, both options are possible (*the tastiest* or *the most tasty*). Remember to change *y* to *i*.

Some adjectives are irregular: **good/better/best** and **bad/worse/worst**.

- 1 Listen.** Write the letter C when you hear a comparative and the letter S when you hear a superlative. 🎧 004

1. C
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

- 2 Listen again.** Re-write the comparatives as superlatives and the superlatives as comparatives. 🎧 005

1. the best
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

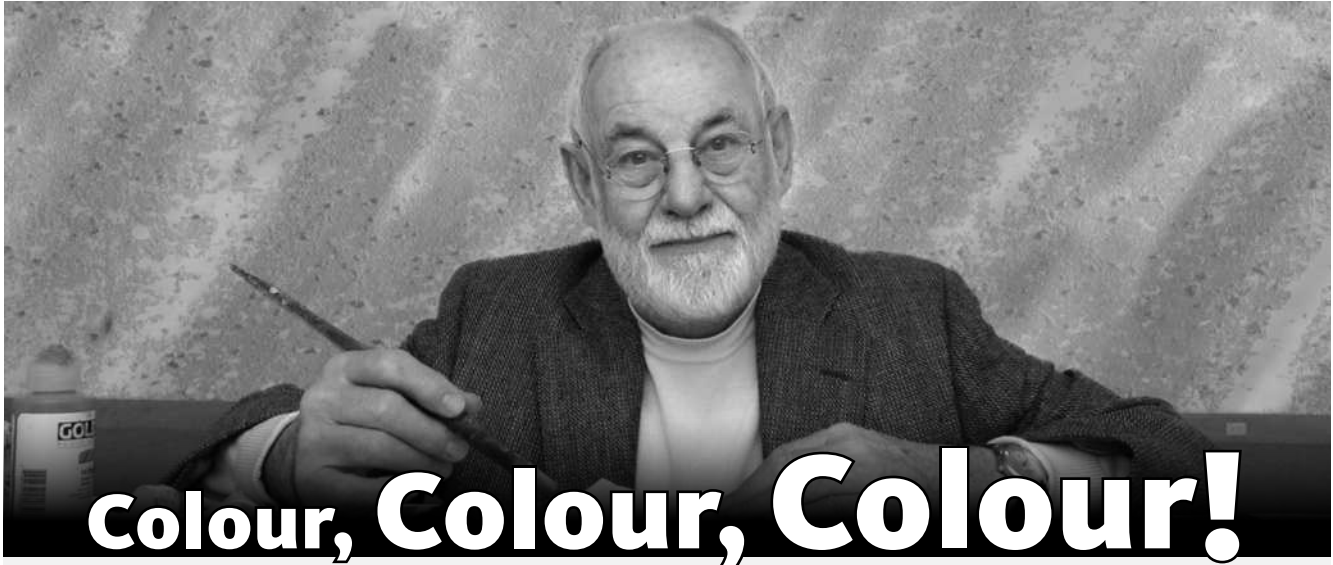
3 **Fill in the blanks.** Use the adjective, the comparative or the superlative form of the words from the box.

bright	common	depressed	light
nervous	ordinary	relaxed	strong

- 1. Brighter colours often get _____ reactions than lighter ones.
- 2. Light colours make us feel _____ dark colours.
- 3. That's why pale yellow and pink are _____ black in schools and hospitals.
- 4. Dark colours tend to make people feel _____.
- 5. The colour that makes people _____ is red.
- 6. Orange is one of the _____ colours.
- 7. Pink is a colour that is _____ red.
- 8. A room without colour looks very _____.



4 **Write.** Choose at least two colours you really like. Write four sentences comparing the colours and how you feel about them. Use either a comparative or superlative in each sentence.



'Colour, colour, colour!' are the words of artist and illustrator Eric Carle. Eric is like royalty in the world of children's books. He has written over 70 children's books. His most famous book, *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*, is common on children's bookshelves all over the world. What most people don't know is that Eric makes art for adults, too. A lot of people do not know about Eric's 'ArtArt'. 'ArtArt' is what Eric's work for adults is called. People didn't know about it, because he didn't show it to the public until he was 84 years old!

Like Eric's children's books, his 'ArtArt' is full of bright, vibrant colours. He says that he loves colour so much because he missed it during the war in Germany. Eric was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1929, but moved to Germany with his family when he was six. When he was 10, World War II began. He noticed that all the houses and buildings in his town were painted grey, brown or dark green. It was a sad time, and it seemed like there was no colour anywhere.

At the end of the war, 'when colour came back', Eric explains, 'I just loved it so much. I keep saying that I wish our eyes could see more colour. Colour is a very important part of my work.'

Anyone who has seen Eric's books can see how important colour is to the artist. He paints bright colours on paper, cuts out shapes, and then glues them onto another piece of paper. This is no ordinary method – it is called *collage*. In fact, this method is what led Eric to his 'ArtArt'. He never planned on making art for adults, but when he saw all the extra pieces of colourful paper he had from cutting out shapes, he decided to make something out of them.

Eric's 'ArtArt' includes large collages as well as paintings, sculptures, photographs and even costumes. In all these works, he uses a rainbow of colours – everything from purple to light green to orange. Now that's a lot of colour!



2 Read. Then tick **T** for *True* or **F** for *False*. Correct the false statements.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Eric has created many books for adults. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Most people know Eric's 'ArtArt'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <i>Collage</i> is a method of gluing coloured pieces of paper together. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The colours used during the war represent sadness for Eric. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-
-

3 Read 'Colour, Colour, Colour!' again. Use the events below to fill in the order of events and when they happened.

moved to Germany
showed 'ArtArt' to public
born
'colour came back'
World War II began

Event	When It Happened
born	1929
moved to Germany	age 6

4 Write. You have read about the history of purple and the artist Eric Carle. What is similar about William Perkin's and Eric Carle's experiences while doing their work?

GRAMMAR

The: Identifying general and specific things

My friend started a new company.

The company is called *Colour Works*.

The moon is glowing orange tonight.

The human eye can see over 10 million colours.

Can you pass me **the** green crayon?

We use the definite article *the* to refer to a specific noun. The noun is specific because

- it was mentioned before or it is known.
- there is only one.
- we're referring to it in general.
- we're providing information that makes it specific.

Use the indefinite article *a/an* to refer to something for the first time (*I bought a bright pink pen.*) or to refer to something that is not specific. (*Do you have a colourful dress for the party?*) You can't use *a/an* with plural nouns.

1 Read. Circle the correct word.

1. **The** / **A** back wall of this art room is neon pink.
2. What's **the** / **a** name of this dark blue colour?
3. Our classroom has **a** / **the** colourful work station.
4. **The** / **A** moon is very bright in the night sky.
5. I bought **a** / **the** new pair of shoes. **The** / **A** colour of these shoes is light green.
6. Lucy wore **an** / **the** orange and green scarf. I didn't know she had one.
7. In some countries, seeing **the** / **a** black cat is good luck.

2 Fill in the blanks. Use *the* or *a/an*.

1. The sign said to slow down, but Juan did not notice _____ warning.
2. Walking on green grass is _____ luxury for Linda because she lives in the desert.
3. Andi wants to start _____ online company that sells fabric dyes.
4. _____ wedding will be next Saturday afternoon. Ana is so nervous!
5. Have you ever seen violet clouds in _____ sky?
6. _____ French flag on the capitol building is very large.