

AE Academic English UK

Grammar in Art

Workbook

This might represent water or reflections, as the shades of blue dominate the canvas.

If the artist had used fewer colours, the effect would be less dynamic.

If you look closely, you can see how the orange contrasts with the blue to add warmth.



The painting, which is filled with shades of blue and touches of orange, creates a calm yet vibrant atmosphere.

The artist is using overlapping brushstrokes to suggest movement and depth.

The viewer could interpret this as a river flowing through a city at night.

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Grammar in Art Workbook

1. Who is it for?

This booklet is designed for international students preparing to or already studying at university or college where English is the medium of instruction. It focuses on grammar and writing skills through the theme of art, helping students develop the accuracy and flexibility needed for academic study. No prior knowledge of art history is required, but depending on their level of English, students may need additional time to process the information before completing the tasks. Each unit combines explanation, sentence-level practice, and paragraph writing, enabling learners to apply grammar in meaningful academic contexts.

2. How long will it take to complete the booklet?

The time needed will vary depending on the student's level of English and their prior subject knowledge. On average, each lesson is designed to take between 45–90 minutes to complete, including explanation, practice, and feedback activities. There are ten core lessons in total, plus one final review lesson that brings all of the grammar points together. These can be studied consecutively as a complete course or selected individually to focus on particular areas.

4. What context will be used to practice academic writing?

The theme of this booklet is art and academic English. Each grammar lesson is connected to the context of visual art, artists, and exhibitions, so that students can practise academic writing skills through meaningful subject content. The topics include describing artworks, interpreting meaning, writing about artists and movements, and imagining alternative histories. The final review lesson brings these strands together, helping students use a wide range of grammar structures in art-related academic writing.

⇒ **Note:** The art theme is used as a vehicle for grammar practice. Students are not expected to have prior knowledge of art history.

6. How to use this booklet?

Each lesson follows a clear structure: a vocabulary exercise, a short explanation of the grammar, sentence-level practice, and a paragraph writing task. Students are encouraged to complete all parts of the lesson to see how grammar moves from controlled exercises into extended academic writing. The peer feedback checklists at the end of each unit can be used for self-assessment or paired work, helping learners reflect on accuracy and cohesion.

The booklet is designed for both independent study and classroom use. In class, teachers may want to set the sentence-level tasks for pair or group work, followed by individual writing. For self-study, students should take extra time to compare their answers with the model responses and check their writing against each checklist.

7. What outcomes should students expect?

By the end of this booklet, students will have practised using a wide range of grammar structures in art-related academic writing. They will be able to:

- *write more accurately and fluently about artworks, artists, and exhibitions.*
- *use tenses, passive voice, relative clauses, modal verbs, and conditionals with confidence.*
- *develop short academic paragraphs that combine grammar, vocabulary, and critical interpretation.*
- *give and receive constructive feedback using peer checklists.*
- *transfer these grammar skills into other areas of academic writing at university.*

The final review lesson consolidates all ten grammar areas, allowing students to demonstrate progress and prepare for further study.

Workbook Contents

1.	Working with a partner.
2.	Present simple (art descriptions).
3.	Present continuous (temporary exhibitions).
4.	Past simple (art history).
5.	Past continuous (artistic processes,).
6.	Present perfect simple (influence and legacy).
7.	Future tenses (upcoming exhibitions and projects).
8.	Passive voice (focus on artworks).
9.	Relative clauses (describing artists or artworks in detail).
10.	Modals (critical opinions about art).
11.	Conditionals (alternative histories, possible futures).
12.	Mixed grammar review (integration of all).
13.	Answer key with sample paragraphs for comparison.

Working with a Partner

Decide with your partner how you want to work. You can check answers together after each task or complete the whole unit first and then compare. Both ways work well: checking as you go helps you correct mistakes early, while waiting until the end lets you see how much you can do on your own.



English for Art: Present Simple

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the present simple tense. You will use them to describe artworks and explain their features.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

	Vocabulary		Definition
1.	Gallery	a.	A show of artworks presented to the public, usually for a limited time.
2.	Exhibition	b.	A person who reviews or analyses works of art.
3.	Symbolise	c.	A large three-dimensional artwork made of stone or metal.
4.	Critic	d.	The arrangement of shapes, colours, or objects within an artwork.
5.	Sculpture	e.	A book or digital list that describes the artworks in an exhibition.
6.	Composition	f.	A professional who organises exhibitions.
7.	Catalogue	g.	An experience that makes the audience feel deeply involved.
8.	Curator	h.	Artwork created for a particular space.
9.	Installation	i.	A place where art is displayed to the public.
10.	Immersive	j.	To represent an idea or feeling through an image, object, or action.

Grammar Focus

The present simple tense is often used in academic art writing to describe what an artwork shows, what an artist does and what a critic argues.

The Present Simple		
	Used to express...	Examples
1.	General facts and truths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mona Lisa <u>hangs</u> in the Louvre Museum. Oil paint <u>does not dry</u> quickly.
2.	Regular actions and habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gallery <u>opens</u> at 9 a.m. Artists often <u>sketch</u> before they paint.
3.	Permanent situations or states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yayoi Kusama <u>works</u> as a contemporary artist. <u>Does</u> the exhibition space <u>belong</u> to the university?
4.	Academic writing conventions In essays, the present simple is used to describe artworks, theories, and critics' arguments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This article <u>argues</u> that abstraction represents a new visual language. The painting <u>depicts</u> a rural landscape and <u>symbolises</u> harmony with nature.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct present simple form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The painting _____ (depict) a rural landscape.	
2.	This gallery _____ (exhibit) contemporary photography.	
3.	Critics _____ (argue) that colour _____ (symbolise) emotion.	
4.	Abstract art _____ (not follow) traditional rules of perspective.	
5.	A still life often _____ (include) fruit, flowers, or everyday objects.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	Some artists uses acrylic paint for large canvases.	
2.	Symbolism appear frequently in modern works.	
3.	The museum display ancient sculptures in the main hall.	
4.	He do not describe the subject in realistic detail.	
5.	This article discuss how art influence society.	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the present simple.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	depict / often / artists / daily life	
2.	carefully / the critic / analyses / the brushstrokes	
3.	represent / the painting / social / values	
4.	does not always/exhibit / the gallery / a new / collection / every year	
5.	shows / the portrait / clearly / the subject's emotions	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The composition (balance / balances) light and shadow.
2.	Art critics (explains / explain) the meaning of the symbols.
3.	The gallery (does not allow / do not allow) flash photography.
4.	The artist (creates / create) installations from recycled materials.
5.	The catalogue (contain / contains) details about each painting.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all the verbs in the present simple.

This article explores how Yayoi Kusama uses repetition in her installations. Her work often reflects psychological themes and symbolises infinity. The viewer experiences the artwork as an immersive environment, and the critic interprets the dots as a metaphor for both isolation and connection.

Task 6

Use the notes to write a paragraph in the present simple. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Pop Art / emphasise / consumer culture / advertising / branding
- Andy Warhol / use / repetition / soup cans / Coca-Cola bottles
- His art / transform / everyday products → cultural icons
- His work / reflect / influence / mass media
- It / question / originality / authenticity / artistic value
- Critics argue / challenge / traditional values / invite reflection / consumer society

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph in the present simple. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artist A: Banksy	Artist B: Ai Weiwei
Creates street art	Creates installations
Focuses on politics	Focuses on identity
Uses satire	Uses symbolism

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum displays exhibitions on digital art. It explore how technology shape creativity and challenge traditional definitions of art. The curator argues that digital tools opens new possibilities for collaboration. The exhibition also include interactive works that engage the audience.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about a painting, sculpture or artist you know. Use at least five verbs in the present simple

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1.	Grammar		
	Do all verbs use the correct present simple form (e.g. <i>uses / does not use</i>)?		
	Is subject–verb agreement correct (e.g. <i>The artist creates</i> , not <i>The artist create</i>)?		
2.	Content & Vocabulary		
	Does the paragraph include at least five present simple verbs?		
	Are art-related words (e.g. depict, represent, symbolise) used effectively?		
3.	Clarity & Organisation		
	Do the sentences connect logically?		
	Is the meaning clear and academic in style?		
4.	Overall impression		
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Present Continuous

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the present continuous tense. You will use them to describe actions happening now, explain temporary situations and talk about events in progress, such as performances or exhibitions.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition
1. Sketch	a.	The line in the distance where the sky seems to meet the land or sea.
2. Architecture	b.	A quick drawing that captures the basic form or idea of something.
3. Street art	c.	The style and design of buildings.
4. Conference	d.	A person who buys and sells goods.
5. Budget	e.	Visual art created in public spaces, often on walls or buildings.
6. Surrealism	f.	A detailed drawing or painting of a person's face.
7. Merchant	g.	An art movement that shows dream-like or illogical scenes.
8. Hosting	h.	The amount of money available to spend on a project.
9. Horizon	i.	A formal meeting where experts give talks and share ideas.
10. Portrait	j.	Organising or providing a place for an event.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Grammar Focus

The present continuous tense is often used when we want to talk about actions happening now, temporary situations or what we see in a painting or exhibition.

The Present Continuous		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Actions happening now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist is mixing colours in the studio. Visitors are walking around the gallery.
2.	Temporary actions or situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The museum is hosting a special exhibition this month. She is not studying photography in London anymore.
3.	Descriptions of artworks (narrative style)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this painting, the woman is holding a basket and the children are playing outside. The figures are standing close together and the man is pointing towards the horizon.
4.	Plans for the near future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the gallery opening a new exhibition next week? We are meeting the artist tomorrow for an interview.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The students ___ (sketch) the sculpture in the gallery.	
2.	The artist ___ (paint) a series of portraits this month.	
3.	Visitors ____ (look) closely at the installation.	
4.	The museum ___ (host) a temporary exhibition on street art.	
5.	She ____ (not use) oil paints in her current work.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The curator is talk about the new collection.	
2.	People look at the photographs.	
3.	The gallery are showing an exhibition of modern design.	
4.	He is not study architecture this year.	
5.	The critic is write an article about contemporary sculpture.	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the present continuous.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	analysing / critics / are / carefully / the painting	
2.	explaining / the guide / is / the symbolism	
3.	standing / visitors / are / in front of / the portrait	
4.	the artist / creating / is / a digital / project	
5.	taking / the students / are / notes	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The museum (is opening / are opening) a new gallery space next week.
2.	Students (are preparing / is preparing) presentations on abstract art.
3.	The director (am discussing / is discussing) the budget for the exhibition.
4.	They (is working / are working) on a group project about photography.
5.	She (is not presenting / are not presenting) her research at the conference.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all verbs in the present continuous.

Right now, visitors are exploring the modern art gallery. A guide is giving a talk about surrealism and is answering questions from the students. Some people are taking notes, while others are sketching the paintings. The museum is showing a temporary exhibition on Salvador Dalí.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph in the present continuous tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- students / study / painting techniques
- professor / explain / symbolism
- some students / take / photographs
- others / listen / carefully
- class / prepare / exhibition review

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Look at the examples and identify which description uses the present simple and which uses the present continuous. Then write a description of a piece of art using the present continuous. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Sentence A	Sentence B
The portrait represents a wealthy merchant. It shows his social status through his clothes and jewellery.	In the painting, the merchant is sitting beside a table. He is wearing a fur coat and is holding a gold coin.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The artist are creating a series of abstract works. She is experiment with different textures and colours to explore new effects. The gallery are presenting these paintings in the main hall. Critics is analysing the meaning of her style, and students are visits the exhibition to engage with her work directly.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Choose one of the paintings below. Write a short description using at least five present continuous verbs. Describe what the people are doing, what the artist is showing, and how the action creates meaning in the artwork.

Painting A

Write your paragraph here...

Painting B

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1. Grammar			
Are all verbs in the present continuous (be + verb-ing)?			
Is subject–verb agreement correct (e.g. <i>She is painting</i> , not <i>She are painting</i>)?			
2. Content & Vocabulary			
Does the paragraph include at least five present continuous verbs?			
Are art-related words (e.g. sketching, depicting, showing) used effectively?			
3. Clarity & Organisation			
Do the sentences connect logically?			
Does the paragraph create a clear picture of what is happening in the artwork?			
4. Overall impression			
One thing I liked about this paragraph:			
One suggestion for improvement:			

English for Art: Past Simple

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the past simple tense. You will use them to describe completed events, explain what artists did in the past and write about historical movements and exhibitions.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition									
1.	Impressionist	a.	Connected with events, people, or developments in the past.								
2.	Landscape	b.	A group of artists who share similar ideas and styles.								
3.	Renaissance	c.	An early 20th-century art movement focused on geometric forms.								
4.	Movement	d.	To show a work of art in a gallery or museum.								
5.	Cubism	e.	A 19th-century style using light and colour.								
6.	Resistance	f.	A great success or accomplishment.								
7.	Inspiration	g.	The act of opposing or standing against authority or control.								
8.	Historical	h.	Something that gives an artist new ideas or creativity.								
9.	Achievement	i.	A European period of art and learning.								
10.	Exhibited	j.	A type of painting that shows natural scenery.								

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
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Grammar Focus

In art history, the past simple tense is used to describe completed events. We use it to discuss key dates, historical contexts and the achievements of artists.

Past Simple											
	Used for...			Examples							
1.	Completed actions in the past			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Did</u> Van Gogh <u>paint</u> <i>The Starry Night</i> in 1889? • The museum <u>opened</u> a new gallery in 2010. 							
2.	Historical facts and achievements			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frida Kahlo <u>exhibited</u> her work in Paris in 1939. • The Impressionists did not <u>organise</u> their first exhibition in 1774, it was 1874. 							
3.	Narrating past events in art history			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The critic <u>wrote</u> a review that changed public opinion. • The movement <u>spread</u> quickly across Europe. 							

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct past simple form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	Van Gogh __ (paint) <i>Almond Blossoms</i> in 1890.	
2.	The museum __ (open) a new wing for modern art in 2015.	
3.	Frida Kahlo __ (travel) to Paris in 1939.	
4.	Some critics __ (not support) the first Impressionist exhibition.	
5.	When __ Picasso __ (start) his Blue Period?	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist paint the landscapes in 1905.	
2.	They not exhibited their work in London.	
3.	The critic write many articles about Cubism.	
4.	The museum show the art last summer.	
5.	When did she painted her first self-portrait?	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the past simple.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	Painted / Leonardo da Vinci / the <i>Mona Lisa</i> / around 1503	
2.	Developed / artists / Cubism / in the early 20th century	
3.	a new style / the critic / described / in his article/of painting	
4.	Began / the exhibition / at the Royal Academy / in 1870	
5.	First / their work / exhibited / photographers/ in a gallery	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	Monet (starts / started) the Impressionist movement in the 1870s.
2.	The gallery (showed / shows) an exhibition of surrealist art last year.
3.	She (did not use / does not use) bright colours in her early paintings.
4.	When (do / did) the Pop Art movement begin/began?
5.	The artist (travelled / travels) widely in Europe in the 1920s.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all verbs in the past simple.

In 1874, a group of artists organised the first Impressionist exhibition in Paris. The critics reacted negatively and described the paintings as unfinished. However, the public attended in large numbers and began to support the new movement. This event marked the beginning of modern art.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph in the present continuous tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Pablo Picasso / paint / *Guernica* / 1937
- painting / show / horrors of war
- many critics / praise / the work/ emotional impact
- later / Spain / display / it / in a museum/ internationally recognised
- today / symbol / resistance

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph in the past simple. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Claude Monet	Vincent van Gogh
Paints <i>Water Lilies</i>	Paints <i>The Starry Night</i>
Focuses on light and colour	Focuses on emotion
Exhibits in Paris	Lives in France

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum open a new exhibition on Renaissance art in 2018. It featured paintings from both Italy and France. The curator does not explain the historical context clearly. This left some visitors with unanswered questions. Many people still finding the exhibition inspiring. It presents several works that had not been displayed before. This positive response leads the local newspaper to publish a favourable review the following day.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about an art movement or exhibition from history. Use at least five past simple verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1.	Grammar		
	Are the verbs in the past simple form (regular + irregular)?		
	Are negatives formed correctly using did not?		
2.	Content & Vocabulary		
	Does the paragraph include at least five past simple verbs?		
	Are art-related words (e.g. exhibition, movement, critic) used effectively?		
3.	Clarity & Organisation		
	Do the sentences connect logically to tell a clear historical story?		
	Does the writing have an academic style (not too informal)?		
4.	Overall impression		
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Past Continuous

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the past continuous tense. You will use them to describe background actions, ongoing artistic processes and events that were happening at the same time in the past.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition
1. Drip	a.	An art movement that used bold colours and strong emotion.
2. Technique	b.	A large painting created directly on a wall or ceiling.
3. Invitation	c.	A style of painting that does not represent recognisable objects.
4. Mural	d.	A way of doing something, especially in art.
5. Director	e.	A method of painting where liquid falls in drops onto a surface.
6. Experiment	f.	A formal request to attend an event.
7. Collage	g.	The head of an organisation such as a museum or gallery.
8. Watercolour	h.	A picture made by joining paper or photos.
9. Expressionist	i.	A painting style that uses pigments mixed with water.
10. Abstract	j.	To try new methods, ideas, or materials.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Grammar Focus

The past continuous tense is useful in art writing when we describe actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past. It helps us explain artistic processes, describe what was happening in studios or galleries and set the background to important events.

Past Continuous		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Actions in progress at a specific time in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1950, Jackson Pollock <u>was experimenting</u> with new drip painting techniques in his studio. <u>Was</u> the gallery <u>displaying</u> contemporary art during the festival?
2.	Two actions happening at the same time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While Ansel Adams <u>was photographing</u> landscapes, other artists <u>were painting</u> abstract forms. The students <u>were not taking</u> notes while the curator <u>was giving</u> a lecture.
3.	Background to an event (longer action and interruption).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist <u>was working</u> in her studio when she received the invitation. The museum <u>was preparing</u> a new exhibition when the director retired.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct past continuous form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist _____ (work) on a new sculpture yesterday afternoon.	
2.	They _____ (not use) oil paints during that period.	
3.	What _____ the critics _____ (say) about the exhibition at the time?	
4.	Visitors _____ (walk) around the gallery while the guide _____ (speak).	
5.	She _____ (study) in Paris when she met other young painters.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist were designing a mural in 2010.	
2.	The gallery was showed photographs of the war.	
3.	They was not studying architecture in Florence.	
4.	The curator was explain the meaning of the painting.	
5.	Were she teaching at the academy last year?	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the past continuous tense.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	sketching / the students / were / quickly / in the gallery	
2.	was / creating / for the/ a series / she / of collages/upcoming exhibition	
3.	discussing / were / critics / the exhibition / at the café	
4.	while / studying / were / they / art history / travelling	
5.	at that time/photographs / not / displaying / the museum / was	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	At midnight, the artist (was still working / were still working) in the studio.
2.	The critics (was arguing / were arguing) about surrealism.
3.	He (was not using / did not use) watercolours at that time.
4.	What (was / were) the students doing in the gallery?
5.	The director (was preparing / were preparing) a new catalogue.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all the verbs in the past continuous.

In 1911, the Futurists were organising their first exhibition in Milan. At the same time, artists across Europe were experimenting with new ideas. While the critics were reacting strongly to Cubism, the Futurists were promoting speed and technology. The movement was spreading quickly when war broke out in 1914.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph in the past continuous. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- 1920s / students / study / Bauhaus design
- teachers / experiment / new teaching methods
- visitors / attend / exhibitions in Weimar
- artists / create / modern furniture
- movement / grow / influence

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to compare the groups of artists working at the same time but in different ways. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Mexican muralists	Abstract Expressionists	Surrealists	Pop Artists	Photographers
Paint / public walls	experiment / new techniques in New York	discuss / dreams and psychoanalysis	design / works with advertising images	document / social change

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum were planning a major exhibition. The curator was spoke with international artists about possible loans. The technicians was preparing the gallery for the display. Visitors were entered the building for a preview event. The atmosphere was building because everyone were expecting something remarkable.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Choose a period in art history (e.g. *the Renaissance, Surrealism, Abstract Expressionism*). Write a short paragraph describing what artists, critics, or galleries were doing during that time. Use at least five past continuous sentences and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1.	Grammar		
	Are verbs formed correctly with was/were + -ing?		
	Are singular/plural forms correct (e.g. <i>He was painting / They were painting</i>)?		
2.	Content & Vocabulary		
	Does the paragraph include at least five past continuous verbs?		
	Are art-related words (e.g. artist, techniques, critiques) included?		
3.	Clarity & Organisation		
	Do the sentences connect clearly?		
	Is the writing descriptive and clear?		
4.	Overall impression		
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Present Perfect

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the present perfect tense. You will use them to discuss artists' influence, describe recognition and achievements over time and show how past work connects to the present.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition									
1.	Global	a.	A person who is the first to develop or explore new ideas or methods.								
2.	Recognition	b.	Equal rights and opportunities for women in society and culture.								
3.	Generation	c.	An artistic form that involves live actions.								
4.	Digital art	d.	A prize given to honor someone's achievement.								
5.	Modernism	e.	A group of people born and living around the same period of time.								
6.	Performance	f.	Acceptance and acknowledgement of an artist's work or contribution.								
7.	Feminism	g.	Something that relates to or affects the whole world.								
8.	Human rights	h.	Fundamental freedoms and protections that belong to all people.								
9.	Award	i.	An art movement that broke from traditional forms.								
10.	Pioneer	j.	Art created using digital technology, such as computers or software.								

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
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Grammar Focus

The present perfect tense is useful in art writing when we want to connect the past with the present. It helps us explain how artists have influenced others, how movements have developed over time and how exhibitions have shaped public understanding of art.

Present Perfect		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Life experiences (no specific time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damien Hirst has exhibited his work all over the world. • Many students have visited the Tate Modern at least once.
2.	Recent past with present relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gallery has not displayed the new collection yet. • The artist has just released a new series of photographs.
3.	Changes over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street art and digital art have become global phenomena. • The role of women in art has gained greater recognition in recent decades.
4.	Ongoing influence or achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frida Kahlo has inspired generations of contemporary artists. • Has Ai Weiwei's art and activism influenced many other artists?

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct present perfect simple form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The gallery _____ (host) three major exhibitions this year.	
2.	She _____ (not finish) her new sculpture yet.	
3.	Have you ever ___ (visit) the National Gallery?	
4.	This artist _____ (influence) many younger painters.	
5.	The role of digital art _____ (grow) in importance over the last decade.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The critic has write several books about modernism.	
2.	They did not displayed the new photographs yet.	
3.	Did the museum opened a new wing recently?	
4.	The artist have created powerful political installations.	
5.	She has never see a performance art piece.	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the present perfect.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	exhibited / artists / have / their work / many times	
2.	critics / argued / have / about the painting / already	
3.	influenced / has / generations / Picasso / of painters	
4.	on feminism / recently / the gallery / hosted / has / an exhibition	
5.	displayed / not / has / still / the museum / the collection	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The role of photography (has changed / changed) in the last fifty years.
2.	She (has not presented / did not present) her new series yet.
3.	Have you (ever visited / ever visit) the British Museum?
4.	The artist (just finished / has just finished) a large mural in New York.
5.	Critics (have always debated / always debated) the meaning of abstract art.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all verbs in the present perfect.

Over the past decade, contemporary artists have explored new materials and digital tools. At the same time, the Tate Modern has organised several exhibitions that have presented technology-based art. Critics have debated whether these works have changed the definition of art. For this reason, many students have visited these exhibitions and have written about them in their essays.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph using the present perfect tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Ai Weiwei / create / installations / challenge authority
- critics / praise / his political statements
- his art / influence / global debate on human rights
- recently / galleries / exhibit / his work internationally
- he / become / leading contemporary artist

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph using the present perfect tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Street Art	Digital Art
Spread globally	Changed rapidly
Gained recognition	Influenced museums
Inspired political messages	Opened new creative possibilities

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with present perfect verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The artist has win many awards in the last ten years. She did not present her work in Europe yet. Critics has frequently describe her as a pioneer. The gallery have exhibited her installations several times. Her work have influenced young designers across the world.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about an artist or movement that has influenced the art world. Use at least five present perfect verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1.	Grammar		
	Are verbs correctly formed with has/have + past participle?		
	Are irregular past participles correct (e.g. <i>has written</i> , not <i>has wried</i>)?		
2.	Content & Vocabulary		
	Does the paragraph include at least five present perfect verbs?		
	Are art-related words (e.g. influence, exhibit, inspire) used effectively?		
3.	Clarity & Organisation		
	Do the sentences connect clearly to describe influence and legacy?		
	Does the writing have an academic style (not too informal)?		
4.	Overall impression		
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Future Forms

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and future forms. You will use them to describe upcoming exhibitions, make predictions about trends and talk about future collaborations or projects.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition									
1.	Interactive	a.	A special event celebrating art, culture, or performance.								
2.	Art fair	b.	Visual communication using text and images.								
3.	Collective	c.	A skilled worker who sets up or maintains equipment.								
4.	Sustainability	d.	Involving active participation from the audience.								
5.	Contemporary	e.	Art created in public spaces, often on walls.								
6.	Technician	f.	An event where artworks are shown and sold.								
7.	Street art	g.	To make a work available to the public.								
8.	Graphic design	h.	Belonging to the present time.								
9.	Publish	i.	Using resources in a way that protects the future.								
10.	Festival	j.	A group of artists working together.								

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Grammar Focus

In art writing, future forms help us describe upcoming exhibitions, artists' projects, and changes in the art world. We use them to make predictions, state intentions and describe scheduled events.

Future Forms		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Predictions (will)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street art will continue to influence graphic design. Will the visitors enjoy the interactive displays? This exhibition will not attract many visitors without better promotion.
2.	Plans and intentions (going to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist is going to publish a book of sketches. Are they going to exhibit their work in Tokyo? The gallery is not going to open the new wing this year now.
3.	Scheduled events (present continuous for future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gallery is opening a new exhibition next month. Are the students presenting their projects on Monday still? The museum is not holding a lecture on Renaissance art next week.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct future form of the verb in brackets. **If more than one answer is possible, write them both.**

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The museum _____ (open) a new gallery in 2026.	
2.	She _____ (not attend) the art fair this year because she has another project.	
3.	Critics predict that the exhibition _____ (be) successful.	
4.	The artist _____ (launch) a digital installation next week.	
5.	We _____ (meet) the curator tomorrow.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The gallery going to open an exhibition in Rome.	
2.	Critics will reviewing the show in the newspapers.	
3.	She meet the director on Saturday.	
4.	They not going to display those photographs.	
5.	Will the museum opens a new wing next year?	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences using future tenses.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	going to / a new mural / is / the artist / paint	
2.	in the future/will / increase / digital art / its influence	
3.	the curator / opening / is / an exhibition / in June	
4.	present / are / their research / next week / the students / going to	
5.	tomorrow / will / discuss / the panel / sustainability in art	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

If both options are possible, then highlight/underline them both.

1.	I am sure the exhibition (will / is going to) attract international visitors.
2.	The students (are presenting / will present) their projects on Friday at 3pm.
3.	She has decided that she (is not going to / will not) join the collective.
4.	The critic (is going to write / is writing) a review for next week's magazine.
5.	The gallery (will host / is going to host) a photography festival in May.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all the verbs in the future.

Next month, the museum is opening a major exhibition on contemporary African art. The director says it will attract many visitors. Several artists are going to travel to London for the opening. Critics will review the works in the international press, and students are presenting research projects linked to the exhibition.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph using future tenses. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- artist / paint / new mural / next year
- gallery / host / photography festival
- students / present / projects / at seminar
- critics / write / reviews
- audience / enjoy / interactive displays

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph using future tenses. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artist A	Artist B
is going to design a new installation	will exhibit sculptures internationally
is meeting curators in Berlin	is not going to attend the Venice Biennale
will publish a book	is opening a studio in New York

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with future verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum will hosting an exhibition next month. The curator going to meet the artists on Friday to finalise the programme. The technicians will prepares the display. At the same time, students is presenting their projects on modernism. The event will attracts wide attention and is likely to stimulate further debate on contemporary art.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Choose an upcoming exhibition, art project or event. Write a short paragraph using at least five future verb forms and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1. Grammar			
	Are future forms used correctly (<i>will + verb, be going to + verb, present continuous for future</i>)?		
	Is there a clear mix of at least five future forms?		
2. Content & Vocabulary			
	Are art-related terms (e.g. exhibition, installation, critic, curator) included?		
	Do the sentences describe realistic art projects or events?		
3. Clarity & Organisation			
	Do the sentences flow logically as a paragraph?		
	Is the writing academic and clear?		
4. Overall impression			
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Passives

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the passive voice. You will use them to describe how artworks are created, restored, exhibited and interpreted, focusing more on the process than the person.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition									
1.	Restoration	a.	Describes something that is not permanent.								
2.	Curatorial	b.	A set of artworks or objects kept together in a museum.								
3.	Installation	c.	The act of showing something in a public place.								
4.	Displayed	d.	Related to the work of selecting and organising exhibitions.								
5.	Pollution	e.	An artwork created for a specific space, often large-scale.								
6.	Praised	f.	To express approval or admiration.								
7.	Temporary	g.	Repairing something and returning it to its original state.								
8.	Innovative	h.	Describes something new, original, or creative.								
9.	Interpreted	i.	The presence of harmful substances in the environment.								
10.	Collection	j.	Explained or understood the meaning of something.								

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
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Grammar Focus

The passive voice is very common in academic art writing because the focus is often on the artwork or exhibition, not the person who created or organised it. We use it to describe how art was produced, displayed or interpreted.

Passive Voice			
	Used for...	Examples	Tense
1.	To emphasise the artwork, not the artist	Several installations <u>are exhibited</u> in the biennale.	Present simple
		<u>Was</u> the mural <u>painted</u> in Mexico City in the 1930s?	Past simple
2.	When the agent (doer) is unknown or unimportant	This ancient sculpture <u>has been discovered</u> in an Italian village.	Present perfect
		Several artworks <u>are going to be displayed</u> in the upcoming exhibition.	Future with going to
3.	For academic and formal style	The exhibition <u>is not being curated</u> by Tate Modern now.	Present continuous
		The results of the restoration <u>will be published</u> in the museum's annual report.	Future with will

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The <i>Mona Lisa</i> _____ (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 1500s.	
2.	Several contemporary works _____ (display) in the main hall every year.	
3.	The catalogue _____ (has publish) in three languages.	
4.	A new exhibition _____ (is prepare) by the curatorial team at the moment.	
5.	The results of the restoration _____ (will present) at the conference next month.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The exhibition curate by the museum.	
2.	The photographs has been restore recently.	
3.	The gallery were opened in 1896 by the mayor.	
4.	The review will publish in next week's journal.	
5.	The installation is show in the temporary gallery next week.	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the passive voice.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	praised / by critics / was / the painting	
2.	recently / exhibited / has / been / the sculpture	
3.	being / prepared / the exhibition / is / carefully	
4.	shown / not / last year / was / the artwork	
5.	displayed / will / the collection / be / in London	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The building (was designed / designed) by Frank Gehry in 1997.
2.	The exhibition catalogues (are printed / print) in three languages every year.
3.	The exhibition (is installing/ is being installed) this week.
4.	A new book (has written / has been written) about feminist art.
5.	The artwork (will be exhibited / will exhibit) at the biennale next year.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all the verbs in the passive voice.

The painting was discovered in a private collection in 1990. Since then, it has been exhibited in several major galleries. It is described as one of the most important finds of the century. Recently, it has been restored and is now being displayed at the National Museum. Next year, it will be loaned to the Louvre in Paris.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph in the passive voice. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- mural / paint / city centre / 1985
- later / damage / by pollution
- restoration / complete / 2005
- exhibition / organise / show process
- work / admire / by visitors today
- now / important / city's cultural heritage

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to compare two pieces of artwork. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artwork A	Artwork B
was painted in Italy	is displayed in Greece today
was exhibited in London	has been exhibited worldwide
was praised by critics	will be presented at the biennale next year

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with passive verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The exhibition was organise by the gallery. Several installations was show in the main hall. The artworks were describe as innovative. The catalogue has print in two languages. Many visitors will impress by the displays.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Choose a painting, sculpture, or exhibition. Write a short paragraph using at least five passive verbs in different tenses and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1. Grammar	Are verbs correctly formed in the passive (<i>was created, has been exhibited, will be displayed</i>)?		
	Is subject–verb agreement correct (<i>The paintings were restored</i>)?		
2. Content & Vocabulary	Does the paragraph include at least five passive verbs?		
	Are art-related words (e.g. exhibition, curator, critic, restoration) used effectively?		
3. Clarity & Organisation	Do the sentences flow logically as a paragraph?		
	Is the writing academic and clear?		
4. Overall impression	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Relative Clauses

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and relative clauses. You will use them to add detail about artists, artworks and galleries, making your sentences more precise and informative.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition									
1.	Bauhaus	a.	Widely recognised and symbolically representative.								
2.	Iconic	b.	A large building used to produce electricity.								
3.	Landmark	c.	An art and design style from early 20th-century Germany.								
4.	Power station	d.	The way someone feels, such as happiness, sadness, or anger.								
5.	Transformed	e.	Changed completely in form or appearance.								
6.	Converted	f.	An important or famous building, structure, or event.								
7.	Emotion	g.	The experience of dealing with difficulties or challenges.								
8.	Volumes	h.	books or large written works collected together.								
9.	Struggle	i.	A person's emotional and psychological well-being.								
10.	Mental health	j.	Turned from one use or purpose into another.								

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
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Grammar Focus

In academic art writing, relative clauses help us add precise information about artists, artworks and exhibitions. They allow us to describe details clearly and link ideas smoothly, which is essential for formal academic style.

Relative Clauses			
	Type	Function	Example
1.	Defining relative clauses	give essential information	The painting <u>that hangs in the Uffizi Gallery</u> was created by Botticelli. <i>[‘which’ is possible here too].</i>
			The artist <u>who developed Cubism</u> was Pablo Picasso. <i>[‘that’ is possible here too].</i>
2.	Non-defining relative clauses	give extra, non-essential information. Commas separate the clause from the rest of the sentence.	Van Gogh, <u>who was Dutch</u> , created over 2,000 artworks. <i>[‘that’ is NOT possible here].</i>
			The Tate Modern, <u>which opened in 2000</u> , is one of the most visited museums in the world. <i>[‘that’ is NOT possible here].</i>
3.	Relative pronouns (people, things, places, time)	Show relationships to people, objects, places, or times	The curator <u>whose research influenced the exhibition</u> is giving a lecture. The gallery <u>where the painting is displayed</u> attracts thousands of visitors. The year <u>when the Biennale was first held</u> was 1895.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing word. Complete the sentences by using the correct relative pronoun.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist ___ painted <i>The Starry Night</i> was Vincent van Gogh.	
2.	The museum ___ opened in 2010 attracts millions of visitors.	
3.	The critic ___ review was published yesterday praised the exhibition.	
4.	This is the gallery ___ I first saw contemporary installation art.	
5.	1874 was the year ___ the Impressionists held their first exhibition.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

Note: *one of the sentences needs the passive voice.*

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The exhibition, that was organised by the Louvre, attracted thousands.	
2.	The artist which created the mural lives in Brazil.	
3.	This is the critic who's article changed public opinion.	
4.	The painting who hangs in the Prado is very famous.	
5.	The Biennale where held in Venice ended last week.	

Task 3

Join the two sentences together by using an appropriate defining or non-defining relative clause.

	Sentence 1	Sentence 2	Relative Clause
1.	Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter.	She created many self-portraits.	
2.	The sculpture is very old.	It was discovered in Greece.	
3.	The gallery is in New York.	It displays contemporary art.	
4.	Banksy is a famous street artist.	His works have appeared worldwide.	
5.	The Impressionists first exhibited in 1937.	They changed modern art.	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The critic (whose / who's) essay was published is very influential.
2.	The painting (who / which) depicts rural life is by Millet.
3.	The museum (which / where) opened in 2000 attracts millions of tourists.
4.	She is the artist (who / that) designed the installation.
5.	The year (when / where) the Bauhaus was founded was 1919.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all the relative clauses.

The Tate Modern, which opened in 2000, is one of the most important modern art museums in the world. It houses works by artists who transformed twentieth-century art. Visitors can also see exhibitions that explore contemporary issues. The building, which was converted from a power station, is an iconic landmark in London.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph using relative clauses. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Diego Rivera / create / murals / Mexico City
- murals / depict / workers / everyday life
- Rivera / influence / artists / Latin America
- murals / restored / 1990s / admired / today

Write your paragraph here....

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to compare two artists. Write full sentences using both defining and non-defining relative clauses and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artist A	Artist B
painted portraits	painted landscapes
was born in Spain	was born in France
influenced many students	influenced the Impressionists
Artist A & B	
Different styles reflect distinct cultural traditions	
Highlights diversity of artistic development	

Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with relative clauses. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

Malevich, that was a Russian painter, created works whose expressed radical new ideas about art. The exhibition in which he presented *Black Square* was held in St. Petersburg. His writings, that are collected in many volumes, reveal his theories of Suprematism. Moreover, *Black Square*, that now hangs in the Tretyakov Gallery, is one of his most iconic works. 1915 was the year where he first exhibited the painting.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Choose a painting, artist, or exhibition. Write a paragraph using at least four relative clauses, using both defining and non-defining types. Link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1. Grammar			
	Are the relative clauses formed correctly (who/which/whose/where/when)?		
	Is there a clear mix of defining and non-defining clauses?		
2. Content & Vocabulary			
	Does the paragraph include at least four relative clauses?		
	Are art-related words (e.g. artist, painting, critic, exhibition) used effectively?		
3. Clarity & Organisation			
	Do the sentences flow logically as a paragraph?		
	Is the writing academic and clear?		
4. Overall impression			
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Modals

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and modal verbs. You will use them to speculate about meaning, suggest interpretations and give critical opinions about artworks and styles.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition																	
1.	Contextual	a.	The act of making guesses without firm evidence.																
2.	Contributions	b.	An exhibition showing an artist's work over their career.																
3.	Retrospective	c.	The way something can be understood or explained.																
4.	Criticism	d.	Acts of giving or adding something valuable.																
5.	Speculation	e.	Related to the surrounding circumstances or background.																
6.	Interpretation	f.	A white bird often used as a symbol of peace.																
7.	Provocation	g.	Negative comments or analysis of a work.																
8.	Dove	h.	To cause a reaction, often anger or strong debate.																
9.	Conflict	i.	A state of disorder and confusion.																
10.	Chaos	j.	Serious disagreement, often leading to fighting or opposition.																
1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.	

Grammar Focus

In academic art writing, modal verbs are used to express speculation, interpretation and degrees of certainty. They help us analyse artworks more cautiously, allowing us to suggest possible meanings rather than stating them as facts.

Modal Verbs		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Speculation and interpretation (possibility / certainty)	The figure <u>might represent</u> the artist's mother. (<i>possibility</i>) The colours <u>must symbolise</u> death and rebirth. (<i>strong certainty</i>)
2.	Criticism or advice (should / ought to)	<u>Should</u> the exhibition <u>include</u> more contextual information? Curators <u>ought to highlight</u> women's contributions more clearly.
3.	Ability and potential (can / could)	This installation <u>can provoke</u> strong emotional reactions. Photography <u>could challenge</u> traditional painting in the 20th century.
4.	Future possibility (may / might)	Digital art <u>might become</u> the most influential medium of the century. Some planned exhibitions <u>may not open</u> due to funding problems.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing word. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb using the prompt in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The dark colours ___ (possibility) suggest sadness.	
2.	The sculpture _____ (ability/potential) be interpreted in many ways.	
3.	This exhibition ___ (criticism) include more information about the context.	
4.	The bright light ___ (speculation – strong certainty) symbolise hope.	
5.	The new installation ___ (future possibility) be controversial when it opens.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The critic said the painting must represent political power.	
2.	This gallery ought highlight more contemporary works.	
3.	The exhibition can provoking new debates.	
4.	Visitors should do some background reading before seeing the collection.	
5.	The mural may to reflect the struggles of workers.	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct modal sentences.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	symbolise / must / the dove / peace	
2.	show / might / the painting / family life	
3.	provoke / can / strong reactions / the installation	
4.	include / should / more detail / the review	
5.	challenge / could / traditional values / modern art	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

If both options are possible, then highlight/underline them both.

1.	The figure (may / must) represent the artist's self-portrait; we cannot be sure.
2.	The colours (could / should) express the conflict between life and death.
3.	The exhibition (ought to / may) provide a clearer catalogue.
4.	The artwork (might / must) depict a religious scene; the evidence is very strong.
5.	Street art (can / could) change the way people view public spaces.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all the modal verbs.

The mural might depict a political protest, but it could also reflect the artist's personal struggles. The dark colours must represent conflict, since similar tones appear in his other works. The exhibition should provide more background information to help visitors understand this context. Such a powerful image can provoke intense debate among critics. In the future, the piece may be displayed alongside other protest art to highlight its continuing relevance.

Task 6

Use the following notes to write a short analysis of an abstract painting. Use 5-6 modal verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- painting / might / express / inner emotions
- shapes / must / symbolise / chaos and order
- colours / can / affect / mood of viewers
- critics / should / provide / interpretations
- gallery / may / display / work in new exhibition

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Interpret the same painting in two different ways using modals.



Write your paragraph here...

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with modal verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The painting must represent the chaos of modern life. The colours can to also suggest hope for the future. Critics argue that the commentary on the painting should including more historical context to strengthen the interpretation. The exhibition mights reveal new evidence about the artist's influences. This must change how we understand the piece.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Choose a painting or sculpture. Write a short paragraph that *interprets the work, comments on how it is presented, and considers its future reception*. Use at least five different modal verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1. Grammar			
	Are at least five different modal verbs used (<i>must, might, may, could, should, can</i>)?		
	Are the modal verbs formed correctly (<i>must symbolise, can provoke, should include</i>)?		
2. Content & Vocabulary			
	Does the writing include art-related vocabulary (e.g. colours, figures, exhibition, interpretation)?		
	Do the modals show different functions (speculation, certainty, advice, potential, future possibility)?		
3. Clarity & Organisation			
	Does the text read as a single flowing paragraph, not just separate sentences?		
	Are ideas linked with connectors (e.g. <i>however, at the same time, in the future, while</i>)?		
4. Overall impression			
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Conditionals

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and conditional sentences. You will use them to imagine alternative histories, hypothesise about artists and predict possible outcomes in the art world.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

	Vocabulary		Definition
1.	Pigments	a.	The care and protection of artworks over time.
2.	Exposed	b.	Very new, original, and important.
3.	New media	c.	To say what will probably happen in the future.
4.	Fade	d.	A supporter of social or political change.
5.	Hypothesise	e.	To become less bright or lose colour.
6.	Predict	f.	Colours or substances used in making paint.
7.	Fragile	g.	Made visible or left unprotected.
8.	Conservation	h.	Easily broken or damaged.
9.	Activist	i.	Art involving digital or emerging technologies.
10.	Groundbreaking	j.	To make a reasoned guess or explanation.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Grammar Focus

In academic art writing, conditionals allow us to consider what might have happened in art history, what may be true about an interpretation and what could happen in the future.

Conditionals		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Zero Conditional (facts / general truths)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If viewers <u>look</u> closely at the painting, they <u>see</u> hidden details. Do pigments <u>fade</u> over time if they <u>are exposed</u> to light?
2.	First Conditional (real future possibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the museum <u>opens</u> a new wing, more visitors <u>will attend</u>. If the gallery <u>does not promote</u> the show, fewer people <u>will visit</u>.
3.	Second Conditional (hypothetical / unreal present or future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If Van Gogh <u>were</u> alive today, he <u>would experiment</u> with digital media. If the gallery <u>were</u> larger, it <u>could display</u> more installations.
4.	Third Conditional (imaginary past / alternative history)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If Picasso <u>had not painted</u> Guernica, modern art <u>would have lost</u> a powerful symbol. If the mural <u>had been destroyed</u>, its message <u>would have been forgotten</u>.

Task 1

Each sentence below has missing verbs. Complete the sentences with the correct conditionals using the prompts in brackets. **Note: one of the sentences needs the passive voice.**

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	If visitors ___ (study) the catalogue, they ___ (understand) the exhibition better. <i>(zero)</i>	
2.	If the artist ___ (experiment) with new media, the gallery ___ (attract) younger audiences. <i>(first)</i>	
3.	If the museum ___ (be) larger, it ___ (host) an international show. <i>(second)</i>	
4.	If critics ___ (analyse) the painting more deeply, they ___ (offer) richer interpretations. <i>(third)</i>	
5.	If colours ___ (mix) carelessly, the composition ___ (lose) balance. <i>(zero)</i>	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains mistakes. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	If the mural would be preserved, future generations will see it.	
2.	If the gallery invest in digital media, it would reaches a wider audience.	
3.	If Frida Kahlo were alive today, she will explore themes of gender and identity in new ways.	
4.	If the gallery had restored the sculpture, it will be on display.	
5.	If pigments is unstable, the painting would fade quickly.	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct conditional sentences.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	will / be / if / the exhibition / successful / critics / attend	
2.	had / the catalogue / been / clearer / visitors / understood / would	
3.	uses / if / the installation / light / shadows / creates	
4.	could / the gallery / more / if / were / works of art / larger	
5.	will / if / the artist / include / photographs / attract / it / audience / wider	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	If the painting (is / were) destroyed, art history would be different.
2.	If the museum (includes / included) more contemporary art, more students will visit.
3.	If the critic (had analysed / analysed) the mural, she would have written a deeper review.
4.	If viewers (looked / look) closely, they can see hidden details.
5.	If exhibitions (are / were) free, more people attend.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and highlight all the conditionals in the following colours: **zero**, **first**, **second** and **third**.

If visitors read the exhibition notes, they will understand the symbolism more clearly, which makes their experience richer. Conservation remains a challenge, because if pigments are unstable, colours fade within a few years. Space is also an issue: if the museum were larger, it could host international retrospectives and display more installations. Finally, history reminds us how fragile movements can be; if critics had supported abstract art earlier, it would have gained recognition much sooner.

Task 6

Use the following notes to write about an art exhibition. Use 5-6 conditional sentences and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Visitors / read / catalogue → understand influence of British culture / explained in detail
- Curators / add / interactive wall texts → audience / engage more deeply / his sketches + letters
- Gallery / larger → display / more landscapes + self-portraits / fuller sense of artistic journey
- Van Gogh / alive today → use / multimedia tools / reinterpret colour + movement
- Critics / support / lifetime → exhibition / celebrated earlier → remembered / landmark in 19th-century art

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to write two short paragraphs (one for each scenario). In each paragraph, use at least two different conditional forms to imagine what might have happened.

Scenario A	Scenario B
What if the <i>Mona Lisa</i> had been lost during World War II?	What if Basquiat were alive today?

Write your paragraphs here...**Task 8**

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with conditionals. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words and phrases.

If the artist will explore new materials, the exhibition will be innovative and attract more attention. If the curators include interactive elements, audiences would engage more actively with the artwork. If the show is supported earlier, it would have been recognised as groundbreaking. If the layout was larger and more carefully planned, the exhibition could showcase a wider range of works. If the organisers had promoted the event more effectively, it would have draw even bigger crowds and might now be remembered as a turning point in contemporary art.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about an artwork, exhibition or art movement. Your paragraph should include all four types of conditionals.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1. Grammar			
	Does the paragraph include all four types of conditionals (zero, first, second, third)?		
	Are verb forms accurate (e.g. <i>If + present simple</i> → <i>will + verb</i> ; <i>If + past simple</i> → <i>would + verb</i> ; <i>If + had + past participle</i> → <i>would have + past participle</i>)?		
2. Content & Vocabulary			
	Does the writing connect to art (e.g. painting, exhibition, critics, gallery, movement)?		
	Do the examples feel realistic, imaginative, or insightful in an art-related context?		
3. Clarity & Organisation			
	Does the paragraph flow logically (not just four separate sentences)?		
	Are ideas linked with connectors (<i>because, as a result, however, finally</i>)?		
4. Overall impression			
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Mixed Grammar Review

Vocabulary Review

This activity revises some of the words that you studied in the previous units. They all connect to both art and the grammar structures you have studied.

Exercise

You will see 15 definitions from the vocabulary studied in the previous units. For each definition, write the correct word in the space provided.

	Definition		Word
1.	A large wall painting, often created in public spaces.	a.	
2.	A booklet or list that describes the works in an exhibition.	b.	
3.	A three-dimensional artwork often created for a particular space.	c.	
4.	A place where works of art are shown to the public.	d.	
5.	A three-dimensional artwork made from materials such as stone, metal, or wood.	e.	
6.	An organised public showing of artworks.	f.	
7.	People who judge, analyse, and interpret works of art.	g.	
8.	An artist or style connected with modernism in the late 19th and 20th centuries.	h.	
9.	Public acknowledgement or appreciation of achievement.	i.	
10.	The use of images or objects to represent ideas or concepts.	j.	
11.	Electronic or online technologies used to create or share art.	k.	
12.	A group of artworks kept together, often by a gallery or museum.	l.	
13.	An artistic style or trend shared by a group of artists.	m.	
14.	To show or present a work of art to an audience.	n.	
15.	An art movement of the 20th century that used dreamlike or illogical imagery.	o.	

Grammar Focus

This review brings together key grammar areas you have studied: verb tenses, passive voice, relative clauses, modal verbs and conditionals. Each exercise focuses on art and exhibitions, helping you practise grammar in an academic context.

Task 1

Each sentence below has missing words. Complete the sentences with the correct grammatical form using the prompts in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The mural ___ (paint) in 1934 by an artist ___ (who/which) later ___ (inspire) many others.	
2.	The sculpture ___ (admire) today by thousands of visitors, although it ___ (not / recognise) when it was first shown.	
3.	The installation ___ (may / must) represent a protest, although some critics suggest it ___ (could) also reflect a personal struggle.	
4.	If critics ___ (analyse) the exhibition carefully, they ___ (recognise) its importance for modern art.	
5.	If digital media ___ (be) used more creatively, it ___ (attract) younger audiences.	

Task 2

Each sentence below contains **TWO** mistakes. Rewrite them correctly using the most appropriate grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The exhibition, that opened last year, musts be seen by anyone interested in abstract art.	
2.	If contemporary art would engage with different cultures, it attracted a more diverse audience.	
3.	The gallery where hosts the Biennale should provides more space for installations.	
4.	Critics have supporting the movement, and it has recognised more widely.	
5.	The photographs, who was taken in the 1920s, are still displaying in the collection.	

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	displayed / earlier / quickly / recognition / gained/ mural / the / was / and	
2.	may / sculpture / provoke / the / strong / reactions / visitors / from	
3.	the / artist / was / in / 1910 / created / a / painting / who / modernist / influential / movement / the / in	
4.	restored / not / sculpture / the / had / critics / if / supported / it / forgotten / been / would / have	
5.	gallery / will / exhibition / photographs / if / includes / the / be / more / accessible / the	

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	If pigments (are / had been) unstable, the colours (fade / would fade) quickly.
2.	The mural (was painted / painted) by Rivera, who (inspired / inspires) artists across Latin America.
3.	If the museum (had supported / supported) abstract art earlier, it (would have gained / will gain) recognition sooner.
4.	The installation (can / must) symbolise hope, but it (might / should) also show despair.
5.	This is the gallery (which / who) (is displaying / is being displayed) the latest photography exhibition.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Illustrate examples of the following: **different tenses**, **passive voice**, **relative clauses**, **modal verbs**, and **conditionals** in the manner suggested,

The sculpture was created in 1920 by an artist who later influenced Surrealism. Today it is displayed in a museum which attracts thousands of visitors every year. Some critics argue that the figure might symbolise rebirth, although it could also represent despair. If the gallery includes more background information in the catalogue, visitors will understand the work more clearly. If critics had recognised the piece earlier, it would have been displayed in major exhibitions much sooner.

Task 6

Use the notes to write a short critical reflection. Include at least one example of each grammar type (tense, passive, relative, modal, conditional).

- painting / create / 1911 / artist / who / influential / Cubism
- work / display / currently / gallery / where / focus / Modernism
- critics / argue / composition / symbolise / urban life / reflect / social change
- if / viewers / interpret / shapes / as streets + buildings → work / appear / connect / modern city painting / could / seen / visual record / artists / respond / challenges / urban existence

Write your paragraph here...

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to write two short paragraphs (one for each scenario). In each paragraph, use different grammatical structures and linking words to connect the ideas.

Scenario A	Scenario B
What if the <i>Birth of Venus</i> had been destroyed?	Consider the impact if Yayoi Kusama's career had started two centuries earlier.
<u>Write your paragraphs here...</u>	

Task 8

This paragraph has **TEN** errors with grammar. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The painting Guernica was create in 1937 and show the horrors of war. It display currently in Madrid, but many people has already seen it in exhibitions around the world. Critics argue it musts symbolise violence. Others will suggest it represent hope. If the work exhibit earlier, it will influence international opinion sooner. The painting remain one of the most powerful modern masterpieces.

Write your paragraph here...

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about a piece of art, exhibition or art movement. Your paragraph should include all the grammatical structures you have studied: tenses, passives, relative clauses, modals and conditionals.

Task 10

Use the following checklist to give some feedback to your partner.

	Check for the following:	Yes	No
1. Grammar			
	Does the paragraph include all five grammar types (tenses, passives, relative clauses, modals, conditionals)?		
	Are verb forms accurate (e.g. <i>He was created X</i> → <i>It was created ✓; may symbolises X</i> → <i>may symbolise ✓</i>)?		
2. Content & Vocabulary			
	Does the writing clearly connect to art (painting, exhibition, sculpture, gallery, movement)?		
	Are key art-related terms (e.g. <i>exhibition, mural, symbolism</i>) used correctly and naturally?		
3. Clarity & Organisation			
	Does the paragraph flow logically (not just separate sentences)?		
	Are ideas linked with connectors (<i>because, as a result, however, finally</i>)?		
4. Overall impression			
	One thing I liked about this paragraph:		
	One suggestion for improvement:		

English for Art: Present Simple (ANSWERS)

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the present simple tense. You will use them to describe artworks and explain their features.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

	Vocabulary		Definition
1.	Gallery	a.	A show of artworks presented to the public, usually for a limited time.
2.	Exhibition	b.	A person who reviews or analyses works of art.
3.	Symbolise	c.	A large three-dimensional artwork made of stone or metal.
4.	Critic	d.	The arrangement of shapes, colours, or objects within an artwork.
5.	Sculpture	e.	A book or digital list that describes the artworks in an exhibition.
6.	Composition	f.	A professional who organises exhibitions.
7.	Catalogue	g.	An experience that makes the audience feel deeply involved.
8.	Curator	h.	Artwork created for a particular space.
9.	Installation	i.	A place where art is displayed to the public.
10.	Immersive	j.	To represent an idea or feeling through an image, object, or action.

1. *i* 2. *a* 3. *j* 4. *b* 5. *c* 6. *d* 7. *e* 8. *f* 9. *h* 10. *g*

Grammar Focus

The present simple tense is often used in academic art writing to describe what an artwork shows, what an artist does and what a critic argues.

The Present Simple		
	Used to express...	Examples
1.	General facts and truths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mona Lisa <u>hangs</u> in the Louvre Museum. Oil paint <u>does not dry</u> quickly.
2.	Regular actions and habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gallery <u>opens</u> at 9 a.m. Artists often <u>sketch</u> before they paint.
3.	Permanent situations or states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yayoi Kusama <u>works</u> as a contemporary artist. <u>Does</u> the exhibition space <u>belong</u> to the university?
4.	Academic writing conventions In essays, the present simple is used to describe artworks, theories, and critics' arguments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This article <u>argues</u> that abstraction represents a new visual language. The painting <u>depicts</u> a rural landscape and <u>symbolises</u> harmony with nature.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct present simple form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The painting _____ (depict) a rural landscape.	The painting <u>depicts</u> a rural landscape.
2.	This gallery _____ (exhibit) contemporary photography.	This gallery <u>exhibits</u> contemporary photography.
3.	Critics _____ (argue) that colour _____ (symbolise) emotion.	Critics <u>argue</u> that colour <u>symbolises</u> emotion.
4.	Abstract art _____ (not follow) traditional rules of perspective.	Abstract art <u>does not follow</u> traditional rules of perspective.
5.	A still life often _____ (include) fruit, flowers, or everyday objects.	A still life often <u>includes</u> fruit, flowers, or everyday objects.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	Some artists uses acrylic paint for large canvases.	Some artists <u>use</u> acrylic paint for large canvases.
2.	Symbolism appear frequently in modern works.	Symbolism <u>appears</u> frequently in modern works.
3.	The museum display ancient sculptures in the main hall.	The museum <u>displays</u> ancient sculptures in the main hall.
4.	He do not describe the subject in realistic detail.	He <u>does not describe</u> the subject in realistic detail.
5.	This article discuss how art influence society.	This article <u>discusses</u> how art influence society.

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the present simple.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	depict / often / artists / daily life	<i>Artists often depict daily life.</i>
2.	carefully / the critic / analyses / the brushstrokes	<i>The critic carefully analyses the brushstrokes.</i>
3.	represent / the painting / social / values	<i>The painting represents social values.</i>
4.	does not always/exhibit / the gallery / a new / collection / every year	<i>The gallery does not always exhibit a new collection every year.</i>
5.	shows / the portrait / clearly / the subject's emotions	<i>The portrait clearly shows the subject's emotions.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The composition (balance / balances) light and shadow.
2.	Art critics (explains / explain) the meaning of the symbols.
3.	The gallery (does not allow / do not allow) flash photography.
4.	The artist (creates / create) installations from recycled materials.
5.	The catalogue (contain / contains) details about each painting.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all the verbs in the present simple.

This article **explores** how Yayoi Kusama **uses** repetition in her installations. Her work often **reflects** psychological themes and **symbolises** infinity. The viewer **experiences** the artwork as an immersive environment, and the critic **interprets** the dots as a metaphor for both isolation and connection.

Task 6

Use the notes to write a paragraph in the present simple. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Pop Art / emphasise / consumer culture / advertising / branding
- Andy Warhol / use / repetition / soup cans / Coca-Cola bottles
- His art / transform / everyday products → cultural icons
- His work / reflect / influence / mass media
- It / question / originality / authenticity/artistic value
- Critics argue / challenge / traditional values / invite reflection / consumer society

Write your paragraph here...

Pop Art emphasises consumer culture, highlighting the growing importance of advertising, branding, and mass production in modern life. Andy Warhol illustrates this through his repeated images of everyday objects, such as soup cans and soft drink bottles, which transform ordinary products into icons. His art reflects the influence of mass media, while also questioning ideas of originality, authenticity, and artistic value. Many critics argue that it not only challenges traditional values in art but also invites viewers to reflect on their own relationship with consumer society.

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph in the present simple. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artist A: Banksy	Artist B: Ai Weiwei
Creates street art	Creates installations
Focuses on politics	Focuses on identity
Uses satire	Uses symbolism

Write your paragraph here...

Banksy creates street art, while Ai Weiwei creates large-scale installations. Banksy focuses on politics, but Ai Weiwei focuses on identity. Banksy often uses satire to criticise authority, whereas Ai Weiwei uses symbolism to express cultural and personal meaning. Both artists challenge society through their art, but they work in very different ways.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum displays exhibitions on digital art. It explore how technology shape creativity and challenge traditional definitions of art. The curator argues that digital tools opens new possibilities for collaboration. The exhibition also include interactive works that engage the audience.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

The museum displays exhibitions on digital art, and it explores how technology shapes creativity and challenges traditional definitions of art. In addition, the curator argues that digital tools open new possibilities for collaboration. The exhibition also includes interactive works that engage the audience.

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about a painting, sculpture, or artist you know. Use at least five verbs in the present simple

Write your paragraph here...

The painting depicts a woman reading, which suggests a focus on the theme of knowledge. The artist employs soft colours to create a calm atmosphere, and the exhibition situates this work alongside several others from the same period. Critics argue that the style is characteristic of Romantic ideals, and the gallery now presents the painting as part of its permanent collection.

English for Art: Present Continuous **ANSWERS**

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the Present Continuous tense. You will use them to describe actions happening now, explain temporary situations and talk about events in progress, such as performances or exhibitions.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition
1. Sketch	a.	The line in the distance where the sky seems to meet the land or sea.
2. Architecture	b.	A quick drawing that captures the basic form or idea of something.
3. Street art	c.	The style and design of buildings.
4. Conference	d.	A person who buys and sells goods.
5. Budget	e.	Visual art created in public spaces, often on walls or buildings.
6. Surrealism	f.	A detailed drawing or painting of a person's face.
7. Merchant	g.	An art movement that shows dream-like or illogical scenes.
8. Hosting	h.	The amount of money available to spend on a project.
9. Horizon	i.	A formal meeting where experts give talks and share ideas.
10. Portrait	j.	Organising or providing a place for an event.

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **e** 4. **i** 5. **h** 6. **g** 7. **d** 8. **j** 9. **a** 10. **f**

Grammar Focus

The present continuous tense is often used when we want to talk about actions happening now, temporary situations or what we see in a painting or exhibition.

The Present Continuous		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Actions happening now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist is mixing colours in the studio. Visitors are walking around the gallery.
2.	Temporary actions or situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The museum is hosting a special exhibition this month. She is not studying photography in London anymore.
3.	Descriptions of artworks (narrative style)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this painting, the woman is holding a basket and the children are playing outside. The figures are standing close together and the man is pointing towards the horizon.
4.	Plans for the near future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the gallery opening a new exhibition next week? We are meeting the artist tomorrow for an interview.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The students ___ (sketch) the sculpture in the gallery.	The students <i>are sketching</i> the sculpture in the gallery.
2.	The artist ___ (paint) a series of portraits this month.	The artist <i>is painting</i> a series of portraits this month.
3.	Visitors ____ (look) closely at the installation.	Visitors <i>are looking</i> closely at the installation.
4.	The museum ___ (host) a temporary exhibition on street art.	The museum <i>is hosting</i> a temporary exhibition on street art.
5.	She ____ (not use) oil paints in her current work.	She <i>is not using</i> oil paints in her current work.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The curator is talk about the new collection.	The curator <i>is talking</i> about the new collection.
2.	People look at the photographs.	People <i>are looking</i> at the photographs.
3.	The gallery are showing an exhibition of modern design.	The gallery <i>is showing</i> an exhibition of modern design.
4.	He is not study architecture this year.	He <i>is not studying</i> architecture this year.
5.	The critic is write an article about contemporary sculpture.	The critic <i>is writing</i> an article about contemporary sculpture.

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the present continuous.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	analysing / critics / are / carefully / the painting	<i>Critics are analysing the painting carefully.</i>
2.	explaining / the guide / is / the symbolism	<i>The guide is explaining the symbolism.</i>
3.	standing / visitors / are / in front of / the portrait	<i>Visitors are standing in front of the portrait.</i>
4.	the artist / creating / is / a digital / project	<i>The artist is creating a digital project.</i>
5.	taking / the students / are / notes	<i>The students are taking notes.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The museum (<u>is opening</u> / are opening) a new gallery space next week.
2.	Students (<u>are preparing</u> / is preparing) presentations on abstract art.
3.	The director (am discussing / <u>is discussing</u>) the budget for the exhibition.
4.	They (is working / <u>are working</u>) on a group project about photography.
5.	She (<u>is not presenting</u> / are not presenting) her research at the conference.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all verbs in the present continuous.

Right now, visitors are exploring the modern art gallery. A guide is giving a talk about surrealism and is answering questions from the students. Some people are taking notes, while others are sketching the paintings. The museum is showing a temporary exhibition on Salvador Dalí.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph in the present continuous tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- students / study / painting techniques
- professor / explain / symbolism
- some students / take / photographs
- others / listen / carefully
- class / prepare / exhibition review

Write your paragraph here...

The students are studying painting techniques, while the professor is explaining the symbolism of the work. Meanwhile, some students are taking photographs as part of their notes, and others are listening carefully to the lecture. In addition, the whole class is preparing an exhibition review, which is helping them connect theory with practice.

Task 7

Look at the examples and identify which description uses the present simple and which uses the present continuous. Then write a description of a piece of art using the present continuous. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Sentence A	Sentence B
The portrait represents a wealthy merchant. It shows his social status through his clothes and jewellery.	In the painting, the merchant is sitting beside a table. He is wearing a fur coat and is holding a gold coin.

Write your paragraph here...

In this portrait, the artist is depicting a young woman who is sitting at a desk and is writing in a notebook. At the same time, a lamp is illuminating the table, while the background is showing shelves filled with books. In addition, the use of colour is creating a calm and reflective atmosphere, which is emphasising the intellectual focus of the scene.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

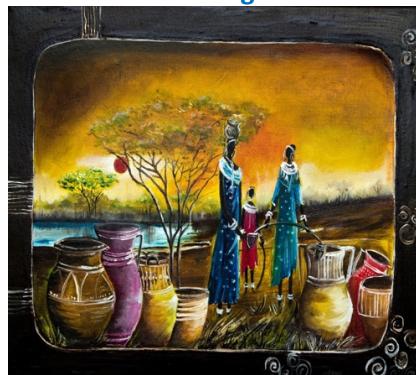
The artist are creating a series of abstract works. She is experiment with different textures and colours to explore new effects. The gallery are presenting these paintings in the main hall. Critics is analysing the meaning of her style, and students are visits the exhibition to engage with her work directly.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

The artist *is creating* a series of abstract works and *is experimenting* with different textures and colours in order to explore new effects. At the same time, the gallery *is presenting* these paintings in the main hall. Furthermore, critics *are analysing* the meaning of her style, while groups of students *are also visiting* the exhibition to engage with her work directly.

Task 9

Choose one of the paintings below. Write a short description using at least five present continuous verbs. Describe *what the people are doing, what the artist is showing, and how the action creates meaning in the artwork.*

Painting A**Painting B****Write your paragraph here...****Painting A**

In this painting, families and friends are enjoying a sunny day in the park. Some people are sitting under an umbrella and talking while others are riding bicycles together. Children are smiling and walking with their parents, and swans are swimming peacefully in the water. The artist is showing how people are spending leisure time in nature, and this creates a positive meaning of relaxation, togetherness, and balance between the city and the natural environment.

Painting B

In this painting, women are carrying water pots on their heads while a child is walking beside them. The figures are moving across a grassy landscape, and the sun is setting behind the trees, filling the sky with warm colours. The artist is showing how people are working and living close to nature, and the action is creating meaning about tradition, survival, and community life. By focusing on daily tasks, the painting is highlighting the strength and dignity of the people.

English for Art: Past Simple **ANSWERS**

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the past simple tense. You will use them to describe completed events, explain what artists did in the past and write about historical movements and exhibitions.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

	Vocabulary		Definition									
1.	Impressionist	a.	Connected with events, people, or developments in the past.									
2.	Landscape	b.	A group of artists who share similar ideas and styles.									
3.	Renaissance	c.	An early 20th-century art movement focused on geometric forms.									
4.	Movement	d.	To show a work of art in a gallery or museum.									
5.	Cubism	e.	A 19th-century style using light and colour.									
6.	Resistance	f.	A great success or accomplishment.									
7.	Inspiration	g.	The act of opposing or standing against authority or control.									
8.	Historical	h.	Something that gives an artist new ideas or creativity.									
9.	Achievement	i.	A European period of art and learning.									
10.	Exhibited	j.	A type of painting that shows natural scenery.									

1. **e** 2. **j** 3. **i** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **g** 7. **h** 8. **a** 9. **f** 10. **d**

Grammar Focus

In art history, the past simple tense is used to describe completed events. We use it to discuss key dates, historical contexts and the achievements of artists.

Past Simple		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Completed actions in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did Van Gogh paint The Starry Night in 1889? • The museum opened a new gallery in 2010.
2.	Historical facts and achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frida Kahlo exhibited her work in Paris in 1939. • The Impressionists did not organise their first exhibition in 1774, it was 1874.
3.	Narrating past events in art history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The critic wrote a review that changed public opinion. • The movement spread quickly across Europe.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct past simple form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	Van Gogh __ (paint) <i>Almond Blossoms</i> in 1890.	Van Gogh <u>painted</u> <i>Almond Blossoms</i> in 1890.
2.	The museum __ (open) a new wing for modern art in 2015.	The museum <u>opened</u> a new wing for modern art in 2015.
3.	Frida Kahlo __ (travel) to Paris in 1939.	Frida Kahlo <u>travelled</u> to Paris in 1939.
4.	Some critics __ (not support) the first Impressionist exhibition.	Some critics <u>did not support</u> the first Impressionist exhibition.
5.	When __ Picasso __ (start) his Blue Period?	When <u>did</u> Picasso <u>start</u> his Blue Period?

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist paint the landscapes in 1905.	The artist <u>painted</u> the landscapes in 1905.
2.	They not exhibited their work in London.	They <u>did not exhibit</u> their work in London.
3.	The critic write many articles about Cubism.	The critic <u>wrote</u> many articles about Cubism.
4.	The museum show the art last summer.	The museum <u>showed</u> the art last summer.
5.	When did she painted her first self-portrait?	When <u>did</u> she <u>paint</u> her first self-portrait?

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the past simple.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	Painted / Leonardo da Vinci / the Mona Lisa / around 1503	<i>Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa around 1503.</i>
2.	Developed / artists / Cubism / in the early 20th century	<i>Artists developed Cubism in the early 20th century.</i>
3.	a new style / the critic / described / in his article / of painting	<i>The critic described a new style of painting in his article.</i>
4.	Began / the exhibition / at the Royal Academy / in 1870	<i>The exhibition began at the Royal Academy in 1870.</i>
5.	First / their work / exhibited / photographers / in a gallery	<i>Photographers first exhibited their work in a gallery.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	Monet (starts / <u>started</u>) the Impressionist movement in the 1870s.
2.	The gallery (<u>showed</u> / shows) an exhibition of surrealist art last year.
3.	She (<u>did not use</u> / does not use) bright colours in her early paintings.
4.	When (do / <u>did</u>) the Pop Art movement <u>begin</u> / began?
5.	The artist (<u>travelled</u> / travels) widely in Europe in the 1920s.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all verbs in the past simple.

In 1874, a group of artists organised the first Impressionist exhibition in Paris. The critics reacted negatively and described the paintings as unfinished. However, the public attended in large numbers and began to support the new movement. This event marked the beginning of modern art.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph in the present continuous tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Pablo Picasso / paint / *Guernica* / 1937
- painting / show / horrors of war
- many critics / praise / the work/ emotional impact
- later / Spain / display / it / in a museum/ internationally recognised
- today / symbol / resistance

Write your paragraph here...

In 1937, Pablo Picasso painted 'Guernica', a monumental work that depicted the horrors of war. At the time, many critics praised the painting for its emotional impact, and it was later displayed in a museum in Spain. As a result, the work became internationally recognised and today it serves as a lasting symbol of resistance.

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph in the past simple. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Claude Monet	Vincent van Gogh
Paints <i>Water Lilies</i>	Paints <i>The Starry Night</i>
Focuses on light and colour	Focuses on emotion
Exhibits in Paris	Lives in France

Write your paragraph here...

Claude Monet painted 'Water Lilies' and focused on light and colour in his work. In contrast, Vincent van Gogh painted 'The Starry Night' and focused on emotion. Monet exhibited his paintings in Paris, while Van Gogh lived in France during his career.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum open a new exhibition on Renaissance art in 2018. It featured paintings from both Italy and France. The curator does not explain the historical context clearly. This left some visitors with unanswered questions. Many people still finding the exhibition inspiring. It presents several works that had not been displayed before. This positive response leads the local newspaper to publish a favourable review the following day.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

The museum opened a new exhibition on Renaissance art in 2018, featuring paintings from both Italy and France. However, the curator did not explain the historical context clearly, which left some visitors with unanswered questions. Even so, many people still found the exhibition inspiring, partly because it presented several works that had not been displayed before. This positive response led the local newspaper to publish a favourable review the following day.

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about an art movement or exhibition from history. Use at least five past simple verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

The Impressionists organised their first independent exhibition in Paris in 1874, where they presented works that challenged academic traditions. Monet exhibited 'Impression, Sunrise', which defined the movement and symbolised its emphasis on modern life. Although many critics dismissed the paintings, others recognised their originality, and the artists continued to exhibit together in subsequent years. As a result, their work influenced the development of Post-Impressionism and shaped the direction of modern art.

English for Art: Past Continuous **ANSWERS**

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the past continuous tense. You will use them to describe background actions, ongoing artistic processes and events that were happening at the same time in the past.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition
1. Drip	a.	An art movement that used bold colours and strong emotion.
2. Technique	b.	A large painting created directly on a wall or ceiling.
3. Invitation	c.	A style of painting that does not represent recognisable objects.
4. Mural	d.	A way of doing something, especially in art.
5. Director	e.	A method of painting where liquid falls in drops onto a surface.
6. Experiment	f.	A formal request to attend an event.
7. Collage	g.	The head of an organisation such as a museum or gallery.
8. Watercolour	h.	A picture made by joining paper or photos.
9. Expressionist	i.	A painting style that uses pigments mixed with water.
10. Abstract	j.	To try new methods, ideas, or materials.

1. **e** 2. **d** 3. **f** 4. **b** 5. **g** 6. **j** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **a** 10. **c**

Grammar Focus

The past continuous tense is useful in art writing when we describe actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past. It helps us explain artistic processes, describe what was happening in studios or galleries and set the background to important events.

The Past Continuous		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Actions in progress at a specific time in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1950, Jackson Pollock was experimenting with new drip painting techniques in his studio. Was the gallery displaying contemporary art during the festival?
2.	Two actions happening at the same time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While Ansel Adams was photographing landscapes, other artists were painting abstract forms. The students were not taking notes while the curator was giving a lecture.
3.	Background to an event (longer action and interruption).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist was working in her studio when she received the invitation. The museum was preparing a new exhibition when the director retired.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct past continuous form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist _____ (work) on a new sculpture yesterday afternoon.	The artist <u>was working</u> on a new sculpture yesterday afternoon.
2.	They _____ (not use) oil paints during that period.	They <u>were not using</u> oil paints during that period.
3.	What _____ the critics _____ (say) about the exhibition at the time?	What <u>were</u> the critics <u>saying</u> about the exhibition at the time?
4.	Visitors _____ (walk) around the gallery while the guide _____ (speak).	Visitors <u>were walking</u> around the gallery while the guide <u>was speaking</u> .
5.	She _____ (study) in Paris when she met other young painters.	She <u>was studying</u> in Paris when she met other young painters.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist were designing a mural in 2010.	The artist <u>was designing</u> a mural in 2010.
2.	The gallery was showed photographs of the war.	The gallery <u>was showing</u> photographs of the war.
3.	They was not studying architecture in Florence.	They <u>were not studying</u> architecture in Florence.
4.	The curator was explain the meaning of the painting.	The curator <u>was explaining</u> the meaning of the painting.
5.	Were she teaching at the academy last year?	<u>Was</u> she <u>teaching</u> at the academy last year?

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the past continuous.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	sketching / the students / were / quickly / in the gallery	<i>The students were sketching quickly in the gallery.</i>
2.	was / creating / for the / a series / she / of collages/upcoming exhibition	<i>She was creating a series of collages for the upcoming exhibition.</i>
3.	discussing / were / critics / the exhibition / at the café	<i>Critics were discussing the exhibition at the café.</i>
4.	while / studying / were / they / art history / travelling	<i>They were studying art history while they were travelling.</i>
5.	at that time / photographs / not / displaying / the museum / was	<i>The museum was not displaying photographs at that time.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	At midnight, the artist (<u>was still working</u> / were still working) in the studio.
2.	The critics (was arguing / <u>were arguing</u>) about surrealism.
3.	He (<u>was not using</u> / did not use) watercolours at that time.
4.	What (was / <u>were</u>) the students doing in the gallery?
5.	The director (<u>was preparing</u> / were preparing) a new catalogue.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all the verbs in the past continuous.

In 1911, the Futurists were organising their first exhibition in Milan. At the same time, artists across Europe were experimenting with new ideas. While the critics were reacting strongly to Cubism, the Futurists were promoting speed and technology. The movement was spreading quickly when war broke out in 1914.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph in the past continuous. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- 1920s / students / study / Bauhaus design
- teachers / experiment / new teaching methods
- visitors / attend / exhibitions in Weimar
- artists / create / modern furniture
- movement / grow / influence

Write your paragraph here...

In the 1920s, students were studying Bauhaus design, while teachers were experimenting with new teaching methods. At the same time, visitors were attending exhibitions in Weimar, and artists were creating modern furniture that reflected the new style. As a result, the movement was growing in influence and shaping the future of art and design.

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to compare the groups of artists working at the same time but in different ways. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Mexican muralists	Abstract Expressionists	Surrealists	Pop Artists	Photographers
Paint / public walls	experiment / new techniques in New York	discuss / dreams and psychoanalysis	design / works with advertising images	document / social change

Write your paragraph here...

Mexican muralists were painting public walls to share political messages, while Abstract Expressionists were experimenting with new techniques in New York. At the same time, Surrealists were discussing dreams and psychoanalysis, and Pop Artists were designing works with advertising images. Meanwhile, photographers were documenting social change, which was influencing how society understood art and culture.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with verb forms. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum **were** planning a major exhibition. The curator **was** spoke with international artists about possible loans. The technicians **was** preparing the gallery for the display. Visitors **were** entered the building for a preview event. The atmosphere **was** building because everyone **were** expecting something remarkable.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

The museum was planning a major exhibition, and as part of this process the curator was speaking with international artists about possible loans. Simultaneously, technicians were preparing the gallery for the display. As these preparations continued, visitors were entering the building for a preview event, and the atmosphere was building because everyone was expecting something remarkable.

Task 9

Choose a period in art history (e.g. *the Renaissance, Surrealism, Abstract Expressionism*). Write a short paragraph describing what artists, critics or galleries were doing during that time. Use at least five past continuous sentences and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

During the Renaissance, artists were painting detailed religious scenes and were experimenting with perspective. At the same time, critics were writing about the importance of classical traditions, and patrons were supporting new projects in Florence. Galleries and churches were displaying these works, which were shaping the culture of the period.

English for Art: Present Perfect ANSWERS

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the present perfect tense. You will use them to discuss artists' influence, describe recognition and achievements over time, and show how past work connects to the present.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition	
1.	Global	a.	A person who is the first to develop or explore new ideas or methods.
2.	Recognition	b.	Equal rights and opportunities for women in society and culture.
3.	Generation	c.	An artistic form that involves live actions.
4.	Digital art	d.	A prize given to honor someone's achievement.
5.	Modernism	e.	A group of people born and living around the same period of time.
6.	Performance	f.	Acceptance and acknowledgement of an artist's work or contribution.
7.	Feminism	g.	Something that relates to or affects the whole world.
8.	Human rights	h.	Fundamental freedoms and protections that belong to all people.
9.	Award	i.	An art movement that broke from traditional forms.
10.	Pioneer	j.	Art created using digital technology, such as computers or software.

1. **g** 2. **f** 3. **e** 4. **j** 5. **i** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **h** 9. **d** 10. **a**

Grammar Focus

The present perfect tense is useful in art writing when we want to connect the past with the present. It helps us explain how artists have influenced others, how movements have developed over time and how exhibitions have shaped public understanding of art.

Present Perfect		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Life experiences (no specific time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damien Hirst has exhibited his work all over the world. Many students have visited the Tate Modern at least once.
2.	Recent past with present relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gallery has not displayed the new collection yet. The artist has just released a new series of photographs.
3.	Changes over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street art and digital art have become global phenomena. The role of women in art has gained greater recognition in recent decades.
4.	Ongoing influence or achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frida Kahlo has inspired generations of contemporary artists. Has Ai Weiwei's art and activism influenced many other artists?

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences by using the correct present perfect simple form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The gallery _____ (host) three major exhibitions this year.	The gallery <u>has hosted</u> three major exhibitions this year.
2.	She _____ (not finish) her new sculpture yet.	She <u>has not finished</u> her new sculpture yet.
3.	Have you ever ___ (visit) the National Gallery?	<u>Have you ever visited</u> the National Gallery?
4.	This artist _____ (influence) many younger painters.	This artist <u>has influenced</u> many younger painters.
5.	The role of digital art _____ (grow) in importance over the last decade.	The role of digital art <u>has grown</u> in importance over the last decade.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The critic has write several books about modernism.	The critic <u>has written</u> several books about modernism.
2.	They did not displayed the new photographs yet.	They <u>have not displayed</u> the new photographs yet.
3.	Did the museum opened a new wing recently?	<u>Has</u> the museum <u>opened</u> a new wing recently?
4.	The artist have created powerful political installations.	The artist <u>has created</u> powerful political installations.
5.	She has never see a performance art piece.	She <u>has</u> never <u>seen</u> a performance art piece.

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the present perfect.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	exhibited / artists / have / their work / many times	<i>Artists have exhibited their work many times.</i>
2.	critics / argued / have / about the painting / already	<i>Critics have already argued about the painting.</i>
3.	influenced / has / generations / Picasso / of painters	<i>Picasso has influenced generations of painters.</i>
4.	on feminism / recently / the gallery / hosted / has / an exhibition	<i>The gallery has recently hosted an exhibition on feminism.</i>
5.	displayed / not / has / still / the museum / the collection	<i>The museum has still not displayed the collection.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The role of photography (<u>has changed</u> / changed) in the last fifty years.
2.	She (<u>has not presented</u> / did not present) her new series yet.
3.	Have you (<u>ever visited</u> / ever visit) the British Museum?
4.	The artist (just finished / <u>has just finished</u>) a large mural in New York.
5.	Critics (<u>have always debated</u> / always debated) the meaning of abstract art.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all verbs in the present perfect.

Over the past decade, contemporary artists have explored new materials and digital tools. At the same time, the Tate Modern has organised several exhibitions that have presented technology-based art. Critics have debated whether these works have changed the definition of art. For this reason, many students have visited these exhibitions and have written about them in their essays.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph using the present perfect tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Ai Weiwei / create / installations / challenge authority
- critics / praise / his political statements
- his art / influence / global debate on human rights
- recently / galleries / exhibit / his work internationally
- he / become / leading contemporary artist

Write your paragraph here...

Ai Weiwei has created installations that challenge authority, and critics have praised his political statements. Moreover, his art has influenced the global debate on human rights. Recently, galleries have exhibited his work internationally, and as a result he has become a leading contemporary artist.

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph using the present perfect tense. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Street Art	Digital Art
Spread globally	Changed rapidly
Gained recognition	Influenced museums
Inspired political messages	Opened new creative possibilities

Write your paragraph here...

Street art has spread globally and has gained recognition, particularly because it has inspired political messages in urban contexts. By contrast, digital art has changed rapidly and has influenced museums through the adoption of new technologies. Moreover, it has opened new creative possibilities, which have in turn transformed how audiences experience contemporary art.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with present perfect verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The artist has win many awards in the last ten years. She did not present her work in Europe yet. Critics has frequently describe her as a pioneer. The gallery have exhibited her installations several times. Her work have influenced young designers across the world.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Over the past decade, the artist has won many awards, but she has not yet presented her work in Europe. In addition, critics have frequently described her as a pioneer. The gallery has exhibited her installations on several occasions, and consequently her work has influenced young designers across the world.

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about an artist or movement that has influenced the art world. Use at least five present perfect verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

The Surrealist movement has inspired artists across the globe and has significantly influenced literature, cinema, and theatre. Surrealists have investigated the unconscious mind, and their work has consistently challenged traditional modes of representation. Moreover, many museums have organised major exhibitions of Surrealist art, while critics have emphasised its continuing relevance. In particular, contemporary artists have adapted Surrealist techniques, and the movement has therefore remained a powerful force in modern culture.

English for Art: Future Forms **ANSWERS**

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and future forms. You will use them to describe upcoming exhibitions, make predictions about trends and talk about future collaborations or projects.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition									
1.	Interactive	a.	A special event celebrating art, culture, or performance.								
2.	Art fair	b.	Visual communication using text and images.								
3.	Collective	c.	A skilled worker who sets up or maintains equipment.								
4.	Sustainability	d.	Involving active participation from the audience.								
5.	Contemporary	e.	Art created in public spaces, often on walls.								
6.	Technician	f.	An event where artworks are shown and sold.								
7.	Street art	g.	To make a work available to the public.								
8.	Graphic design	h.	Belonging to the present time.								
9.	Publish	i.	Using resources in a way that protects the future.								
10.	Festival	j.	A group of artists working together.								

1. **d** 2. **f** 3. **j** 4. **i** 5. **h** 6. **c** 7. **e** 8. **b** 9. **g** 10. **a**

Grammar Focus

In art writing, future forms help us describe upcoming exhibitions, artists' projects and changes in the art world. We use them to make predictions, state intentions and describe scheduled events.

Future Forms		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Predictions (will)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street art will continue to influence graphic design. Will the visitors enjoy the interactive displays? This exhibition will not attract many visitors without better promotion.
2.	Plans and intentions (going to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist is going to publish a book of sketches. Are they going to exhibit their work in Tokyo? The gallery is not going to open the new wing this year now.
3.	Scheduled events (present continuous for future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gallery is opening a new exhibition next month. Are the students presenting their projects on Monday still? The museum is not holding a lecture on Renaissance art next week.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verb in brackets. *If more than one answer is possible, write them both.*

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The museum _____ (open) a new gallery in 2026.	The museum <u>is opening</u> a new gallery in 2026.
2.	She _____ (not attend) the art fair this year because she has another project.	She <u>is not going to attend</u> the art fair this year because she has another project.
3.	Critics predict that the exhibition _____ (be) successful.	Critics predict that the exhibition <u>will be</u> successful.
4.	The artist _____ (launch) a digital installation next week.	The artist <u>is going to launch/is launching</u> a digital installation next week.
5.	We _____ (meet) the curator tomorrow.	We <u>are meeting</u> the curator tomorrow.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The gallery going to open an exhibition in Rome.	The gallery <u>is going to open</u> an exhibition in Rome.
2.	Critics will reviewing the show in the newspapers.	Critics <u>will review</u> the show in the newspapers.
3.	She meet the director on Saturday.	She <u>is meeting</u> the director on Saturday.
4.	They not going to display those photographs.	They <u>are not going to display</u> those photographs.
5.	Will the museum opens a new wing next year?	<u>Will</u> the museum <u>open</u> a new wing next year?

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences using future tenses.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	going to / a new mural / is / the artist / paint	<i>The artist is going to paint a new mural.</i>
2.	in the future/will / increase / digital art / its influence	<i>Digital art will increase its influence in the future.</i>
3.	the curator / opening / is / an exhibition / in June	<i>The curator is opening an exhibition in June.</i>
4.	present / are / their research / next week / the students / going to	<i>The students are going to present their research next week.</i>
5.	tomorrow / will / discuss / the panel / sustainability in art	<i>Tomorrow the panel will discuss sustainability in art.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

If both options are possible, then highlight/underline them both.

1.	I am sure the exhibition (<u>will</u> / is going to) attract international visitors.
2.	The students (<u>are presenting</u> / will present) their projects on Friday at 3pm.
3.	She has decided that she (<u>is not going to</u> / will not) join the collective.
4.	The critic (<u>is going to write</u> / <u>is writing</u>) a review for next week's magazine.
5.	The gallery (will host / <u>is going to host</u>) a photography festival in May.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all the verbs in the future.

Next month, the museum is opening a major exhibition on contemporary African art. The director says it will attract many visitors. Several artists are going to travel to London for the opening. Critics will review the works in the international press, and students are presenting research projects linked to the exhibition.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph using future tenses. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- artist / paint / new mural / next year
- gallery / host / photography festival
- students / present / projects / at seminar
- critics / write / reviews
- audience / enjoy / interactive displays

Write your paragraph here...

Next year, an artist is going to paint a new mural, and the gallery is hosting a photography festival at the same time. As part of the programme, students are going to present their projects at a seminar, and critics will write reviews of the events. The audience are going to enjoy the interactive displays, which will make the experience more engaging.

Task 7

Use the information in the table to write a short comparative paragraph using the future tenses. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artist A	Artist B
is going to design a new installation	will exhibit sculptures internationally
is meeting curators in Berlin	is not going to attend the Venice Biennale
will publish a book	is opening a studio in New York

Write your paragraph here...

Artist A is going to design a new installation and is meeting curators in Berlin. In addition, she will publish a book that presents her recent work. By contrast, Artist B will exhibit sculptures internationally, but he is not going to attend the Venice Biennale. Instead, he is opening a new studio in New York to expand his practice.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with future verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The museum will hosting an exhibition next month. The curator going to meet the artists on Friday to finalise the programme. The technicians will prepares the display. At the same time, students is presenting their projects on modernism. The event will attracts wide attention and is likely to stimulate further debate on contemporary art.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

The museum will host an exhibition next month, and the curator is going to meet the artists on Friday to finalise the programme. Simultaneously, the technicians will prepare the display, while students are going to present their projects on modernism as part of the event. Consequently, the exhibition will attract wide attention and is likely to stimulate further debate on contemporary art.

Task 9

Choose an upcoming exhibition, art project or event. Write a short paragraph using at least five future verb forms and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Next spring, the gallery will open a major exhibition on contemporary photography, and the curator is going to introduce several emerging international artists. Their work is highlighting innovative approaches to digital imagery, and a number of installations will demonstrate how new technologies are reshaping visual culture. At the same time, the programme is going to feature interactive displays designed to engage visitors directly. In addition, the organisers will host specialised workshops on photographic techniques, and the event is expected to attract visitors from across the country. Consequently, the exhibition is becoming a significant highlight of the cultural calendar and will influence debates about contemporary art in the years ahead.

English for Art: Passives **ANSWERS**

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and the passive voice. You will use them to describe how artworks are created, restored, exhibited and interpreted, focusing more on the process than the person.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition	
1.	Restoration	a.	Describes something that is not permanent.
2.	Curatorial	b.	A set of artworks or objects kept together in a museum.
3.	Installation	c.	The act of showing something in a public place.
4.	Displayed	d.	Related to the work of selecting and organising exhibitions.
5.	Pollution	e.	An artwork created for a specific space, often large-scale.
6.	Praised	f.	To express approval or admiration.
7.	Temporary	g.	Repairing something and returning it to its original state.
8.	Innovative	h.	Describes something new, original, or creative.
9.	Interpreted	i.	The presence of harmful substances in the environment.
10.	Collection	j.	Explained or understood the meaning of something.

1. **g** 2. **d** 3. **e** 4. **c** 5. **i** 6. **f** 7. **a** 8. **h** 9. **j** 10. **b**

Grammar Focus

The passive voice is very common in academic art writing because the focus is often on the artwork or exhibition, not the person who created or organised it. We use it to describe how art was produced, displayed or interpreted.

Passive Voice			
	Used for...	Examples	Tense
1.	To emphasise the artwork, not the artist	Several installations are exhibited in the biennale.	Present simple
		Was the mural painted in Mexico City in the 1930s?	Past simple
2.	When the agent (doer) is unknown or unimportant	This ancient sculpture has been discovered in an Italian village.	Present perfect
		Several artworks are going to be displayed in the upcoming exhibition.	Future with going to
3.	For academic and formal style	The exhibition is not being curated by Tate Modern now.	Present continuous
		The results of the restoration will be published in the museum's annual report.	Future with will

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing verb form. Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The <i>Mona Lisa</i> _____ (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 1500s.	The <i>Mona Lisa</i> <u>was painted</u> by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 1500s.
2.	Several contemporary works _____ (display) in the main hall every year.	Several contemporary works <u>are displayed</u> in the main hall every year.
3.	The catalogue _____ (has publish) in three languages.	The catalogue <u>has been published</u> in three languages.
4.	A new exhibition _____ (is prepare) by the curatorial team at the moment.	A new exhibition <u>is being prepared</u> by the curatorial team at the moment.
5.	The results of the restoration _____ (will present) at the conference next month.	The results of the restoration <u>will be presented</u> at the conference next month.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The exhibition curate by the museum.	The exhibition <u>is being curated</u> by the museum.
2.	The photographs has been restore recently.	The photographs <u>have been restored</u> recently.
3.	The gallery were opened in 1896 by the mayor.	The gallery <u>was opened</u> in 1896 by the mayor.
4.	The review will publish in next week's journal.	The review <u>will be published</u> in next week's journal.
5.	The installation is show in the temporary gallery next week.	The installation <u>is being shown</u> in the temporary gallery next week.

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences in the passive voice.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	praised / by critics / was / the painting	<u>The painting was praised by critics.</u>
2.	recently / exhibited / has / been / the sculpture	<u>The sculpture has been exhibited recently.</u>
3.	being / prepared / the exhibition / is / carefully	<u>The exhibition is being prepared carefully.</u>
4.	shown / not / last year / was / the artwork	<u>The artwork was not shown last year.</u>
5.	displayed / will / the collection / be / in London	<u>The collection will be displayed in London.</u>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	The building (<u>was designed</u> / designed) by Frank Gehry in 1997.
2.	The exhibition catalogues (<u>are printed</u> / print) in three languages every year.
3.	The exhibition (is installing/ <u>is being installed</u>) this week.
4.	A new book (has written / <u>has been written</u>) about feminist art.
5.	The artwork (<u>will be exhibited</u> / will exhibit) at the biennale next year.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Underline all verbs in the passive voice.

The painting was discovered in a private collection in 1990. Since then, it has been exhibited in several major galleries. It is described as one of the most important finds of the century. Recently, it has been restored and is now being displayed at the National Museum. Next year, it will be loaned to the Louvre in Paris.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph using the passive voice. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- mural / paint / city centre / 1985
- later / damage / by pollution
- restoration / complete / 2005
- exhibition / organise / show process
- work / admire / by visitors today
- now / important / city's cultural heritage

Write your paragraph here...

A mural was painted in the city centre in 1985, but it was subsequently damaged by pollution. The restoration was completed in 2005, and an exhibition was later organised to document the process. Today, the work is still admired by visitors, and as a result it has become an important part of the city's cultural heritage.

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to compare two pieces of artwork. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artwork A	Artwork B
was painted in Italy	is displayed in Greece today
was exhibited in London	has been exhibited worldwide
was praised by critics	will be presented at the biennale next year

Write your paragraph here...

Artwork A was painted in Italy and was subsequently exhibited in London, where it was highly praised by critics. Artwork B, by contrast, is currently displayed in Greece and has been exhibited internationally on numerous occasions. Moreover, it will be presented at the biennale next year, which consequently reinforces its significance within the global art world.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with passive verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The exhibition was organise by the gallery. Several installations was show in the main hall. The artworks were describe as innovative. The catalogue has print in two languages. Many visitors will impress by the displays.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

The exhibition was organised by the gallery, and several installations were presented in the main hall. In addition, the artworks were described as innovative, while the catalogue was printed in two languages to reach a wider audience. Consequently, many visitors were impressed by the displays.

Task 9

Choose a painting, sculpture or exhibition. Write a short paragraph using at least five passive verbs in different tenses and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

The painting 'Guernica' was created by Pablo Picasso in 1937, and it was subsequently displayed in Paris. It was later exhibited in New York, where it was widely admired by international critics. Since then, it has been interpreted in numerous ways and has frequently been described as a universal symbol of resistance. Moreover, it has been displayed in Madrid in recent decades, where it is consistently visited by thousands of people each year. Consequently, the work will continue to be recognised as one of the most significant anti-war statements in the history of art.

English for Art: Relative Clauses ANSWERS

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and relative clauses. You will use them to add detail about artists, artworks and galleries, making your sentences more precise and informative.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition	
1.	Bauhaus	a.	Widely recognised and symbolically representative.
2.	Iconic	b.	A large building used to produce electricity.
3.	Landmark	c.	An art and design style from early 20th-century Germany.
4.	Power station	d.	The way someone feels, such as happiness, sadness, or anger.
5.	Transformed	e.	Changed completely in form or appearance.
6.	Converted	f.	An important or famous building, structure, or event.
7.	Emotion	g.	The experience of dealing with difficulties or challenges.
8.	Volumes	h.	books or large written works collected together.
9.	Struggle	i.	A person's emotional and psychological well-being.
10.	Mental health	j.	Turned from one use or purpose into another.

1.	c	2.	a	3.	f	4.	b	5.	e	6.	j	7.	d	8.	h	9.	g	10.	i
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Grammar Focus

In academic art writing, relative clauses help us add precise information about artists, artworks and exhibitions. They allow us to describe details clearly and link ideas smoothly, which is essential for formal academic style.

Relative Clauses			
Type	Function	Example	
1.	Defining relative clauses	give essential information	The painting <u>that hangs in the Uffizi Gallery</u> was created by Botticelli. [‘which’ is possible here too]. The artist <u>who developed Cubism</u> was Pablo Picasso. [‘that’ is possible here too].
			Van Gogh, <u>who was Dutch</u> , created over 2,000 artworks. [‘that’ is NOT possible here]. The Tate Modern, <u>which opened in 2000</u> , is one of the most visited museums in the world. [‘that’ is NOT possible here].
3.	Relative pronouns (people, things, places, time)	Show relationships to people, objects, places, or times	The curator <u>whose research influenced the exhibition</u> is giving a lecture. The gallery <u>where the painting is displayed</u> attracts thousands of visitors. The year <u>when the Biennale was first held</u> was 1895.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing word. Complete the sentences by using the correct relative pronoun.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The artist ___ painted <i>The Starry Night</i> was Vincent van Gogh.	The artist <u>who</u> painted <i>The Starry Night</i> was Vincent van Gogh.
2.	The museum ___ opened in 2010 attracts millions of visitors.	The museum <u>which</u> opened in 2010 attracts millions of visitors.
3.	The critic ___ review was published yesterday praised the exhibition.	The critic <u>whose</u> review was published yesterday praised the exhibition.
4.	This is the gallery ___ I first saw contemporary installation art.	This is the gallery <u>where</u> I first saw contemporary installation art.
5.	1874 was the year ___ the Impressionists held their first exhibition.	1874 was the year <u>when</u> the Impressionists held their first exhibition.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite the sentences correctly using the target grammar. **Note: one of the sentences needs the passive voice.**

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The exhibition, that was organised by the Louvre, attracted thousands.	The exhibition, <u>which</u> was organised by the Louvre, attracted thousands.
2.	The artist which created the mural lives in Brazil.	The artist <u>who/that</u> created the mural lives in Brazil.
3.	This is the critic who's article changed public opinion.	This is the critic <u>whose</u> article changed public opinion.
4.	The painting who hangs in the Prado is very famous.	The painting <u>which/that</u> hangs in the Prado is very famous.
5.	The Biennale where held in Venice ended last week.	The Biennale, <u>which was held</u> in Venice, ended last week. (Past simple passive)

Task 3

Join the two sentences together by using an appropriate defining or non-defining relative clause.

	Sentence 1	Sentence 2	Relative Clause
1.	Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter.	She created many self-portraits.	<i>Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter who/that created many self-portraits.</i>
2.	The sculpture is very old.	It was discovered in Greece.	<i>The sculpture, which was discovered in Greece, is very old.</i>
3.	The gallery is in New York.	It displays contemporary art.	<i>The gallery, which displays contemporary art, is in New York.</i>
4.	Banksy is a famous street artist.	His works have appeared worldwide.	<i>Banksy is a street artist whose works have appeared worldwide.</i>
5.	The Impressionists first exhibited in 1937.	They changed modern art.	<i>The Impressionists, who first exhibited in 1937, changed modern art.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

If both options are possible, then highlight/underline them both.

1.	The critic (whose / who's) essay was published is very influential.
2.	The painting (who / which) depicts rural life is by Millet.
3.	The museum (which / where) opened in 2000 attracts millions of tourists.
4.	She is the artist (who / that) designed the installation.
5.	The year (when / where) the Bauhaus was founded was 1919.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all the relative clauses.

The Tate Modern, which opened in 2000, is one of the most important modern art museums in the world. It houses works by artists who transformed twentieth-century art. Visitors can also see exhibitions that explore contemporary issues. The building, which was converted from a power station, is an iconic landmark in London.

Task 6

Use the notes to make a connected paragraph using relative clauses. Write full sentences and link them together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Diego Rivera / create / murals / Mexico City
- murals / depict / workers / everyday life
- Rivera / influence / artists / Latin America
- murals / restored / 1990s / admired / today

Write your paragraph here...

Diego Rivera, who created monumental murals in Mexico City, became a central figure in 20th-century art. His murals, which depicted workers and scenes of everyday life, consequently influenced generations of artists across Latin America. The works, which were carefully restored in the 1990s, are still widely admired today and have been regarded as a lasting contribution to public art.

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to compare two artists. Write full sentences using both defining and non-defining relative clauses and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Artist A	Artist B
painted portraits	painted landscapes
was born in Spain	was born in France
influenced many students	influenced the Impressionists
Artist A & B	
Different styles reflect distinct cultural traditions	
Highlights diversity of artistic development	

Write your paragraph here...

Artist A, who painted portraits, was born in Spain and influenced many of his students. In contrast, Artist B, who painted landscapes, was born in France and influenced the Impressionists, who later transformed modern art. Moreover, their differing styles, which reflected distinct cultural traditions, highlight the diversity of artistic development in 19th-century Europe.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with relative clauses. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

Malevich, that was a Russian painter, created works whose expressed radical new ideas about art. The exhibition in which he presented *Black Square* was held in St. Petersburg. His writings, that are collected in many volumes, reveal his theories of Suprematism. Moreover, *Black Square*, that now hangs in the Tretyakov Gallery, is one of his most iconic works. 1915 was the year where he first exhibited the painting.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

Malevich, who was a Russian painter, created works that expressed radical new ideas about art. The exhibition in which he presented *Black Square* was held in St. Petersburg. His writings, which are collected in many volumes, reveal his theories of Suprematism. Moreover, *Black Square*, which now hangs in the Tretyakov Gallery, is one of his most iconic works. 1915 was the year when he first exhibited the painting.

Task 9

Choose a painting, artist, or exhibition. Write a paragraph using at least four relative clauses, using both defining and non-defining types. Link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Edvard Munch, who was a Norwegian painter associated with Symbolism and Expressionism, created 'The Scream' in 1893. The painting, which is widely regarded as one of the most iconic works of modern art, communicates profound psychological tension through its swirling forms and vivid colours. Moreover, Munch produced several versions of the image, which are preserved in different institutions, thereby ensuring its international visibility. The central figure, which has often been interpreted as a representation of existential anxiety, stands against a landscape that was inspired by views of Oslo. Consequently, 'The Scream', which continues to be referenced in both popular and academic culture, has become a defining symbol of modern human experience.

English for Art: Modals ANSWERS

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and modal verbs. You will use them to speculate about meaning, suggest interpretations and give critical opinions about artworks and styles.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

Vocabulary		Definition	
1.	Contextual	a.	The act of making guesses without firm evidence.
2.	Contributions	b.	An exhibition showing an artist's work over their career.
3.	Retrospective	c.	The way something can be understood or explained.
4.	Criticism	d.	Acts of giving or adding something valuable.
5.	Speculation	e.	Related to the surrounding circumstances or background.
6.	Interpretation	f.	A white bird often used as a symbol of peace.
7.	Provoke	g.	Negative comments or analysis of a work.
8.	Dove	h.	To cause a reaction, often anger or strong debate.
9.	Conflict	i.	A state of disorder and confusion.
10.	Chaos	j.	Serious disagreement, often leading to fighting or opposition.

1. **e** 2. **d** 3. **b** 4. **g** 5. **a** 6. **c** 7. **h** 8. **f** 9. **j** 10. **i**

Grammar Focus

In academic art writing, modal verbs are used to express speculation, interpretation, and degrees of certainty. They help us analyse artworks more cautiously, allowing us to suggest possible meanings rather than stating them as facts.

Modal Verbs		
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Speculation and interpretation (possibility / certainty)	The figure <u>might represent</u> the artist's mother. (<i>possibility</i>) The colours <u>must symbolise</u> death and rebirth. (<i>strong certainty</i>)
2.	Criticism or advice (should / ought to)	<u>Should</u> the exhibition <u>include</u> more contextual information? Curators <u>ought to highlight</u> women's contributions more clearly.
3.	Ability and potential (can / could)	This installation <u>can provoke</u> strong emotional reactions. Photography <u>could challenge</u> traditional painting in the 20th century.
4.	Future possibility (may / might)	Digital art <u>might become</u> the most influential medium of the century. Some planned exhibitions <u>may not open</u> due to funding problems.

Task 1

Each sentence below has a missing word. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb using the prompt in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The dark colours ___ (possibility) suggest sadness.	The dark colours <i>might suggest</i> sadness.
2.	The sculpture _____ (ability/potential) be interpreted in many ways.	The sculpture <i>can be interpreted</i> in many ways.
3.	This exhibition ___ (criticism) include more information about the context.	This exhibition <i>should include</i> more information about the context.
4.	The bright light ___ (speculation – strong certainty) symbolise hope.	The bright light <i>must symbolise</i> hope.
5.	The new installation ___ (future possibility) be controversial when it opens.	The new installation <i>may be</i> controversial when it opens.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains a mistake. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The critic said the painting musts represent political power.	The critic said the painting <i>must represent</i> political power.
2.	This gallery ought highlight more contemporary works.	This gallery <i>ought to highlight</i> more contemporary works.
3.	The exhibition can provoking new debates.	The exhibition <i>can provoke</i> new debates.
4.	Visitors shoulds do some background reading before seeing the collection.	Visitors <i>should do</i> some background reading before seeing the collection.
5.	The mural may to reflect the struggles of workers.	The mural <i>may reflect</i> the struggles of workers.

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct modal sentences.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	symbolise / must / the dove / peace	<i>The dove must symbolise peace.</i>
2.	show / might / the painting / family life	<i>The painting might show family life.</i>
3.	provoke / can / strong reactions / the installation	<i>The installation can provoke strong reactions.</i>
4.	include / should / more detail / the review	<i>The review should include more detail.</i>
5.	challenge / could / traditional values / modern art	<i>Modern art could challenge traditional values.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

If both options are possible, then highlight/underline them both.

1.	The figure (may / must) represent the artist's self-portrait; we cannot be sure.
2.	The colours (could / should) express the conflict between life and death.
3.	The exhibition (ought to / may) provide a clearer catalogue.
4.	The artwork (might / must) depict a religious scene; the evidence is very strong.
5.	Street art (can / could) change the way people view public spaces.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and underline all the modal verbs.

The mural might depict a political protest, but it could also reflect the artist's personal struggles. The dark colours must represent conflict, since similar tones appear in his other works. The exhibition should provide more background information to help visitors understand this context. Such a powerful image can provoke intense debate among critics. In the future, the piece may be displayed alongside other protest art to highlight its continuing relevance.

Task 6

Use the following notes to write a short analysis of an abstract painting. Use 5-6 modal verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- painting / create / 1911 / artist / who / influential / Cubism
- work / display / currently / gallery / where / focus / Modernism
- critics / argue / composition / symbolise / urban life / reflect / social change
- if / viewers / interpret / shapes / as streets + buildings → work / appear / connect / modern city painting / could / seen / visual record / artists / respond / challenges / urban existence

Write your paragraph here...

The painting, which was created in 1911 by an artist who was influential in Cubism, highlights the bold experimentation of the period. The work is currently displayed in a gallery where the focus is on Modernism, linking it to other significant pieces of the early 20th century. Critics argue that the composition must symbolise aspects of urban life, reflecting the rapid social changes of the time. If viewers interpret the fragmented shapes as buildings and streets, the work will appear even more strongly connected to the experience of the modern city. In this way, the painting could be seen as a visual record of how artists responded to the challenges of modern urban existence.

Task 7

Interpret the same painting in two different ways using modals.



Write your paragraph here...

This painting might be a busy city. The red and blue blocks could represent tall buildings, and the white lines may suggest busy roads or bridges that connect different areas. The bright colours must be giving the idea of energy, movement and constant activity, which reflect the feeling of urban life. On the other hand, the painting could also symbolise strong emotions. The sharp lines might represent conflict or tension, while the yellow area may suggest hope or light breaking through. The mixture of warm and cool tones could be showing how different feelings exist together, and the overlapping shapes might indicate the complexity of human experiences.

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with modal verbs. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The painting **must** represent the chaos of modern life. The colours **can** also suggest hope for the future. Critics argue that the commentary on the painting should **including** more historical context to strengthen the interpretation. The exhibition **mights** reveal new evidence about the artist's influences. This **must** change how we understand the piece.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

The painting **must represent** the chaos of modern life, yet the colours **can also suggest** hope for the future. Critics argue that the commentary on the painting **should include** more historical context to strengthen the interpretation. However, the exhibition **might reveal** new evidence about the artist's influences, which **could change** how we understand the piece.

Task 9

Choose a painting or sculpture. Write a short paragraph that interprets the work, comments on how it is presented and considers its future reception. Use at least four different modal verbs and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

Write your paragraph here...

Artemisia Gentileschi's 'Judith Slaying Holofernes' might symbolise both female strength and resistance. The dramatic contrasts of light and shadow must highlight the violence of the scene, giving the painting its striking emotional power. In the gallery, the work can be presented with other Baroque masterpieces to show its place in the artistic tradition, and curators should provide contextual information about the artist's life to enrich interpretation. In the future, the painting may continue to provoke debate about gender, power and representation, ensuring its lasting significance.

English for Art: Conditionals ANSWERS

Vocabulary Preview

This activity introduces words that connect to both art and conditional sentences. You will use them to imagine alternative histories, hypothesise about artists and predict possible outcomes in the art world.

Exercise

Match the **TEN** words from this unit with the correct definition. Compare with a partner when you have finished.

	Vocabulary		Definition
1.	Pigments	a.	The care and protection of artworks over time.
2.	Exposed	b.	Very new, original, and important.
3.	New media	c.	To say what will probably happen in the future.
4.	Fade	d.	A supporter of social or political change.
5.	Hypothesise	e.	To become less bright or lose colour.
6.	Predict	f.	Colours or substances used in making paint.
7.	Fragile	g.	Made visible or left unprotected.
8.	Conservation	h.	Easily broken or damaged.
9.	Activist	i.	Art involving digital or emerging technologies.
10.	Groundbreaking	j.	To make a reasoned guess or explanation.

1. **f** 2. **g** 3. **i** 4. **e** 5. **j** 6. **c** 7. **h** 8. **a** 9. **d** 10. **b**

Grammar Focus

In academic art writing, conditionals allow us to consider what might have happened in art history, what may be true about an interpretation and what could happen in the future.

	Conditionals	
	Used for...	Examples
1.	Zero Conditional (facts / general truths)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If viewers <u>look</u> closely at the painting, they <u>see</u> hidden details. • Do pigments <u>fade</u> over time if they <u>are exposed</u> to light?
2.	First Conditional (real future possibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the museum <u>opens</u> a new wing, more visitors <u>will attend</u>. • If the gallery <u>does not promote</u> the show, fewer people <u>will visit</u>.
3.	Second Conditional (hypothetical / unreal present or future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Van Gogh <u>were</u> alive today, he <u>would experiment</u> with digital media. • If the gallery <u>were</u> larger, it <u>could display</u> more installations.
4.	Third Conditional (imaginary past / alternative history)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Picasso <u>had not painted</u> Guernica, modern art <u>would have lost</u> a powerful symbol. • If the mural <u>had been destroyed</u>, its message <u>would have been forgotten</u>.

Task 1

Each sentence below has missing verbs. Complete the sentences with the correct conditionals using the prompts in brackets. **Note: one of the sentences needs the passive voice.**

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	If visitors ___ (study) the catalogue, they ___ (understand) the exhibition better. (zero)	If visitors <u>study</u> the catalogue, they <u>understand</u> the exhibition better. (zero)
2.	If the artist ___ (experiment) with new media, the gallery ___ (attract) younger audiences. (first)	If the artist <u>experiments</u> with new media, the gallery <u>will attract</u> younger audiences. (first)
3.	If the museum ___ (be) larger, it ___ (host) an international show. (second)	If the museum <u>were</u> larger, it <u>would host</u> an international show. (second)
4.	If critics ___ (analyse) the painting more deeply, they ___ (offer) richer interpretations. (third)	If critics <u>had analysed</u> the painting more deeply, they <u>would have offered</u> richer interpretations. (third)
5.	If colours ___ (mix) carelessly, the composition ___ (lose) balance. (zero)	If colours <u>are mixed</u> carelessly, the composition <u>loses</u> balance. (zero) (present simple passive)

Task 2

Each sentence below contains mistakes. Rewrite them correctly using the target grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	If the mural would be preserved, future generations will see it.	If the mural <u>is preserved</u> , future generations <u>will see</u> it.
2.	If the gallery invest in digital media, it would reaches a wider audience.	If the gallery <u>invested</u> in digital media, it <u>would reach</u> a wider audience.
3.	If Frida Kahlo were alive today, she will explore themes of gender and identity in new ways.	If Frida Kahlo <u>were</u> alive today, she <u>would explore</u> themes of gender and identity in new ways.
4.	If the gallery had restored the sculpture, it will be on display.	If the gallery <u>had restored</u> the sculpture, it <u>would have been</u> on display.
5.	If pigments is unstable, the painting would fade quickly.	If pigments <u>are</u> unstable, the painting <u>fades</u> quickly.

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct conditional sentences.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	will / be / if / the exhibition / successful / critics / attend	<i>The exhibition will be successful if critics attend.</i>
2.	had / the catalogue / been / clearer / visitors / understood / would	<i>If the catalogue had been clearer, visitors would have understood.</i>
3.	uses / if / the installation / light / shadows / creates	<i>If the installation uses light, it creates shadows.</i>
4.	could / the gallery / more / if / were / works of art / larger	<i>The gallery could show more works of art if it were larger.</i>
5.	will / if / the artist / include / photographs / attract / it / audience / wider	<i>If the artist includes photographs, it will attract a wider audience.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	If the painting (is / were) destroyed, art history would be different.
2.	If the museum (includes / included) more contemporary art, more students will visit.
3.	If the critic (had analysed / analysed) the mural, she would have written a deeper review.
4.	If viewers (looked / look) closely, they can see hidden details.
5.	If exhibitions (are / were) free, more people attend.

Task 5

Read the paragraph and highlight all the conditionals in the following colours: **zero**, **first**, **second** and **third**.

If visitors **read** the exhibition notes, they will understand the symbolism more clearly, which makes their experience richer. Conservation remains a challenge, because if pigments are unstable, colours **fade** within a few years. Space is also an issue: if the museum **were** larger, it could host international retrospectives and display more installations. Finally, history reminds us how fragile movements can be; if critics **had** supported abstract art earlier, it would have gained recognition much sooner.

Task 6

Use the following notes to write about an art exhibition. Use 5-6 conditional sentences and link the ideas together so the paragraph flows smoothly.

- Visitors / read / catalogue → understand influence of British culture / explained in detail
- Curators / add / interactive wall texts → audience / engage more deeply / his sketches + letters
- Gallery / larger → display / more landscapes + self-portraits / fuller sense of artistic journey
- Van Gogh / alive today → use / multimedia tools / reinterpret colour + movement
- Critics / support / lifetime → exhibition / celebrated earlier → remembered / landmark in 19th-century art

Write your paragraph here...

If visitors **read** the catalogue for 'Van Gogh and Britain' at Tate Britain, they will understand the influence of British culture on his work more easily because it explains his connections to writers and artists in London. If the curators **added** more interactive wall texts, the audience could engage more deeply with Van Gogh's sketches and letters. At the same time, if the galleries **were** larger, they could display even more of his landscapes and self-portraits, giving a fuller sense of his artistic journey. If Van Gogh **were** alive today, he would use multimedia tools to reinterpret colour and movement in new ways. Finally, if critics **had** supported him during his lifetime, the exhibition would have been celebrated much earlier, and it might now be remembered as a landmark in nineteenth-century art history.

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to write two short paragraphs (one for each scenario). In each paragraph, use at least two different conditional forms to imagine what might have happened.

Scenario A	Scenario B
What if the <i>Mona Lisa</i> had been lost during World War II?	What if Basquiat were alive today?

Write your paragraphs here...	
<p><i>If the 'Mona Lisa' had been lost during the war, the Louvre would have been deprived of its most famous attraction. If visitors go to the museum today, they usually expect to see the painting, so its absence would still affect the experience. Moreover, if the artwork had disappeared, art historians would have struggled to reconstruct its influence on later artists.</i></p>	<p><i>If Basquiat were alive today, he would continue to experiment with new forms of street art. If curators organised exhibitions of his recent pieces, they would attract huge international audiences. In addition, if Basquiat had used digital platforms, he could have reached new generations of artists and activists around the world.</i></p>

Task 8

This paragraph has **FIVE** errors with conditionals. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate *linking words and phrases*.

If the artist will explore new materials, the exhibition will be innovative and attract more attention. If the curators include interactive elements, audiences would engage more actively with the artwork. If the show is supported earlier, it would have been recognised as groundbreaking. If the layout was larger and more carefully planned, the exhibition could showcase a wider range of works. If the organisers had promoted the event more effectively, it would have drawn even bigger crowds and might now be remembered as a turning point in contemporary art.

Rewrite the paragraph here...

If the artist *explores* new materials, the exhibition will be innovative and attract more attention. *Likewise*, if the curators include interactive elements, audiences *will engage* more actively with the artwork. *Timing is also crucial*: if the show *had been supported* earlier, it would have been recognised as groundbreaking. *The presentation matters too, because* if the layout *were* larger and more carefully planned, the exhibition could showcase a wider range of works. *Finally*, if the organisers had promoted the event more effectively, it *would have drawn* even bigger crowds and might now be remembered as a turning point in contemporary art.

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about an artwork, exhibition or art movement. Your paragraph should include all four types of conditionals.

Write your paragraph here...

If visitors stand in front of Michelangelo's 'David', they notice the extraordinary detail in the marble sculpture. Moreover, if the museum provides more digital resources, audiences will gain a deeper understanding of its symbolism. In contrast, if Michelangelo were alive today, he would be commissioned to create monumental public artworks with modern techniques. Finally, if the statue had been destroyed during past conflicts, it would not have become one of the most celebrated masterpieces of the Renaissance.

English for Art: Mixed Grammar Review **ANSWERS**

Vocabulary Review

This activity revises some of the words that you studied in the previous units. They all connect to both art and the grammar structures you have studied.

Exercise

You will see 15 definitions from the vocabulary studied in the previous units. For each definition, write the correct word in the space provided.

	Definition		Word
1.	A large wall painting, often created in public spaces.	a.	<i>Mural</i>
2.	A booklet or list that describes the works in an exhibition.	b.	<i>Catalogue</i>
3.	A three-dimensional artwork often created for a particular space.	c.	<i>Installation</i>
4.	A place where works of art are shown to the public.	d.	<i>Gallery</i>
5.	A three-dimensional artwork made from materials such as stone, metal, or wood.	e.	<i>Sculpture</i>
6.	An organised public showing of artworks.	f.	<i>Exhibition</i>
7.	People who judge, analyse, and interpret works of art.	g.	<i>Critics</i>
8.	An artist or style connected with modernism in the late 19th and 20th centuries.	h.	<i>Modernist</i>
9.	Public acknowledgement or appreciation of achievement.	i.	<i>Recognition</i>
10.	The use of images or objects to represent ideas or concepts.	j.	<i>Symbolism</i>
11.	Electronic or online technologies used to create or share art.	k.	<i>Digital media</i>
12.	A group of artworks kept together, often by a gallery or museum.	l.	<i>Collection</i>
13.	An artistic style or trend shared by a group of artists.	m.	<i>Movement</i>
14.	To show or present a work of art to an audience.	n.	<i>Display</i>
15.	An art movement of the 20th century that used dreamlike or illogical imagery.	o.	<i>Surrealism</i>

Grammar Focus

This review brings together key grammar areas you have studied: verb tenses, passive voice, relative clauses, modal verbs and conditionals. Each exercise focuses on art and exhibitions, helping you practise grammar in an academic context.

Task 1

Each sentence below has missing words. Complete the sentences with the correct grammatical form using the prompts in brackets.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The mural ___ (paint) in 1934 by an artist ___ (who/which) later ___ (inspire) many others.	The mural <u>was painted</u> in 1934 by an artist <u>who</u> later <u>inspired</u> many others.
2.	The sculpture ___ (admire) today by thousands of visitors, although it ___ (not / recognise) when it was first shown.	The sculpture <u>is admired</u> today by thousands of visitors, although it <u>was not recognised</u> when it was first shown.
3.	The installation ___ (may / must) represent a protest, although some critics suggest it ___ (could) also reflect a personal struggle.	The installation <u>must represent</u> a protest, although some critics suggest it <u>could</u> also <u>reflect</u> a personal struggle.
4.	If critics ___ (analyse) the exhibition carefully, they ___ (recognise) its importance for modern art.	If critics <u>analyse</u> the exhibition carefully, they <u>will recognise</u> its importance for modern art. [All conditionals would work here]
5.	If digital media ___ (be) used more creatively, it ___ (attract) younger audiences.	If digital media <u>was used</u> more creatively, it <u>would attract</u> younger audiences.

Task 2

Each sentence below contains **TWO** mistakes. Rewrite them correctly using the most appropriate grammar.

	Sentence	Rewrite
1.	The exhibition, that opened last year, musts be seen by anyone interested in abstract art.	The exhibition, <u>which</u> opened last year, <u>must be seen</u> by anyone interested in abstract art.
2.	If contemporary art would engage with different cultures, it attracted a more diverse audience.	If contemporary art <u>engaged</u> with different cultures, it <u>would attract</u> a more diverse audience.
3.	The gallery where hosts the Biennale should provides more space for installations.	The gallery <u>which</u> hosts the Biennale <u>should provide</u> more space for installations.
4.	Critics have supporting the movement, and it has recognised more widely.	Critics <u>have supported</u> the movement, and it <u>has been recognised</u> more widely.
5.	The photographs, who was taken in the 1920s, are still displaying in the collection.	The photographs, <u>which were taken</u> in the 1920s, <u>are still being displayed</u> in the collection.

Task 3

The words in each sentence are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to form correct sentences.

	Sentence	Reorder
1.	displayed / earlier / quickly / recognition / gained / mural / the/ was/ and	<i>The mural was displayed earlier and quickly gained recognition.</i>
2.	may / sculpture / provoke / the / strong / reactions / visitors / from	<i>The sculpture may provoke strong reactions from visitors.</i>
3.	the / artist / was / in / 1910 / created / a / painting / who / modernist / influential / movement / the / in	<i>The artist, who was influential in the modernist movement, created a painting in 1910.</i>
4.	restored / not / sculpture / the / had / critics / if / supported / it / forgotten / been / would / have	<i>If the sculpture had not been restored, critics would have forgotten it.</i>
5.	gallery / will / exhibition / photographs / if / includes / the / be / more / accessible / the	<i>If the gallery includes photographs, the exhibition will be more accessible.</i>

Task 4

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct option by highlighting or underlining it.

1.	If pigments (<u>are</u> / had been) unstable, the colours (<u>fade</u> / would fade) quickly.
2.	The mural (<u>was painted</u> / painted) by Rivera, who (<u>inspired</u> / inspires) artists across Latin America.
3.	If the museum (<u>had supported</u> / supported) abstract art earlier, it (<u>would have gained</u> / will gain) recognition sooner.
4.	The installation (<u>can</u> / <u>must</u>) symbolise hope, but it (<u>might</u> / should) also show despair.
5.	This is the gallery (<u>which</u> / <u>who</u>) (<u>is displaying</u> / is being displayed) the latest photography exhibition.

Task 5

Read the paragraph. Illustrate examples of the following: **different tenses**, **passive voice**, **relative clauses**, **modal verbs**, and **conditionals** in the manner suggested,

The sculpture was created in 1920 by an artist who later influenced Surrealism. Today it is displayed in a museum which attracts thousands of visitors every year. Some critics argue that the figure might symbolise rebirth, although it could also represent despair. If the gallery includes more background information in the catalogue, visitors will understand the work more clearly. If critics had recognised the piece earlier, it would have been displayed in major exhibitions much sooner.

Task 6

Use the notes to write a short critical reflection. Include at least one example of each grammar type (tense, passive, relative, modal, conditional).

- painting / create / 1911 / artist / who / influential in Cubism
- work / display / currently / gallery / where / focus / Modernism
- critics / must / symbolise / urban life
- if / curator / add / photographs / visitors / engage / more
- if / movement / support earlier / gain / recognition

Write your paragraph here...

The painting, which was created in 1911 by an artist who was influential in Cubism, highlights the bold experimentation of the period. The work is currently displayed in the gallery where the focus is on Modernism, linking it to other significant pieces of the early 20th century. Critics argue that the composition must symbolise aspects of urban life, reflecting the rapid social changes of the time. If the curator adds photographs, visitors will engage more fully with the exhibition. Moreover, if the movement had been supported earlier, it would have gained wider recognition and influenced even more artists.

Task 7

Use the prompts in the table to write two short paragraphs (one for each scenario). In each paragraph, use different grammatical structures and linking words to connect the ideas.

Scenario A	Scenario B
What if the <i>Birth of Venus</i> had been destroyed?	Consider the impact if Yayoi Kusama's career had started two centuries earlier.
Write your paragraphs here...	
<i>If the 'Birth of Venus' had been destroyed, Renaissance art would have lost one of its most iconic masterpieces. The painting, which was created by Botticelli, is still admired worldwide today, but in its absence, other works might have become more famous. It can be seen to symbolise classical ideals of beauty, and the loss of this work could have changed our understanding of early Renaissance style dramatically.</i>	<i>Yayoi Kusama, who is famous for her immersive installations, can be imagined as an artist born 200 years earlier. In that context, her avant-garde ideas would have contrasted sharply with the traditions of the 19th century, provoking very different responses from critics and audiences. Such a scenario shows how radically her influence on modern and contemporary art might be reinterpreted.</i>

Task 8

This paragraph has **TEN** errors with grammar. Rewrite it correctly and improve the flow by adding appropriate linking words.

The painting Guernica was create in 1937 and show the horrors of war. It display currently in Madrid, but many people has already seen it in exhibitions around the world. Critics argue it musts symbolise violence. Others will suggest it represent hope. If the work exhibit earlier, it will influence international opinion sooner. The painting remain one of the most powerful modern masterpieces.

Write your paragraph here...

The painting Guernica was created in 1937 and shows the horrors of war. It is currently displayed in Madrid, but many people have already seen it in exhibitions around the world. Critics argue that it must symbolise violence; however, others suggest it represents hope. If the work had been exhibited earlier, it would have influenced international opinion sooner. Overall, the painting remains one of the most powerful modern masterpieces.

Task 9

Write a short paragraph about a piece of art, exhibition or art movement. Your paragraph should include all the grammatical structures you have studied: tenses, passives, relative clauses, modals and conditionals.

Michelangelo's 'David', which was created between 1501 and 1504, remains one of the most iconic sculptures of the Renaissance. The marble figure is currently displayed in Florence, where thousands of visitors admire it each year. Art historians argue that it can be interpreted as both a symbol of civic pride and human strength. However, if the statue had been damaged during past conflicts, it would have been remembered very differently. Even today, the sculpture continues to inspire artists, and it will be celebrated for generations to come.